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*Linking technology and psychology:
feeding the mind, energy for life*

ABSTRACT BOOK

ECP 2015 Abstract Book

INDEX

ABSTRACT BOOK

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

KEY001
THE INFLUENCE OF PRIMED GOALS ON ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Gary P. Latham , University of Toronto, Toronto – Canada

There is a "replicability crisis" in social psychology regarding the effect of primed goals on behavior. In addition, the charge has been made that the effect, where it does exist, is so fragile as to be arguably irrelevant. This is not the case in organizational psychology. I will review field experiments as well as those conducted in laboratory settings showing that primed goals have an additive effect with consciously set specific, challenging goals on the performance of employees in call centers. Moreover, the effect lasted for a 4-day work week rather than seconds/minutes. The effect was also found for a primed learning goal where the participants initially lacked the knowledge to perform the task. Finally, data will be reviewed suggesting that goal setting theory explains the primed goal-performance relationship. These experiments include exact as well as conceptual replications.

KEY002
VALUES AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

Linda Steg, University of Groningen, Groningen – Netherlands

Why would people act pro-environmentally, even if this is associated with somewhat higher behavioural costs (e.g., money, time, or effort)? In this presentation, I will argue that various factors may motivate individuals to engage in such pro-environmental actions, and that values play a key role in this respect. I will elaborate on how values, and in particular biospheric values, encourage pro-environmental actions. Also, I will discuss factors that may activate or deactivate biospheric values, thereby increasing the likelihood of pro-environmental behaviour.

KEY003
ACTION AND INTENTION UNDERSTANDING: THE NEURAL MECHANISMS

Giacomo Rizzolatti, University of Parma, Parma – Italy

KEY004
ACTUAL VALUES AND ATTITUDES OF CZECH CHILDREN

Lenka Šulová, Charles University in Prague, Prague - Czech Republic

The paper introduces several interesting findings of a study conducted on 2,238 Czech children and adolescents in collaboration with the National Institute of Children and Youth Czech republic. The research project focused on identifying value orientations of 6-15 years old children. The central role played a family - the one in which a child lives, as well as the family the child itself is going to establish. What kind of partner and what kind of parent do children want to be? And do they want to become partners or parents at all? The survey was divided into five themes: 1. Family, 2. School , 3. Leisure, which was further divided into other sub-areas: Leisure time spent individually with parents, friends and Leisure time spent in an institution organized for leisure or informal education (institutions providing leisure activities), 4. Media, and these phenomena are essential socialization factors in children's life. The 5th part of the research is dedicated to life values and attitudes of children and adolescents. The paper will present selected results, explaining more general trends of contemporary children and adolescents.

KEY005
PAYING TAXES IN A CLIMATE OF MUTUAL COOPERATION

Erich Kirchler, University of Vienna, Vienna - Austria

Tax evasion and aggressive tax planning by globally operating firms have brought taxation to the top of the international policy agenda. How to combat non-compliance? Besides the application of deterrence measures and the necessity of building an international consensus on developing instruments to control and influence the strategic behavior of multinationals, it is necessary to establish a sense in society that tax avoidance and tax evasion are wrong. Mutual cooperation between authorities and taxpayers must become the binding social norm. Identification of citizens and residents with the norm needs to be strengthened by establishing a synergistic interaction climate. Successful establishment of mutual cooperation depends on power of authorities and citizens' trust in authorities. It is argued that manifestation of legitimate power corroborates trust in authorities. Also manifestation of coercive power can strengthen trust and a synergistic interaction climate. However, the use of coercive power is a double-edged sword bearing the risk of an antagonistic interaction climate of "cops and robbers".

KEY006
RESISTANCE TO CHANGE IN A WORLD OF CHANGE: UNRAVELLING OUR SECRET TRAUMATIC ATTACHMENTS

Felicity de Zulueta. King's College London, London - United Kingdom

Dr Felicity de Zulueta is an expert on attachment and the crucial role it plays in the traumatic origins of violence as well as in its prevention. She will begin by presenting the evidence that shows the huge importance of the first 2-3 years of life in child development. By linking these results with the high rates of domestic violence in our society, she will outline how damage to the vital processes of attunement and mentalisation in infancy leads to violence in the home and its transmission down the generations. Her ending however is one of hope as she presents us with a new empowering, effective and relatively low cost approach to healing the wounds of these traumatized families which is now used across the UK and is being promoted in Northern Europe, Mexico, Ecuador, Greece and Italy. This particular approach, which uses our current video devices, illustrates so well how modern technology married to the latest neuroscientific research can promote powerful change in the field of psychotherapy across the social divide.

KEY007
HOW FAR CAN WE GET? A FUTURE PERSPECTIVE ON DIVERSITY AND COLLABORATION IN PSYCHOLOGY

Robert A. Roe, Maastricht University, Maastricht – Netherlands

KEY008
THE ORGANIZATION OF OBJECT KNOWLEDGE IN THE BRAIN: DOMAINS AND ATTRIBUTES

Alfonso Caramazza, University of Trento, Rovereto – Italy; Harvard University, Cambridge - United States

KEY009
RISK PSYCHOLOGY

Christine Roland-Lévy, University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, Reims – France

The presentation will deal with risk psychology, essentially from the perspective of social psychology. Besides a general introduction around the concept of risk and risk-taking a series of studies will be presented. Based on the Social Representation Theory, risk in general will be presented. The presentation will then develop around risk in the context of the financial and economic crisis. Examples of studies will also present risk-taking, with financial incentives around gambling. Finally, examples of the effects of risk-taking in sports will be presented.

KEY010
THE VANISHING EFFECT OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY ON PERSONAL VALUES: A STUDY OF PROTESTANTISM, CATHOLICISM, EASTERN ORTHODOXY, ISLAM, JUDAISM, AND NON-AFFILIATION

Shalom H. Schwartz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

Does people's religion have an effect on what they consider to be the most important guiding principles in their lives? Does belonging to one religion or another lead to emphasizing different values? This talk will address these questions for the major Western religions. Most people, including many cross-cultural and cultural psychologists, think that religion has a profound effect on the value priorities of individuals. Some view religion as a critical source of value differences between nations and sub-national groups too. Are they right? I will tackle these questions with data from representative samples in over 30 countries, examining the value priorities of Roman Catholics, Protestants, Eastern Orthodox, Muslims, and Jews, and of those who profess no religion.

KEY011
EMPOWERING COACHING: THE DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY AND IMPACT OF A THEORY-BASED INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE ADAPTIVE MOTIVATIONAL CLIMATES

Joan Duda, University of Birmingham, Birmingham - United Kingdom

KEY012
SELF-REGULATION AS ORGANIZING INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT IN CULTURAL CONTEXT

Gisela Trommsdorff, University of Konstanz, Konstanz   - Germany

Self-regulation has usually been studied in Euro-American samples. This is a shortcoming which is even more disturbing when conceiving of the self as culturally bound. Therefore, I will present culture-psychological approach conceiving of self-regulation as organizing personality development in cultural contexts. The main focus is on the developmental conditions and the function of self-regulation for culturally appropriate developmental outcomes. The culture-psychological and developmental relevance of self-regulation will be underlined by selected studies. First, I will discuss different aspects of self-regulation (e.g., behavior and emotion regulation) and its functions for different domains of developmental outcomes (e.g., social competence and academic achievement). Second, I will focus on socialization conditions, including parenting and the cultural context, for the development of self-regulation. Further, I will relate the relevance of cultural values and modes of the self, e.g., the independent and interdependent self-construal, for specific goals of self-regulation and the cultural meaning of self-regulation. Based on empirical studies, associations of children`s self-regulation with socialization conditions are discussed suggesting a theoretical framework for the development and function of self-regulation in cultural context. I will conclude with questions on universal and culture-specific processes underlying self-regulation as organizing individual development. The general discussion combines the lens of culture with the lens of development.

KEY014
MULTI-CULTURAL EXPERIENCES AND IDENTITIES:
PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS AND CONSEQUENCES

Verónica Benet Martínez, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona   - Spain

This talk will review the psychological processes and consequences of being a multi-cultural individual and/or having multicultural experiences, while integrating relevant findings and theories stemming from cultural, personality, and social psychology.

KEY016
REVEALING VOICE: THE CASE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Anne Maas, University of Padova, Padua – Italy

It is often argued that discrimination of minority groups on the job market can be reduced through appropriate recruitment procedures, including the reliance on audio-only interviews. But does audio technology really prevent discrimination? I will argue here that voice contains a host of social information that affects impressions and inferences in a pervasive and largely automatic fashion. Using auditory gaydaras an example, I will show that people are greatly inaccurate in identifying sexual orientation on the basis of voice alone. Yet, they draw strong inferences from masculine vs. feminine and straight vs. gay sounding voice about the speaker's traits, preferences, likely diseases, and leadership abilities. Voice may even change the very meaning of what is being said.

KEY017
FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS: A LONG-LASTING SOURCE OF WELL-BEING

Eugenia Scabini, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy

In recent years, family has gained a prominent place in social sciences due to the rapid or even dramatic socio-demographic changes all over the world. In this scenario, what are the risk factors that may affect family well-being and the resources that the family can count on to fulfill its fundamental task, which is "to make human beings human"? The contribution involves two parts. The main findings regarding the link between family (i.e., couple and parent-child relationship) and well-being (i.e., physical and mental well-being) are presented in the first part, focusing on relationship quality, as well as on the constructs developed to examine it. The recent effort made by some scholars to pay attention to positive constructs (such as forgiveness and commitment) rather than negative constructs (such as conflict) allows a better understanding of the components of relationships in terms of relationship health. The second part of the contribution focuses on a perspective aimed not only at reaching a balance between the negative and the positive aspects of the relationships, but also at understanding the relationship "in itself" and promoting the good of the relationship. Fincham and Beach (2010) has proposed the idea of a true "positive relationship science" whose core construct is represented by "relationship flourishing". In this regard, the "relational symbolic model" (Scabini & Cigoli, 2000) has provided new insights to the idea of "relationship flourishing" by identifying the specificities of "family relationship flourishing". According to the "relational symbolic model"—whose core construct is "generativity"—the family is conceived as a multigenerational system. Generativity is an outcome of family relationships if these relationships realize their best potential; in the opposite case they produce degenerative outcomes. In this regard, generative well-being can be considered as a form of well-being produced by flourishing family relationships. Generative well-being occurs when family generativity (i.e., care and commitment towards the children) and social generativity (i.e., care and commitment towards the new generations) are connected to each other. Some research findings highlighting the two-fold role of family and social generativity are reported in the final part of the contribution.

KEY018
HEALTH BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: CONSTRUCTS, MECHANISMS, AND INTERVENTIONS

Ralf Schwarzer , Free University of Berlin, Berlin – Germany

Health-compromising behaviors are difficult to change. Theories assume that an individual's intention to change is the best direct predictor of actual change. But people often do not behave in accordance with their intentions. This discrepancy between intention and behavior is due to several reasons. For example, unforeseen barriers could emerge, or people might give in to temptations. Therefore, intention needs to be supplemented by other, more proximal factors that might compromise or facilitate the translation of intentions into action. Some of these post-intentional factors have been identified, such as perceived self-efficacy and strategic planning. They help to bridge the intention-behavior gap. The Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) suggests a distinction between (a) pre-intentional motivation processes that lead to a behavioral intention, and (b) post-intentional volition processes that lead to the actual health behavior. In this presentation, studies are reported that examine the role of constructs, mechanisms, and interventions in the initiation and adherence to health behaviors (e.g., physical exercise, dietary behaviors, dental flossing). The general aim is to examine the effects of psychological constructs on health behavior change, based on various behaviors, time spans, and study participants from different countries.

KEY019
TOWARDS STRESS-MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY: PERSPECTIVES ON MEASURING AND ENHANCING THE HUMAN LIFE POTENTIAL

Anna B. Leonova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

The proposed hierarchical approach to construction of stress assessment and prevention programs integrates findings from three domains of contemporary stress research: ecological, transactional and regulatory paradigms (Leonova, 2003). Within this integrative framework, two complex psychological technologies – "Managerial Stress Survey" (MSS,) and "Individual Stress Resistance Promotion" (STRESIS) – have been developed and empirically validated (Leonova, 2007, 2012). We demonstrate how a rigorous implementation of this approach opens new perspectives on increasing human adaptation potential and wellbeing in different job/life situations. In particular, these technologies significantly enhance the motivational, self-regulatory and cognitive resources of the person.

KEY020
TRANSFORMING EVIL INTO HEROISM

Philip G. Zimbardo, Stanford University, Stanford - United States

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS INDEX

ABSTRACT BOOK

STATE
OF THE ART

SA001
COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING. ECPA (EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION) EFPA ASSOCIATE MEMBER COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY STATE OF ART

Caterina Arcidiacono, Past President of ECPA (European Community Psychology Association), University of Naples Federico II, Naples – Italy

Community Psychology as well as the professional role of Community psychologists is a topic of increasing interest in our scientific domain. Community Psychology   analyses the interaction among individual and social factors while proposing tools for social change as well as promoting justice, peace, democracy and social solidarity; it is a new discipline that pursues social transformative goals. Our question is why should psychology be interested in these objectives, given its natural inclination to study either individual well-being or psychic diseases. Our concern is to embed peoples' individual, biological and psychological features in social context. Moreover, the aims and goals of Community psychology are to meet the changes of contemporary society. Being aware of the relationship between individuals and contexts, Community psychologists propose visions for the future of individuals, relationship and contexts by working as catalysts of social change and well-being. In that regard, Community psychologists propose visions, strategies and methods for working in health, social and educational contexts.The state of art proposed by ECPA (European Association of Community Psychology) will define goals and instruments of Community psychology to explore the need of specific training and development of peculiar competences. This state of art will also deepen what characterizes and makes the psychological competence peculiar for social well-being. How to act as experts on the interaction between individuals and contexts, and which contribution can psychology gain from the community psychology approach?Which professional training for the development of plans of action for Community psychologists in social setting as well as the dissemination of community psychology knowledge in the wider social field? An open debate on these subjects will be opened with all the audience.

SA002
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATIONAL DEMOCRACY: INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL AND SOCIETAL OUTCOMES

Wolfgang G. Weber, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck – Austria

While several well-known research reviews focused upon moderate forms employees' participation on the level of the workplace autonomy/control/decision latitude or the (self-managed/semi-autonomous) work group (see Theorell 2004 for a review), only little research exists on substantive democratic structures, where employees exercise influence over tactical or strategic decision-making in contemporary firms (for the latest, only limited, reviews see Freeman, 2007; Kruse, 2002). Concerning crucial predictors, the big majority of extant studies of organizational participation effects is based on restricted levels both of structurally anchored participation and employees' individual participation in democratic decision making. In consequence, little is actually known about whether substantial organizational democracy, also compared to restricted levels of participation, is associated with potential outcomes like work motivation, value orientations, and organizational behaviour of employees, positively, and whether this may foster engaged citizenship orientations within and beyond the workplace (see Pircher-Verdorfer et al., 2013). This state of the art contribution intents to reduce this serious organizational psychological knowledge gap. Design/Methodology - Based on an empirically tested typology of high participative and democratic enterprises (Weber et al., 2008; e.g. representative democracies like workers' cooperatives, democratic reform enterprises, and basis-democratic employee-owned self-governed firms), an extensive free category literature recherché using PsycINFO and related sources (PsycArticles, Psyndex etc.) provided several hundreds of publications (1975 – Sept 2014), out of which only 52 publications proved congruent with our strict criteria of in-/exclusion (democratic organizational features beyond workplace or work group participation, psychological correlates and outcomes, quantitative data analysis incl. significance testing). Results - The results indicate that structurally anchored organizational democracy and perceived individual participation in democratic decision making is linked differentially with nine areas of outcomes. For example, reviewing the respective studies revealed that mere employee ownership does not guarantee that corresponding workers perceive a high level of individual influence and participation in tactical or strategic decisions. Whether this is the case or not depends also on the concrete system of representative or direct organizational democracy and further factors (like the following). Both representative and direct participation are positively associated with ethical organizational climate which also seems to represent a mediator concerning outcomes like commitment and prosocial work behaviours. Further, perceived direct participation is much more frequently related to several indicators of satisfaction, job involvement, and organizational commitment (instrumental model sensu Klein, 1987) than pure employee ownership status (intrinsic model) as the majority of findings shows. Mixed results support Pateman's (1970) spillover hypotheses, partially, which lets assume that several third variables may influence the positive interrelation between organizational democracy, prosocial work behaviours and civic orientations toward societal or cosmopolitan issues. Further, only a few existing findings concerning health factors in democratic enterprises do not provide a clear picture whether structurally anchored democracy on the level of the organization is related to indicators of stress and health or not. While the spillover hypothesis framework (Pateman, 1970; cf. Weber et al., 2009), Klein's (1987) three motivation models of employee ownership, the three-component model of organizational commitment (Meyer et al., 1993), or the concept of (individual!) psychological ownership (Pierce et al, 1991; 2001) each were addressed by five publications or more, surprisingly, the literature recherché indicates that several

prominent psychological theories or models that might prove highly relevant for the explanation of studied phenomena are nearly not considered within the reviewed studies (e.g., self-determination theory, theory of agency, activity/action theory, shared/distributed leadership and a lot of social-psychological concepts dealing with group and inter-group behaviour; for a discussion of possible theoretical advance in organizational participation theory see Weber & Jeppesen, 2014). Additionally, several methodological weaknesses were identified, e. g., complex constructs are often operationalised only superficially or questionably by means of a few or very heterogeneous items. Only a few longitudinal studies (which are not in accordance with present methodological standards) or multi-level studies were identified and nearly no quantifying process studies investigated the development of in-/dependent variables including their backlashs on democratic practices and structures. Further, we found a few hints on several mediators or moderators that need further investigation, like economic situation of the firm, ethically-oriented organizational climate, psychological ownership, attitudes toward participation, or work stress. Limitations - Because nearly all existing studies use cross-sectional design, findings of this review allow no causal inferences, on the one hand. However, because democratic structure or individually perceived participation were significantly associated with hypothesized outcomes in several of the subject areas considered, the possibility of causal effects of organizational democracy could not be falsified, on the other hand. Research/Practical Implications - Notwithstanding that, several findings provide hints how organizational structures and cultures can be improved to foster employees' satisfaction with their organization, work motivation, affective and normative commitment, job involvement, or prosocial and civic orientations. Further, a lot of possible differences between democratically structured and conventional enterprises seem to be nearly not researched, e.g. concerning organizational resilience, moral competences, collective psychological ownership, innovativeness, collective artefacts and knowledge exchange, emotional work, burnout, mobbing. Several propositions will be presented for future research.

SA003
EMOTION DYSREGULATION – MECHANISMS AND TREATMENT

Christian Schmahl, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg – Germany

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is characterized by severe functional impairments, a high risk of suicide, extensive use of treatment, harm to others, and high costs to society. Current theories view dysfunctions in emotion processing and social interaction as core mechanisms of BPD. This often leads to prototypical behavioral patterns such as non-suicidal self-injury, high-risk behavior, and impulsive aggression. Research on psychological and neural mechanisms of BPD points towards an interplay between dysfunctional information processing, impairments of fronto-limbic circuits, and learned maladaptive behaviors. This presentation will give an overview of the latest research on mechanisms of emotion dysregulation and disturbed social interaction in BPD. Further, it will delineate new avenues of treatment approaches for BPD which combine the understanding of neurobiological and psychotherapy mechanisms. Examples of this, which will be depicted in the presentation, are fMRI-based neurofeedback, effects of DBT on neural mechanisms of emotion regulation, and computer-based training of social interaction.

SA004
COGNITIVE THERAPY: THE STATE OF ART

Antonio Semerari, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan – Italy

Cognitive psychotherapy has been recently witness to the development of many new techniques and interventions, which make uncertain the existence of a unified theoretical model. In order to clarify the state of art, we will distinguish between strategic goals and techniques and tactics in psychotherapy which help to pursue these goals. Traditionally, Standard Cognitive Therapy had two main strategic goals: patient's awareness of his/her way of functioning, and cognitive changes. More recently the focus on the self-maintaining processes of many disorders has led to add further strategic goals: acceptancy and the development of functional skills. Therefore, the overall picture of the procedure and techniques can be currently attributed to four strategic goals: awareness of the process underlying different disorders, cognitive changes, acceptancy, development of functional skills. The possibility of the development of a unified approach will be discussed on this light.

SA005
STIMULATING THE BRAIN, STIMULATING THE MIND

Giuseppe Vallar, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

In the last two decades, there has been an explosion of studies in healthy participants and neurological patients with focal lesions and neural dysfunctions, using non-invasive brain stimulation (NIBS: transcranial Magnetic/ Electrical Stimulation, TMS, tES) techniques, in order to temporarily interfere with behavior, with the aim of elucidating the neurofunctional basis of cognition. More recently, NIBS have been used as adjuvant treatments for improving and rehabilitating neuropsychological deficits such as aphasia, apraxia, and unilateral spatial neglect. NIBS are currently also used for attempting to increase level of performance, and for modulating higher aspects of behavior in healthy participants. These diverse sources of evidence, firstly, further elucidate the multi-componential architecture of the mind, and its neural basis, as experimental psychology and neuropsychology have done since their inception in the second half of the 1800. Secondly, the increasing amount of evidence that NIBS may selectively modulate and improve aspects of behavior of patients with a variety of neuropsychological and neurological deficits, both alone, and as adjuvant to behavioral treatments, opens novel perspectives to neurorehabilitation. These issues shall be illustrated and discussed through the results of experimental studies concerning the effects of NIBS on motor planning and execution in healthy participants, on ideomotor apraxia in brain-damaged patients, and on deficits of visuo-motor adaptation to a displaced visual scene. The emerging pattern in adult humans is that behavior and its neural bases may be modulated by NIBS, both increasing and decreasing level of performance, through effects on the stimulated cortical areas, and a set of connected regions, showing a remarkable amount of behavioral and neural plasticity, while basically preserving the functional architecture of cognitive and sensorimotor processes.

SA006
PSYCHO-ONCOLOGY: PRESENT AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Luigi Grassi, University of Ferrara; S. Anna Hospital, Ferrara - Italy

Over the last 30 years, a number of studies in psycho-oncology literature have indicated the need for a multidimensional approach to cancer, by taking into account the physical, psychological, interpersonal and spiritual implications determined by the disease and its treatment. At least 30-40% cancer patients and their families present in fact, emotional disorders that are associated to maladjustment, reduction of quality of life, longer rehabilitation time, poor adherence to treatment and abnormal illness behavior. Various types of psychosocial interventions have also been shown to be effective in reducing psychological symptoms and improving quality of life among cancer patients and their families. Psychosocial oncology, as the specialty aiming at studying the psychological, social and spiritual factors in cancer, has today a specific and unquestionable role, with psychosocial domains, including screening for distress, assessment and proper treatment, to be mandatorily integrated into routine care across the trajectory of cancer. Psycho-oncology has rapidly developed throughout the world and psycho-oncology services, programs and/or departments are available in most countries with the mission of providing specific activities in terms of clinical care, education and research. Guidelines and recommendations on psychosocial care in cancer have been also developed and endorsed by the national scientific societies of psycho-oncology (e.g. Canadian Association of Psychosocial Oncology; Italian Society of Psycho-Oncology) as well as national and international institutions (e.g. USA National Comprehensive Cancer Network Distress Management Panel; Council of the European Union Commission).

SA007
EMDR TREATMENT OF TRAUMA AND PTSD IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Dolores Mosquera, Institute for the Study of Trauma and Personality Disorders (INTRA-TP) -   Spain

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) presents great challenges for clinicians. Patients with this diagnosis are known for being impulsive, reactive and highly sensitive. They often present with high risk behaviors, impulsivity, self-harming behaviors and a history of or risk of suicide attempts. PTSD and complex trauma issues need to be considered in the understanding and management of this population. Sometimes it can be difficult for clinicians to establish the connecting thread between the patient's symptoms (including the frequent difficulties they present in the therapeutic relationship) and the early environments in which they grew up, characterized by a high rate of attachment disruptions and severe traumatic events. People with BPD and a history of complex trauma have many difficulties with self-regulation and relating to others. The management of these self-regulation and relational difficulties are central aspects in the specific treatment of trauma and in general treatment of BPD. BPD symptoms can be treated effectively by reprocessing core targets with EMDR. The treatment of some of the most problematic symptoms such as impulsivity, self-harm, chronic emptiness, pathological idealization and dependence will be illustrated throughout clinical video examples.

SA008
EMDR THERAPY 2015

Udi Oren, President of EMDR Europe Association

EMDR Therapy has come a long way since the publication of the first EMDR related article 26 years ago, to being integrated in to the WHO guidelines for the treatment of PTSD in 2013.. While pointing to several mile stones in its development, the lecture will focus on recent developments in the EMDR world: 1) the current support for the Adaptive Information Processing Model (the theoretical basis of EMDR Therapy),including the ACE study; 2) recent publications on EMDR Therapy focused research, including findings regarding major mental illnesses; 3) major developments in EMDR Therapy practice, including acute and group protocols; and 4) the spread of EMDR Therapy in the world. The lecture will end with a vision ofpossible future developments in the EMDR world and their potential impact on different areas includingmental health, health, education and world peace.

STATE OF THE ART INDEX

ABSTRACT BOOK
ROUND TABLES

RT001
HOW TO PROMOTE THE RESEARCH-PRACTICE TRANSFER: PANEL DISCUSSION WITH THE EFPA-EAWOP STANDING COMMITTEE ON WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

With the move towards evidence-based management, there has also been a push for improving the research-practice link in work and organizational psychology. One response to this push has been the establishment of the EFPA-EAWOP Standing Committee on Work and Organizational Psychology. Through this Standing Committee we hope to bridge the gap between science and policy (practice) by disseminating scientific findings in a comprehensible way to policy makers and regulators of the EU. The committee will provide a statement on how they see their role in supporting policy-making on issues related to individual and organizational factors impacting on worker's well-being and performance. This will be followed by a moderated discussion among the panel members on questions such as prioritizing topics, the speed-quality trade-off for providing information to policy-makers on short-term notice, the difficulty of providing general, simple, and exact evidence, and the implications on research, for instance focusing more on "wise interventions" (Walton, 2014). Finally there will be ample opportunity for the audience to interact with the panel.

RT002
PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN PSYCHOLOGY

Evidence-based practice is a systematic approach to clinical problem solving which allows the integration of the best available research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values. The Board of Scientific Affairs has undertaken to explore the current state of affairs with regard to Evidence-based Practice in Psychology in all EFPA member states. As part of this work, the Board has adopted the following definition, an extension of the American Psychological Association's (APA) definition for all areas of psychology: "Evidence-based practice in psychology (EBPP) is the integration of the best available research with shared professional expertise in the context of client characteristics, culture, and preferences". The aim of this Roundtable Discussion is to stimulate debate and seek information and feedback around the following four broad areas: (1) Education / training at graduate / postgrad level: (a) Is EBPP part of graduate/postgraduate/professional training? If it is, how is this training conducted? (2) Promotion of EBPP: (a) What does the organization do? (b) In what ways is EBPP promoted in your country? (c) Do you anticipate or have encountered problems implementing EBP? (d) Are there working groups in your association to promote EBPP? (e) Does your organization have an agreed definition of EBPP? (f) Does our definition encapsulate yours? Where do you see deviations? (3) Regulation of EBPP: (a) Is the delivery of psychological services regulated? By whom and how? (4) Monitoring EBPP: (a) Does continued professional training (CPD), allowing clinicians to keep up with research in their field, exist in your country? (b) To what extent is CPD monitored? (c) Who monitors? (d) Does member association support members in their CPD?

RT003
FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON CORE COMPETENCES IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

The International Project on Competences in Psychology (IPCP) has worked for two years to achieve an international agreement on which core competences shall be included in what is now being called the "International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology". The project started with a working conference in July 2013, with representation from major international and regional psychology associations, and from some national associations. The project has since then been discussed at several open meetings held in various sites globally, and been reviewed in two rounds of consultations in a Reference Group consisting of 275 colleagues from all over the world. A "Final Draft" of the Declaration will be presented and discussed. The process will then enter internal phases of consultations in the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). Hopefully the Declaration can be accepted by IAAP and IUPsyS in Yokohama 2016 in conjunction with the IPC2016 there.

ABSTRACT BOOK
SYMPOSIA

IS001
SUPPORTING PARENTS WITH EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Lavinia Barone, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Presenters   Femmie Juffer, Leiden University, Leiden - Netherlands
                Francesca Lionetti, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
                George Downing, University of Paris 8, Paris - France
                Maria Jose Rodrigo, University of La Laguna, Tenerife - Spain
Discussant   Maria Jose Rodrigo, University of La Laguna, Tenerife - Spain

Nowadays Europe is facing with major social challenges, as promoting inclusive, innovative and secure societies. For children's well-being, promoting a secure society is related to the promotion of the quality of family relationships. In this context there has been recently a change of perspective in program promoting the quality of the parent-child relationship from vulnerability to resources, with the aim of preventing potentially at risk contexts to became harmful conditions for the family and the child (Downing, 2007; Juffer et al., 2008; Rodrigo et al., 2012; Barone & Lionetti, 2013).
Meta-analytic inquiries report that preventive interventions on parenting are effective in enhancing parental sensitivity (Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2003) and in reducing children's social-emotional and behavioural problems. They thus act on one of the major children's social capital, i.e. the family, in order to promote social inclusion and adequate social relationships (Pettit & Collins, 2011), with major economic returns for the society and welfare (Heckman & Masterov, 2007).
As a witness of the increasing interest of Europe in prevention programs and practices, aiming at bridging the gap between science and practice, the main aim of the current symposium is to bring together the contribution in parenting program from four of the major European Countries, i.e. The Netherlands, France, Spain and Italy. Parenting program interventions for improving the parent-child relationship will be presented, and results sustaining their efficacy and/or effectiveness discussed.

ATTACHMENT-BASED-INTERVENTIONS: EVIDENCE   FROM   RESEARCH   AND PRACTICE
Femmie Juffer, Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg, Marinus H. van IJzendoorn
Central to early-attachment based interventions is the assumption that a secure attachment relationship is an important basis for future development, especially in domains closely related to attachment, such as social behaviour. Thanks to attachment-based interventions, introduced in the current presentation, parents are supported to interact with their children in a sensitive way and to cope with emerging difficult behaviour.

VIDEO-INTERVENTION THERAPY FOR PARENT-INFANT, PARENT-CHILD AND COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS
George Dpwning
Video Intervention Therapy is one of the most widely practiced of today's video-based methods. It is used in psychiatric services, substance abuse centers, home visiting programs, special programs for adolescent mothers, centers for autism and other disabilities, adoption and foster care, among other settings. This talk will give an overview with video illustrations.

AN EVIDENCE BASED GROUP INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR AT RISK FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

Maria Jose Rodrigo, Miriam Alvarez, Sonia Byrne

We present the evaluation of ''Growing up Happily in the Family'' program for at-risk parents and their children aged 0–6 implemented in several Spanish Autonomic Communities. We also report the moderating effects of individual, family, neighborhood, group and facilitator characteristics on program results.

PROMOTING POSITIVE PARENTING: AN ATTACHMENT-BASED INTERVENTION WITH ADOPTIVE FAMILIES

Francesca Lionetti, Cinzia Alagna, Antonia Dellagiulia, Laura Rigobello, Lavinia Barone

An attachment-based intervention for adoptive families will be presented. The intervention is adapted from the Video-feedback Intervention to Promote Positive Parenting and Sensitive Discipline (Juffer et al., 2008) and currently extended to the adoption context, involving families of children who experienced multiple attachment ruptures.

IS002
BASIC DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL JUDGMENT

A18. General issues and basic processes - Social judgment, impression formation, impression management

Convenor   Patrizia Catellani, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Andrea Abele , University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen - Germany
              Bogdan Wojciszke, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot - Poland
              Marco Brambilla, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
              Mauro Bertolotti , Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
              Nicole Hauke , University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen - Germany
              Patrizia Catellani, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

Research on the basic dimensions of social judgment greatly contributes to the advancement of our knowledge of self- and social perception, impression formation, stereotyping, information processing, and impression management through communication. This symposium presents recent developments in research on the basic dimensions of social judgment, connecting different areas of social cognition where these dimensions play a relevant role. In the first contribution the focus is on the definition and distinction of the basic dimensions and their components. Recent findings indicate that, within the broader domains of agency and communion, competence, assertiveness, sociability, and morality have distinctive importance in social judgments of others and of ourselves. The role of the basic dimensions in social interactions is then discussed, highlighting how the perspective taken by social actors influences their perception of others. The distinctive role of the morality sub-dimension in impression formation as well as in reputation monitoring is then focused on. Finally, the role of the basic dimensions and their components in communication and impression management are discussed, focusing on how each dimension can be affected by attacks and defences.

COMMUNION, AGENCY, AND SELF-ESTEEM. A LOOK FROM THE SUBCOMPONENTS
Andrea Abele & Nicole Hauke
Agency and communion are the fundamental dimensions of social judgment and agency dominates self-perception and self-esteem. We argue and show that agency (assertiveness and competence) and communion (morality and warmth) may be subdivided in two components with morality and assertiveness being more strongly related to self-esteem than warmth and competence.

THE DISTINCTIVE ROLE OF MORALITY IN SOCIAL JUDGMENT
Marco Brambilla
We investigated the distinct roles played by morality, sociability, and competence in forming impressions. Results show that morality and sociability make unique contributions to social judgment and that morality has a primary role over sociability and competence in the impressions that we form and the evaluations that we make of people.

HOW MUCH ARE WE CONCERNED IF OTHERS THINK WE ARE IMMORAL, COLD, INCOMPETENT OR UNASSERTIVE?
Nicole Hauke & Andrea Abele

We investigate if negative impressions that others form of the self lead to different concerns in dependence on the content of this negative impression. Since people are primarily interested in the communal traits of others, particularly in their morality, people should be especially concerned when others form a negative moral impression of them.

COMMUNION AND AGENCY AS BASIC DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL COGNITION
Bogdan Wojciszke
The emergence of agency and communion as basic content dimensions of social cognition is explained as a consequence of two perspectives universally present in social interaction – the agent perspective (of a person who performs an action) and the recipient perspective (of a person at whom the action is directed and who experiences it outcomes).

THE EFFECTS OF ATTACKS AND DEFENCES ON AGENCY AND COMMUNION DIMENSIONS *Patrizia Catellani & Mauro Bertolotti*
We investigated how communication affects the perception of agency and communion, and their sub-dimensions. Results show that attacks and defences focusing on a person's morality, sociability, competence, and assertiveness have different effects on social judgments, depending on the importance attributed to each dimension and the professional category the target belongs to.

IS003
INTERGROUP CONFLICTS: CLASSIC THEORIES AND CURRENT PROBLEMS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Francesco Paolo Colucci, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Keren Sharvit, University of Haifa, Haifa - Israel
             Loris Vezzali, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia - Italy
             Michael Skey, University of East Anglia, Norwich - United Kingdom
             Monica Colombo, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
             Simona Sacchi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Discussant   Monica Colombo , University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

Intergroup conflicts have the same importance today that Lewin attributed to them in 1946, but the current situation is profoundly different from what it was seventy years ago, and it is aggravated by a persistent phase of recession, not of development as in the post-war period. Intergroup conflict here does not denote the more general in-group/out-group bias, but rather real conflicts and the problem should be situated.

From the psychosocial point of view, this raises important issues that should be considered in order to understand intergroup conflicts: the problems of social identity and its relation to national identity, the perceived threat to security, the coping with distress from open conflict, the social perception in intergroup relations, the different methodological approach to this topic, and not least the intervention to implement contact between group. The symposium will discuss about these topics, building on the classic theories of Lewin, Allport, and Tajfel, and considering the contribution of recent theoretical and methodological developments.

A SENSE OF WHERE YOU BELONG IN THE WORLD: EXPLORING THE LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL BELONGING AND ONTOLOGICAL SECURITY IN AN ERA OF MASS MOBILITY. *Michael Skey*
Recent debates around globalisation often overlook what 'thick' attachments to the nation offer. Using the concept of ontological security and data from a series of group interviews with members of the ethnic majority in England, I show how the take-for-granted idea of the nation continues to inform a wider sense of self, community and place.

THE ETHOS OF CONFLICT AND ITS ROLE IN COPING WITH DISTRESS IN INTRACTABLE CONFLICT
Keren Sharvit
The presentation will introduce the concept of Ethos of Conflict (EOC), which refers to a system of shared societal beliefs characterizing groups involved in intractable conflicts. The findings of the research program show that the EOC can serve as a barrier to collective guilt and shame in the face of harmful actions by one's ingroup.

INTERGROUP RELATIONS, NEW RACISM AND THE ETHNICIZATION OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ACCOUNT.

Monica Colombo
Critical discourse analysis has focused on the role exerted by the political elites and the media in the legitimization of xenophobia and ethnic dominance. Evidence of overt and covert forms of racist discourse will be presented. The implications of a critical discourse approach to the the study of interethnic relations will be discussed.

HOW PHILOSOPHY CAN INFORM PSYCHOLOGY: SUPEREROGATION AND SOCIAL PERCEPTION
Simona Sacchi, Andrea Manfrinati, Marco Brambilla, Francesco Paolo Colucci
We investigated the effect of an individual's hypermoral behaviour on group perception. Study 1 showed that participants perceived a moral agent as positive as the hypermoral one but they perceived the moral agent's group better than the hypermoral agent's group. Study 2 and 3 showed the consistency of the results across different intergroup situations.

AN INNOVATIVE INTERVENTION TO IMPLEMENT EXTENDED CONTACT AND FOSTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-GROUP FRIENDSHIPS AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN
Loris Vezzali, Sofia Stathi, Dino Giovannini
We conducted an extended contact longitudinal intervention aimed at increasing cross-group friendships among young children. The intervention fostered the intention to meet outgroup members. Ingroup/outgroup norms and behavioural intentions mediated the effects of the intervention on the formation of cross-group friendships.

IS004
RESOURCE PROMOTION IN CHRONIC DISEASE ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN: INDIVIDUAL AND RELATIONAL DIMENSIONS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being
E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic disease

Convenor   Antonella Delle Fave, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Ernst Bohlmeijer, University of Twente, Enschede - Netherlands
                Evangelos C. Karademas, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
                Lotta Uusitalo-Malmivaara, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland
                Marta Bassi, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Ulrich Wiesmann, Greifswald University, Greifswald – Germany
Discussant   Giuseppe Masera, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

In spite of World Health Organization's recommendations, the biomedical approach to health is still prevailing in most countries and health services. Physical and mental health are prominently evaluated as absence of disease, rather than conditions of well-being. Patients are treated for their pathology, disregarding how their social and family contexts, as well as their psychological features and subjective experience can influence disease course and outcomes. At the same time, and somehow paradoxically, the increasing prevalence of chronic and degenerative diseases poses new challenges to health professionals and institutions. The increasing percentage of citizens of all ages living with chronic diseases, matched with welfare systems' resource limitations demand the attention of policymakers and practitioners. In the last two decades, increasing efforts were devoted to the identification of environmental and psychological mechanisms underlying health-related behaviours, in order to promote the agency and responsibility of individuals in maximizing their own health, and detect personal and social resources that can support well-being in chronic disease.

This symposium aims at providing an overview of the most recent advancements in this domain. Presenters come from different research and professional backgrounds. The multiplicity of their perspectives will shed light on the complex and multifaceted needs and assets of the four main characters involved in the healthcare system: patients, physicians, caregivers, and educators. Moreover, the issue of resource promotion in chronic conditions will be analysed in the life-span perspective, through empirical evidence collected among children, adults and elderly people.

CHRONIC PATIENTS' WELL-BEING AND PHYSICIANS' INFORMATION SHARING
Evangelos C. Karademas
The Common Sense Self-regulation Model (CS-SRM) posits that chronic patients adapt better to illness if they develop adequate illness representations. The information provided by health professionals plays a crucial role in this process. Research findings clearly support the usefulness of CS-SRM based training among patients and practitioners.

MENTAL HEALTH IN CHRONIC DISEASE
Ernst Bohlmeijer
Positive psychology offers an evidence-based (public) mental health model that is complementary to the medical model. The primary focus is on enabling people with chronic diseases to live a pleasant, engaged and meaningful life. Evidence will be presented that mental health and mental illness are related but different continua, and related applications will be illustrated.

HAPPINESS IN CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS
Lotta Uusitalo-Malmivaara

A summary of studies and correlates of happiness in special education (SEN) children compared with normally achieving children will be provided. The role of inclusive educational settings and social affiliation in improving SEN children's subjective well-being will be highlighted, and implications for educational policy will be discussed.

A SALUTOGENIC ANALYSIS OF WELL-BEING IN OLD AGE
Ulrich Wiesmann

Resilience in the aging population is a growing concern for researchers and practitioners. Studies conducted from a salutogenic perspective among cognitively intact nursing home residents suffering from multiple chronic conditions showed that the sense of coherence mediates the resources-well-being relationship.

THE ILLNESS EXPERIENCE OF PATIENTS AND CAREGIVERS
Marta Bassi

Home-based health care in chronic conditions is increasingly encouraged in European countries. Findings from studies investigating illness perceptions and daily experience among patients and caregivers will be summarized. Their implications to design interventions promoting individual and family resources and well-being will be discussed.

IS005
MANAGING AND ASSESSING WORK RELATED STRESS IN EUROPE: STATE OF ART OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES

D4. Work and organization - Wellbeing at work

Convenor and Health	Sergio Iavicoli, Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Hygiene Epidemiology, INAIL, Monte Porzio Catone; European Academy of Occupational Psychology (EAOHP) - Italy
Presenters Hygiene and	Cristina Di Tecco , Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Epidemiology, INAIL, Rome - Italy
	José M. Peiró , University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
	Veronique Crutzen, , Service Public Fédéral Emploi, Travail et Concertation sociale, Brussels – Belgium
Discussant Spain	Malgorzata Milczarek, European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, Bilbao -

The last decades have seen significant developments in the economic, political, technological and social landscape, that have had an impact on the nature of work and the way people perform job leading to the emergence of new risks for health and safety in the workplace, including work-related stress and its consequences for workers' health (ILO, 2010; Kompier, 2006). Stress represents the second most frequently work-related health problem after musculoskeletal diseases. In Europe the overall costs due to mental health disorders, including those that are not directly linked to work, are estimated to be 240 billion Euros per year, less than the half of which are linked to direct costs, such as medical treatment, while the loss of productivity for companies accounts for nearly 136 billion euros, including sick day absences (EU-OSHA, 2014). Following the EU Framework Directive 89/391/EEC, the European Framework Agreement of 8 October 2004 prompted to the inclusion of work-related stress and psychosocial risks in the agenda of the main international research institutes and OSH bodies. Thus, several initiatives and approaches were over time developed to provide policy makers, employers, trade unions, experts and employees with theoretical frameworks and practical tools for assessing and managing work-related stress risk. As a clear signal of the growing interest in Europe on work-related stress, the current EU-OSHA campaign focuses on managing stress and psychosocial risks at work, running under the title "Healthy workplaces manage stress". This symposium aims to offer a portrait of the state of art on the management of work related stress risk in Europe in order to identify needs and challenges to move towards the development of integrated monitoring systems for health and safety at Europe level.

THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WORK-RELATED STRESS RISK IN ITALY: THE INAIL'S METHODOLOGY
Sergio Iavicoli & Stavroula Leka
The international debate on work-related stress risk has been rapidly expanding over the last decades. This presentation offers an overview of experiences and research activities on psychosocial factors and work-related stress risk in Europe.

TOWARDS EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE PREVENTION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS IN BELGIAN ENTERPRISES
Veronique Crutzen & Alain Piette

The missions of the DG Humanization of Work of the Belgian FPS Employment and Labour consist, amongst others, in setting a legal framework to ensure the safety and the health of the workers and in promoting well-being at work. This presentation will show how the FPS Employment tries to fulfil its missions regarding the complex issue of psychosocial risks (PSR).

CHALLENGES IN THE PSYCHSOCIAL RISK ANALYSIS: SOME CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPANISH PREVENLAB PSYCHOSOCIAL METHODOLOGY.

Josè Maria Peirò

Psychosocial risk analysis confronts a number of challenges. Issues such as objectivity, accuracy, determination of the severity of the risks the comprehensive coverage of the different facet of the organizations and the triangulation of methods and informants require consideration when developing instruments. In this presentation the Prevenlab-Psychsocial methodology will be presented and the way it has dealt with some of these important issues.

THE ITALIAN RESEARCH EXPERIENCES ON THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WORK-RELATED STRESS RISK: THE INAIL'S METHODOLOGY

Di Tecco Cristina

This presentation will show the Inail's methodology for assessing and managing work-related stress developed according to the Italian framework for health and safety at work and tailored to the Italian context.

''HEALTHY WORKPLACES MANAGE STRESS'' – EU-OSHA CAMPAIGN

Malgorzata Milczarek

In April 2014, EU-OSHA launched a 2-year campaign 'Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress' to raise awareness of the growing problem of work-related stress. In 2015, brand-new data of the EU-OSHA survey ESENER-2 focusing on managing psychosocial risks across Europe is to be published. Main publications, activities and the first results will be presented.

IS006
DEVELOPMENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE CIRCULAR MODEL OF VALUES

C.6 Culture and society - Attitudes and Values

Convenors   Eldad Davidov, University of Zurich, Zurich - Swizerland
                Jan Cieciuch , University of Zurich, Zurich - Swizerland
Presenters   Daniel Seddig , University of Zurich, Zurich - Swizerland
                Henrik Dobewall , Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona - Spain
                Jan Cieciuch , University of Zurich, Zurich - Swizerland
                Michele Vecchione , Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
                Sonia Roccas , The Open University of Israel, Raanana – Israel
Discussant   Shalom H. Schwartz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

In previous decades, research on values within social, personality, developmental and cross-cultural psychology has been greatly influenced by Schwartz's (1992) value theory. Schwartz (1992; Schwartz et al., 2012) defined values as transsituational goals of varying importance, which serve as guiding principles in the life of a person or a group. Values differ from one another in terms of their motivational meaning and form a circular structure. Values are considered as one of the most important factors that influence our behavior. A fresh impetus for the value research has been provided by the refined theory of values proposed by Schwartz and colleagues (2012).

In our symposium we will discuss the behavioral and developmental implications of the value theory. Michele Vecchione with co-authors will present an 8-year longitudinal study on values and discuss various aspects of value stability and change over time in early adulthood. Jan Cieciuch with co-authors will present a longitudinal study on values in childhood and propose a preliminary outline of the model of value development, based on the Schwartz's theory of values. Henrik Dobewall and Toivo Aavik will present the 3-year longitudinal stability in self- and other-rated values and argue that other-reports of values are not less stable across time than self-rated values or than other-ratings of traits. Daniel Seddig will present a longitudinal study on hedonism and leisure activities as predictors of perceived school problems among adolescents. The last presentation addresses the problem of value-behavior relations. Sonia Roccas and Lilach Sagiv will present direct and indirect mechanisms through which values affect behavior in various life-domains, and discuss personal attributes, situational factors and cultural contexts as moderators of value-behavior links.

STABILITY AND CHANGE OF BASIC PERSONAL VALUES IN EARLY ADULTHOOD: A 8-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY
Michele Vecchione, Guido Alessandri, Anna Doring, Shalom H. Schwartz
The present study focuses on stability and change of basic personal values through young adulthood, from age20 to 28 years. A sample of 270 young adults (54% females) with a mean age of 20.46 years (SD = .50) completed the Portrait Values Questionnaire at three time points, each separated by an interval of 4 years. We analyzed patterns of change within and between persons. Results: A medium-to-high rank-order stability was observed for all ten values, comparable to that reported in the literature for personality traits. The mean-level importance of conservation values (security, tradition, conformity) and self-transcendence values (benevolence, universalism) increased over time and remained stable for openness to change values (self-direction, stimulation, hedonism). Among self-enhancement values, the importance of power values decreased while the importance of achievement showed a slight decrease. No gender differences were found in the rate of change of the ten values. A

large percentage of respondents had a stable value hierarchy, indicating a considerable degree of ipsative stability. When considered from different analytic perspectives, stability and change of values appear to coexist with a prevailing pattern of substantial stability, particularly at increasing ages.

TOWARD A MODEL OF VALUE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD

Jan Cieciuch, Eldad Davidov, Rene Algesheimer

The cross-cultural confirmation of the circular model of values (Schwartz, 1992, Schwartz at al., 2012) raises the question how the structure of values develops in early age. We address this question both empirically and theoretically. We conducted a longitudinal study with three measurement points on a group of 801 children aged from 7 to 11 in Poland. Values were measured by using the Picture Based Values Survey developed by Döring, Blauensteiner, Aryus, Drögekamp, and Bilsky (2010) to measure values differentiated based on Schwartz's model. It turned out that the circular structure of values was present even at the first measurement occasion and did not change over time. The value priorities changed in concordance with the circle of values of Schwartz: An increase in a particular higher-order value was connected with a decrease in the opposing higher-order value. Especially, conservation decreased in importance while openness to change increased in importance in childhood. Regarding self-enhancement and self-transcendence, inverse curvilinear trends were observed.

By summarizing the empirical results and some theoretical considerations presented in the literature, we propose a preliminary outline for the model of value development based on the Schwartz's theory of values. Development of values was in principle not discussed by Schwartz, however his theory provides a convenient framework for such a model. We discuss developmental implications of main claims of the theory: (1) the motivational meaning of values; (2) the differentiation between the structure of values and value priorities; (3) the circular continuum of values, and (4) the interpretation values as a core element of the latent culture. Based on the developmental interpretation of these theoretical elements we propose a description of the value development as a trade-off between basic motivations and the latent culture.

RANK-ORDER CONSISTENCY AND PROFILE STABILITY OF SELF- AND INFORMANT-REPORTS OF PERSONAL VALUES IN COMPARISON TO PERSONALITY TRAITS

Henrik Dobewall, Toivo Aavik

This study compares the 3-year rank-order consistency of informant-reports (i.e., judgments of other people – peers, spouses, siblings, parents, etc.) of values with stability estimates of self-rated values as meta-analytically reviewed and within the same sample. Whether the hierarchy of values attributed to an individual is as stable as in target's self-reports was assessed with profile correlations. Self- and informant- reports of personality traits were available for direct comparison. Results indicated that informant-reports of values were not less stable across time than self-rated values or than other-ratings of traits. This was true for the relative position of a person within a sample as well as the relative ordering of these measures within the same individuals. The observed longitudinal stability of informant-reports of values implies that they can serve as a reliable source of information. Moreover, the temporal stability of value/trait profiles (self- and other rated) was found to predict subjective well-being.

HEDONISM, LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND PERCEIVED SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Daniel Seddig

This study analyses the influence of hedonism on the perception of problems in school. As a value orientation hedonism is conceptualized to be a latent dimension directed on self-centered satisfaction, excitement and pleasant arousal. Accordingly, hedonism is considered to be a source of distraction from conventional goals regarding educational attainment and demands. The hedonists extrinsic motivation is expected to be related with an enhanced involvement in leisure activities, such as hanging out with peers and going to parties, that are consistent with the goals of hedonism. Such distractions from school requirements are assumed to be related with an increase in the perception of problems at school. The study uses panel data for a sample of German adolescents aged 14-17 to

analyse longitudinal structural equation models. First, a basic model is fitted to test the proposed (causal) mechanisms. Results indicate, that hedonism is a moderate antecedent of perceived school problems. A part of the influence is indirect, mediated by the involvement in extrinsic leisure activities. Leisure activities moderately affect the perception of school problems. Second, a multivariate latent growth curve model reveals that the developmental processes of hedonism, leisure activities and perceived school problems are interrelated during adolescence.

VALUES AS PREDICTORS OF EVERYDAY BEHAVIOURS

Ewa Skimina, Tomasz Rowiński, Włodzimierz Strus, Jan Cieciuch

The Schwartz's (Schwartz at al., 2012) refined theory of values was recently used to study the relationship between values and behavior. In order to test this relation, researchers developed measures for behavioural tendencies that correspond to values distinguished on the circle and they presented the evidences that value preferences explain both self- and other-reported behaviour (Schwartz, Butenko, 2014; Torres, Cieciuch, Schwartz, 2014). In our study we applied another approach and verified whether values explain daily behaviours, that do not directly correspond to the values differentiated in the model of values (Schwartz at al., 2012). These behaviours were selected based on exploratory analysis of daily behaviour rather than theoretically recognized as motivated by specific values from the model. Furthermore, we checked what explains daily behaviours better - values or personality traits. The sample consists of 801 participants (56.7% female). They completed *Portrait Value Questionnaire* to measure values, *Big Five Questionnaire-2 to measure personality traits* and a pool of behavioural items from Goldberg's *Oregon Avocational Interest Scales*. In regression analyses, behaviours were predicted by demographic variables in the first block and values (or personality traits) in the second block. Adding variables from the second block to the model, for each behavioural factor, it caused a significant increase of the explained variance of behaviour. Results were similar for both values and personality traits. Such findings indicate that values predict common, everyday behaviour at the significant level that is comparable to the personality traits.

HOW DO VALUES AFFECT BEHAVIOUR? DIRECT AND INDIRECT PATHWAYS

Sonia Roccas, Lilach Sagiv

The relationships between values and behaviour evoked much interest in the last decade. There is a growing body of research on the content of these relationships in a variety of life domains. Relatively little is known about the mechanisms that link values to behavior. The current research aims to shed light on the substantial, yet complicated, relationships between values and behaviour. we present some of the paths through which values affect behaviour, discussing both direct and indirect mechanisms. We point to personal attributes, situational factors and cultural contexts as moderators of the relationships between value and behaviour.

IS007
THE INHERENT PARADOX IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT: THE VICTIM, THE PERPETRATOR, AND THE SOCIETY

B13. Development and Education - Child Abuse and Neglect

Convenor	Rafael Art. Javier, St. John's University, New York - United States
Presenters	Amal O. Madani, Psychologist, New York - United States
	Rafael Art. Javier, St. John's University, New York - United States
	Thomas A. Caffrey, Psychologist, New York - United States
Discussant	Caroline "CC" Clauss-Ehlers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick -
United	States

This symposium seeks to discuss the factors involved in child abuse and neglect that make the phenomenon difficult to understand, accept, and explain. A review of current statistics reveals that the phenomenon is pervasive nationally and internationally. These alarming statistics continue to challenge social and behavioral professionals to offer more comprehensive explanatory models and to provide more effective ways to address the immediate and long term psychological impact on those affected. In this symposium we will explore the social and legal factors, as well as individual and family dynamics that have made the phenomenon so pervasive. It is our contention that child abuse can only be understood in the context of the domestic violence syndrome and of the weakening ofelements of our society that are expected to serve as the moral compass for the community. Thus, abuses to children by those in a position of authority (such as parents, family members, teachers, priests, law enforcers, etc.) constitute the most egregious violation. They poison the very atmosphere that is supposed to provide a sense of comfort, confidence, and trust. We will discuss in this context the manifestation of child abuse in child custody cases where the more acrimonious the conflict between the couples is, the more likely that children will be used as pawn in the family conflict. It leaves the child psychologically stunned and struggling with personal confusion, issue of trust, anxiety, and depression. We will discuss the long term consequences of this phenomenon in the lives of those affected even into adulthood.

UNDERSTANDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WITHIN A CULTURAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT.
Rafael Art. Javier
There is a '*cultural, social, and economic context*'in which child abuse and neglect takes place. This context influences and is influenced by '*laws and procedures*' enacted by the specific society to dictate and guide the relationships of its members with one another, including the '*view of male privilege*' and the '*role of patriarchal society principles*' that guide one's behavior toward one another in that society. It is in this context that we hear how perpetrators
of child abuse in some cultures feel justified to engage in behaviors which result in great physical and psychological harm to children in the name of discipline, etc. This paper will examine relevant factors involved in the phenomenon, with particular emphasis on an analysis of the basic psychological characteristics in the perpetrator and the social context in which it takes place. Bullying and cyberbullying will be discussed in this context as component of the general syndrome inherent in child abuse. Finally, the paper will offer some intervention recommendations derived directly from the contextual framework guiding the paper.

CHILD ABUSE IN CHILD CUSTODY EVALUATIONS
Amal O. Madani

The area of child custody evaluations is an important arena where child abuse often comes to light. The presenter will discuss the multiple ways in which this issue could surface, and the necessary considerations and challenges involved in protecting children while retaining neutrality to serve the child's best interest in an adversarial arena.

IMPACT OF CHILD ABUSE IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR
Thomas A. Caffrey

Just as society as a whole facilitates child abuse, child abuse in turn facilitates attacks on society as a whole. Like a soft-nosed bullet, abuse's effects *spread* to impact multiple parts of society far beyond the victims themselves. One such impact is victims' eventual criminal behavior. In this segment of the presentation, specific child abuse victims will be described in such a way that their abuse illuminates their eventual criminal behavior

IS008
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF HISTORICAL REPRESENTATIONS

C5. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Laurent Licata, Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels - Belgium
Presenters   Laurent Licata, Université libre de Bruxelles, Brussels - Belgium
               Michal Bilewicz, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
               Silvia Mari, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
               Tibor Pólya, Institute for Psychology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest - Hungary
               Yechiel Klar, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv – Israel
Discussant   Federica Durante, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

Social representations of history are vital to form a group's identity. They have a wide social and political impact as they provide some of the cultural contents that accompany identity changes following societal transformations. They are transmitted across generations through narratives that contribute to define ethnic, religious, and national identities. These representations are often fragmented between nations or ethnic groups. They elicit group-based emotions that influence behaviours and may lead to intergroup conflicts or to reconciliation.

This symposium will gather five renowned social psychologists from Western and Eastern European countries and Israel, all members of COST Action IS1205. It will address how historical representations are related to present social psychological processes from different standpoints, and in different settings. Silvia Mari will show how fascism is represented in contemporary Italy, and how these representations serve social identity protection motives. Tibor Pólya will show how contents of national history narratives vary as a function of the narrator's level of national identification in Hungary. Yechiel Klar will show that being exposed to the out-group's historical narrative in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is cognitively costly, which partly accounts for people's reluctance to take the other's perspective on history. Then Laurent Licata will present studies conducted among African immigrants in Belgium, showing that minorities striving for recognition of their past victimization may develop prejudice towards other minority groups uninvolved in their past victimization. Finally, Michal Bilewicz will present Moral exemplars theory: being exposed to exceptional moral exemplars – i.e. out-group members who acted in a moral way during a past conflict – improves intergroup attitudes both among members of victim and perpetrator groups. Studies conducted in Turkey, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Poland will be presented.

ITALIANS AND FASCISM: HOW CAN WE EXPLAIN THE LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY AND GUILT FOR INGROUP MISDEEDS?
Silvia Mari, Federica Durante, Luca Andrighetto, Alessandro Gabbiadini & Chiara Volpato
We explored the failure of taking charge of the fascist misdeeds by the Italian ingroup. Study 1 investigated which groups/individuals are considered victims, perpetrators and bystanders of such crimes. Study 2 tested the hypothesis that some mechanisms of moral disengagement may inhibit the assumption of ingroup responsibility and prevent guilt.

NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF GROUP HISTORY NARRATIVES AND THE NARRATORS' SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION

Tibor Pólya and Pál Kővágó

Recent research substantiates the view that the construction of group history narratives contributes to the definition of the meaning of group identity. Our studies show that the construction of these narratives is also related to the narrators' identification with the group. Results will be interpreted in terms of self-categorization theory.

ON THE DIFFICULTY TO CONTAIN THE HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE OTHER SIDE IN INTRACTABLE INTERGROUP CONFLICTS

Yechiel Klar and Hadas Baram

We explore the consequences of uninvited exposure to the outgroup's historical narrative (OHN). For example, participants exposed to the OHN consumed more glucose and made more spelling mistakes. Both behaviors were predicted by the perceived difficulty with the OHN. A new motivation for narrative closure measure was devised and tested.

LACK OF RECOGNITION FOR PAST VICTIMIZATION FOSTERS COMPETITIVE VICTIMHOOD AND SECONDARY ANTI-SEMITISM: THE CASE OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS LIVING IN BELGIUM

Laurent Licata and Laura De Guissmé

We study how a sense of collective victimhood can drive minority group members (i.e. African migrants) prejudice toward groups uninvolved in past victimization (i.e. Jews). Survey results show that competitive victimhood is exacerbated by a perceived lack of ingroup victimhood recognition by host society, leading to more secondary anti-Semitism.

HISTORICAL MORAL EXEMPLARS AS A WAY OF IMPROVING CURRENT INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Michal Bilewicz, Sabina Cehajic-Clancy, and Marta Witkowska

Moral exemplars theory proposes that mere knowledge about non-stereotypical historical characters who acted in a moral way could repair current relations between conflicted groups because it leads to acknowledgement of historical moral variability. Convergent evidence from Turkey, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Poland is presented.

IS009
SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DYNAMICS IN VIRTUAL SPACES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Convenor   M. Beatrice Ligorio, University of Bari, Bari - Italy
Presenters   Carlo Galimberti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Lucia Baiocco, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
                M. Beatrice Ligorio, University of Bari, Bari - Italy
                Paolo Ferri, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
                Stefano Cacciamani, University of Valle D'Aosta, Aosta – Italy
Discussant   Ersilia Menesini, University of Florence, Florence - Italy

The contraposition between virtual spaces and face to face situations is definitively surpassed. Researchers interested in the use of technology have definitively understood that online and offline mutually influenced each other with the result that the space of interaction is expanded and enlarged and new conceptual environments emerged, where specific and complex phenomena may occur.

This symposium aims at analyzing these phenomena using original and complex theoretical lenses. In particular, both the social and educational perspectives are adopted. The social point of view is used to understand how people interact online, offline and into the edges spaces; how the sense of community is structured and how it evolves along the life span, distinguishing positive and problematic ways of using technology. The educational point of view is applied considering specific contexts, such as school and university. The intention is to answer to questions such as: What exactly means for students to replace books with new technology? What does it mean to learn online by performing collaborative activities? The double social and educational lens is indeed a crucial feature of this symposium. Each contribution uses both lens: Social phenomena are analyzed by looking also at the learning dynamics and educational situations are studied by considering the social dimension.

This symposium is a valuable occasion to analyze the interconnection between cyberspaces and offline situations by taking in account complexity and, at the same time, preserving the ecological dimension. Indeed, methodological issues concerning data collection and data analysis will be also discussed during the symposium.

A great collection of researches composes the symposium. Original data and results will be presented. Furthermore, interesting discussion is expected, able to provide new insights and to indicate possible innovative paths for understanding the role technology is playing in our society.

STUDYING INTERACTIONS IN EDGE ENVIRONMENTS FROM A PSYCHOSOCIAL POINT OF VIEW: EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS
Carlo Galimberti, Eleonora Brivio, Fabiana Gatti
Interactions nowadays take place simultaneously in face to face and in virtual environments. These two contexts create an edge environment, a mix between a real and a virtual environment. This contribution expounds on the epistemological and methodological changes needed in social research to study interactions when dealing with edge environments.

ON-LINE AND OFF-LINE LIFE: FROM INVERSE INSTRUMENTALITY TO FUNCTIONAL ORGANS
Martina Benvenuti, Elvis Mazzoni, Lucia Baiocco, Davide Cannata, Luca Zanazzi

Starting from the concepts of functional organs (Kaptelinin, 1996) and inverse instrumentality (Ekbia & Nardi, 2011), we present a study analyzing the use of social web during lifetime. In particular, the study explores processes underling problematic uses of the social web compared to those developing and improving human abilities.

THE SCALE OF SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN UNIVERSITY ONLINE COURSES: FACTOR STRUCTURE
Stefano Cacciamani, Giulia Balboni, Vittore Perrucci
Aim of the study is to present the factor structure of the Scale of Sense of Community in University online Courses, developed according to the model of McMillan and Chavis (1986). Participants were 785 students. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis allowed to extract three factors: Membership, Fulfillment of needs, and Influence.

SCHOOL WITHOUT TEXT BOOKS: DIGITAL NATIVES VERSUS DIGITAL IMMIGRANTS
Michelle Pieri, Paolo Ferri
This contribution presents the Cobipad project ongoing in an Italian high school. Started in the 2012, the project will last three years. It involves high school where students use an Apple IPad instead of text books. Several focus groups were carried out with teachers, digital immigrants, and students considered digital natives. The main results will be presented.

POLYPHONIC COLLABORATIVE LEARNING: WEB-FORUMS AS DIALOGICAL SPACE
M. Beatrice Ligorio, F. Feldia Loperfido, Nadia Sansone, Giuseppe Ritella
The dialogical approach, in particular the concepts of "voices" and "polyphony", has been extensively used in education (Ligorio & Cesar, 2013). These concepts can uncover some fine dynamics of collaborative learning. Qualitative analysis of web-forums, used by university students while performing online collaborative tasks, will be presented.

IS010
EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS AGAINST BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING: A COMPARISON ACROSS EUROPE

B08. Development and Education - Bullying and aggression

Convenor	Ersilia Menesini, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Presenters	Benedetta Emanuela Palladino, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
	Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku, Turku - Finland
	Heidi Vandebosch, University of Antwerp, Antwerp - Germany
	Maria Sapouna, University of the West of Scotland, Hamilton - United Kingdom
	Peter K. Smith , University of London, London - United Kingdom

In recent years there has been a growing international interest for translational studies, for a richer information of public policy and health management on the basis of the results of relevant and reliable research. Specific attention has been devoted to rigorous experiments evaluating replicable programs and practices. To this purpose, various scientific efforts have been made to define standards of evidence that could be clearly structured and easily comprehensible for researchers and non-researchers. Those standards, involving *efficacy*, *effectiveness* and *dissemination*, can assist practitioners, policy makers, and administrators in deciding which interventions show better evidence and can be more convenient to adopt.

The symposium tries to provide an answer to this need focusing on high-quality evaluations of theoretically based interventions to prevent bullying and cyberbullying and presenting the most important models in four European countries.

Recent literature has shown that aggressive behaviours acted by peers may be experienced in both face-to-face and online interactions; for this reason adopting a specific focus both on bullying and cyberbullying appears to be the most promising direction for intervention with young students.

The five presentations will provide an overview of different models focusing on bullying and cyberbullying, based on face to face and virtual interventions. Specific attention will be devoted to an evaluation of the level of efficacy in the case of Italian and Belgian models and to an evaluation of effectiveness and dissemination for the Finnish and English models, the final presentation will present a systematic review of a new generation of computer simulator games used to prevent bullying and cyberbullying.

EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTION AGAINST BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING: EVALUATION OF EFFICACY AND MEDIATION PROCESSES IN THE "NONCADIAMOINTRAPPOLA!" PROGRAM
Benedetta E. Palladino and Annalaura Nocentini
The presentation tries to provide an answer to the need of high-quality evaluations of theoretically grounded antibullying-cyberbullying interventions. We evaluated Noncadiamointrappola! program 3rd Ed. by adopting an evidence-based approach in analysing aspects related to the intervention's efficacy and the mediational mechanisms involved.

FRIENDLY ATTACK: THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVIDENCE-BASED GAME AGAINST CYBER-BULLYING
Heidi Vandebosch

This presentation focuses on the Friendly ATTAC project, which aims at the development of a serious game against cyberbullying. Starting from the Intervention Mapping Protocol, we will discuss and illustrate the following steps: problem analysis, formulation of behavioral and change objectives, material development, and first evaluations.

KIVA ANTIBULLYING PROGRAM: SUSTAINABILITY AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS
Christina Salmivalli
Since the national roll-out of the KiVa antibullying program in Finland, data has been collected annually from students as well as school staff in schools implementing the program.
In the presentation, findings regarding the implementation quality and effectiveness of the KiVa antibullying program during the five years of implementation (2009-2014) will be presented and discussed.

AN EVALUATION OF BEATBULLYING'S MENTORING SCHEME IN SIX EU COUNTRIES
Fran Thompson, Peter K. Smith and John Jessel
As part of a DAPHNE III project, the UK charity BeatBullying is piloting an online mentoring scheme in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic. We are evaluating the delivery of the training and the impact of the mentoring scheme using online, self report questionnaires completed by mentors, adult mentors, counsellors and schools.

REDUCING BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EDUCATIONAL GAMES: THE FUTURE OR A FAD?
Maria Sapouna
This paper will review a new generation of computer simulator games used to prevent bullying and cyberbullying such as FearNot! and SimBully. The paper will discuss the innovative ways in which these simulator games can be used with children and adults to provide them an insight into why bullying is happening and how it can be prevented.

IS011
COGNITION, EMOTION AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR: PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behavior

Convenor   Vicenta Mestre, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
Presenters   Ana Tur-Porcar, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
                Concetta Pastorelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
                Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
                María Cristina Richaud , CIIPME – CONICET, Buenos Aires - Argentina
                María Victoria del Barrio, National University of Distance Education (UNED),
Madrid -   Spain
                Paula Samper, University of Valencia, Valencia – Spain
Discussant   Vicenta Mestre, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain

There is a debate regarding the roles of sociomoral cognitions and emotions in understanding moral development. The relation among perspective taking, sympathy, prosocial moral reasoning, self-efficacy, prosocial behaviors and aggression were examined to show that cognitive processes and emotional processes are interrelated and predict both prosocial behaviors and aggression.

Positive emotions act as protective factors or psychological resources (Fredrickson & Joiner, 2002) increasing the confidence in others and reducing impulsive and uncontrolled behaviors, and often they have been hypothesized to increase the likelihood of prosocial behavior.

The gender differences and attitudes toward individuals according to gender (sexism) are the important variables in adolescence. Sexism legitimizes and maintains the gender hierarchy through two complementary attitudes, defined by Glick and Fiske (1996) in hostile and benevolent dimensions. Discussion focuses on the relevance of both social cognitions and emotions in moral development in different countries, and the symposium will analyze the association between prosocial behaviors and family dynamics (parental support, autonomy, warmth) and gender differences.

To review some cognitive and emotional processes that regulate prosocial and aggressive behavior in adolescence and young adulthood.

To study the development of morality in different cultures. Cultural values and socialization practices might promote or emphasize moral motives deemed to be of particular significance in specific cultures.

To compare gender differences profile in cognitive, emotions and behaviors. The symposium approach the gender impact in positive and negative emotions, prosocial reasoning and prosocial behavior and aggression, with special attention hostile sexism and benevolent sexism.

To analyze the family dynamics that may be important for promoting positive development in youths.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE EMOTIONS, PROSOCIAL AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY IN ADOLESCENTS.
Maria Cristina Richaud
The aim is to examine how positive emotions are related to prosocial and aggressive behavior and these in turn to social self- efficacy. Specifically, to test a theoretical model that proposes that positive emotions promote prosocial behavior and diminish the aggressive one, and these in turn enhance or diminish social self- efficacy.

TRAJECTORIES OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS FROM ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD: THE PREDICTIVE ROLE OF FILIAL SELF-EFFICACY AND PARENTAL SUPPORT

Bernadette P. Luengo Kanacri

The current study explored diverse trajectories of prosocial behaviors (i.e., voluntary behaviors such as sharing, helping, consoling) and their association with family dynamics across four times of assessment (from age 16–17 to age 22–23) during the transition from adolescence to young adulthood.

PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: PROSOCIAL REASONING AND EMPATHY

Paula Samper

We present the results of an empirical study with the aim of establishing the differential profile between male and female adolescents in prosocial behavior and its relationship to empathy and prosocial reasoning. Participants belonging to public and private schools of the Valencian Community. The results support the connections between prosocial behavior, empathy, and prosocial moral reasoning.

SEXISM AND PROSOCIALITY IN ADOLESCENCE

Ana Tur-Porcar

Scientific studies of contemporary society have consistently highlighted the prevalence of problems caused by sexist attitudes, both hostile and benevolent. We run a survey on 728 early adolescents. Results show that sexist attitudes are indicative of adolescents' levels of empathy and prosociality.

EMPATHY AND AGGRESSION, DEPRESSION AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Victoria Del Barrio

The emotions are one of the most important problems in the social adaptation of children and adolescents. The aim of this paper is to study the relationship between empathy, aggression, depression and adapt social behaviour in children and adolescents.

THE DIFFERENTIAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES

Gustavo Carlo

The present study was designed to examine the structure and functions of a multidimensional measure of prosocial behaviors. Results showed that the hypothesized six-factor structure of the PTM-R had good fit, the best fit model as compared to alternative models, and that there were several unique patterns of relations between specific forms of prosocial behaviors and empathic concern, perspective taking, and the global measure of prosocial behavior.

IS012
ENTERPRISING PERSONALITY IN YOUTH: MAIN DIMENSIONS AND ASSESSMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

Convenor   José Muñiz, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
               Eduardo García-Cueto, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
               Ignacio Pedrosa, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
               Javier Suárez-Álvarez, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
               José Muñiz, University of Oviedo, Oviedo – Spain
Discussant   Luis Manuel Lozano, University of Granada, Granada - Spain

As pointed out by the *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD), fostering entrepreneurial spirit is fundamental to the development of market economies. The failure of an entrepreneur involves a cost to society in terms of lost opportunities and resources, and is detrimental to the individual, both economically and psychologically. 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 aim of this symposium is to present the state of the art of enterprising personality assessment in youth, and propose a new measurement instrument for the assessment of eight enterprising personality dimensions: *Achievement Motivation, Risk-taking, Innovativeness, Autonomy, Locus of Control, Self-Efficacy, Optimism, and Stress Tolerance*. The symposium is articulated into four presentations. In the first presentation the theoretic framework and the state of the art of the enterprising personality field is established, and a new battery for the assessment of eight enterprising personality dimensions is presented. In the second presentation the relationships between the eight dimensions of enterprising personality and the Big Five personality traits are analyzed, using canonical correlation analysis and other multivariate techniques. In the third presentation the relationships between the enterprising personality dimensions and three Emotional Intelligence traits are studied in detail. Finally, a computerized Adaptive Test for the assessment of enterprising personality is developed. For the empirical studies mentioned above a sample of 2,693 students (51% males) from different regions in northern Spain was used. Mean age was 16.52 years (SD=1.38), with an age range of 16 to 23.

DIMENSIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF ENTERPRISING PERSONALITY IN YOUTH
José Muñiz
The aim is to present the state of the art of enterprising personality assessment in youth, and propose a new measurement instrument for the assessment of eight enterprising personality dimensions: Achievement Motivation, Risk-taking, Innovativeness, Autonomy, Locus of Control, Self-Efficacy, Optimism, and Stress Tolerance.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ENTERPRISING PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS
Javier Suárez-Álvarez
The main goal of this presentation is to anlyze the relationship between the eight enterprising personality dimensions and the Big Five personality traits. The percentage of associated variance between enterprising personality dimensions and personality traits was 24%., with Emotional Stability being the most correlated trait.

OVERLAP BETWEEN ENTERPRISING PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Eduardo García-Cueto

In this presentation the relationships between the eight enterprising personality traits and three dimensions of perceived emotional intelligence (attention, clarity and repair) are analyzed. The results show that common variance between both set of variables was 16%, and the way persons handle their emotions plays an important in enterprising personality.

COMPUTERIZED ADAPTIVE TEST FOR ASSESSING ENTERPRISING PERSONALITY

Ignacio Pedrosa

Using a Computerized Adaptive Testing approach (CAT), based on Item Response Theory models, offers important advantages in relation to classical psychometric models. In this presentation a Computerized Adaptive Test to assess enterprising personality was developed. The CAT developed requires an average of 10 items for assessing the construct.

IS013
THE MEANING AND MEASUREMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics
A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning
D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development
D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training
F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Convenor   Kevin R. Murphy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins - United States
Presenters   Angelo DeNisi, Tulane University, New Orleans - United States
              Hennie Kriek, University of South Africa, Praetoria - South Africa
              Peer Ederer, Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen - Germany
              Samuel Grieff, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg – Luxembourg
Discussant   Kevin R. Murphy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins - United States

The concept of Human Capital can be traced back as far as Adam Smith's (1776) Wealth of Nations. This concept has been variously defined as: (a) the abilities and skills of any individual, especially those acquired through investment in education and training, that enhance potential income earning, (b) the collective skills, knowledge, or other intangible assets of individuals that can be used to create economic value for the individuals, their employers, or their community, (c) a measure of the economic value of an employee's skill set, the collective value of the organization's intellectual capital (competencies, knowledge, and skills, any stock of knowledge or characteristics the worker has (either innate or acquired) that contributes to his or her productivity, (d) intangible collective resources possessed by individuals and groups within a given population, (e) the capacity to work in organizations, obey orders, in short, adapt to life in a hierarchical/capitalist society, (f) the capacity to adapt, (g) all the knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom possessed individually and collectively, the cumulative total of which represents a form of wealth available to nations and organizations to accomplish their goals, and (h) a treasure that a company or institution has available with respect to the qualifications of the personnel that works there.

Human capital is broadly regarded as being a critically important determinant of the success of failure of organizations. Yet, as the varying definitions laid out above suggest, there is considerable ambiguity in the definition and meaning of human capital. In this symposium, the authors and discussant argue that there an urgent need to develop a clearer understanding of what human capital is, how it is measured and assessed and how it can be develop and put into action in organizations. The topic of human capital is one that has strong roots in psychology, but that spans multiple disciplines. This symposium will discuss the meaning and measurement of human capital from the perspectives of a multinational panel of psychologists (Grieff, Murphy), economists (Ederer), business administration (DeNisi) and talent management scholars (Kriek).

Explorations of the meaning and measurement of human capital are important for a number of reasons. First, it is widely thought that human capital is critical to the success or failure of organizations, but without a clear and concrete definition of human capital, it is not clear what this statement really means. There are good reasons to believe that at least some of that the characteristics of the workforce that are usually included under the label "human capital" are *not* important to the success or failure of organizations, particularly organizations in which work is structured in ways that fails to take advantage of human capital (e.g., traditional assembly organizations). If you consider the relatively modest resources organizations are often willing to devote to hiring, paying, retaining, and developing their workforce, it is clear that organizations often *act* as if human capital is not very important. The empirical question how important human capital really is, and how to best take

advantage of human capital is very difficult to settle with any precision, given the lack of consensus about what actually counts are human capital.

Second, one widely cited rationale for investments in education (outside of the workforce) and training (inside the workforce) is that it develops human capital, and therefore yields eventual payoffs to both organizations and national economies. Again, this argument may mean less than it seems. Without a clear understanding of what human capital comprises, the proposition that investments in education and training yield payoffs that justify their costs is a very difficult one to evaluate. It is also difficult to make evidence-based decisions about which training or education interventions are or are not worth pursuing, given the sometimes vague definitions of this construct.

Finally, different conceptions of human capital rely to a greater or lesser extent on "innate characteristics" of workers. For example, general cognitive ability is likely to be included in any well-defined version of "human capital". Some attributes of individuals that are likely to be regarded as human capital are more difficult to develop or change over relatively short time periods, and definitions of human capital that place more emphasis on characteristics that are developed over long time periods and are relatively resistant to change (e.g., mental abilities, broad personality traits) will suggest different strategies for enhancing human capital than definitions that stress specific knowledge, skills that can be acquired and developed over relatively short time periods.

This symposium presents both empirical research on core skills that are becoming increasingly important in defining human capital (e.g., complex and collaborative decision making) and perspectives from four different perspectives (psychology, economics, business administration and talent management) on the meaning and the development of human capital. Panelists include: (1) Angelo DeNisi, Albert Harry Cohen Chair of Business Administration, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA, USA, (2) Peer Ederer, Honorarprofessor for Human Capital, Growth and Innovation at Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen, Germany, (3) Samuel Grieff, Institute of Cognitive Science and Assessment (COSA), University of Luxembourg, Luxemborg, and (4) Hennie Kriek, CEO, Top Talent Solutions and Professor Extraordinarius at the Department of Industrial and Organisational Psychology at the University of South Africa, Praetoria, Republic of South Africa. The Chair of this panel (Kevin R. Murphy, Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO USA) will also serve as discussant. In this role he will present an integrated model of human capital that reflects input form all four presenters.

HUMAN CAPITAL, PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THESE LINKS

Angelo DeNisi

According to the Random House Dictionary, the term "human capital" is defined as the "collective skills, knowledge, or other tangible assets of individuals that can be used to create economic value for individuals, their employers, or their community" (Dictionary.com, June 2014). The major focus of research and practice in the areas of performance appraisal and performance management has been to implement programs through which employees can improve their individual performance (and thus rewards), as well as improve the performance of the work group or (ultimately) the firm. Thus, these efforts can be seen as means of taking potential human capital and translating it into actual human capital. That is, the collective skills and knowledge of the individual employees must be managed in such a way that they produce improvements in individual and firm-level performance.

When viewed in this way, research on performance management can be seen quite differently. The variables that deserve the most attention, the relative importance of interventions designed to produce better measures, and the actual dependent variables in research all need to be re-considered and re-evaluated. My presentation will begin with a brief review of the literature from this alternative perspective. This review will conclude with a discussion of what we know about improving individual performance and what we know about leveraging such improvements to produce improvements in firm performance. The presentation will then move to a discussion of suggestions for research and

practice that might better enable us to use performance management interventions as a means of developing human capital potential, drawing upon some recent work in this area (DeNisi & Smith, 2014).

References
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THE TRANSVERASL SKILLS THAT UNDERLIE MODERN HUMAN CAPITAL
Samuel Grieff
Transversal skills such as complex and collaborative problem solving bear strong implications for human capital in the 21st century. We present theoretical background, assessment instruments, and empirical results on both skills as important marker of human capital of increasing importance in a rapidly changing world full of complexity. Complex and collaborative problem solving capture the potential of individuals to successfully interact and master new problem situations - either alone or in a team. We discuss implications and propose an agenda for contemporary research on human capital.

WHY THE COMPONENTS OF HUMAN CAPITAL ARE CHANGING
Peer Ederer
Changes in the nature of work are changing the definition and value of human capital. At least two trends in developed economies ensure us that problem solving skills as one component of human capital will be playing an increasingly important role in future production. First, digital technologies are complementary to tasks that require pattern-recognition, judgment, interpretation and decision. Second, countries increase their economic complexity by innovation and imitation, both of which processes demand problem solving skills. The consequence of these trends - a growing demand for problem solving skills - may be contributing to shortages of such skills if their human capital supply is inelastic. Such shortages would be reflected either in unusually high returns to problem solving skills, or else be alleviated by adulthood learning, in other words by being elastic. Our contribution illuminates empirical and conceptual evidence for the relevance and value of these skills.

HOW THE SEARCH FOR TALENT IF CHANGING IN MODERN ECONOMIES
Hennie Kriek
Psychologists have made substantial contributions to organizations by helping them identify, recruit and retain top talent. This contribution is especially important because the value of human capital is not constant from one employee to another, but rather varies both as a function of the demands of the job and the contribution of that job to the organization's success of failure (i.e., the ability to translate potentially valued characteristics of individuals into organizationally-valued outcomes) and because the characteristics that contribute to human capital differ across various parts of the organization. The general finding that jobs that contribute substantial value to organizations (or that entail the possibility of substantial losses) tend to attract and require individuals with high levels of intelligence, social skills, problem-solving ability and relevant knowledge has enabled psychologists to develop systems for talent acquisition and management that generalize across organizations. However, changes that are occurring in the landscape of human capital pose fresh challenges to psychologists involved in identifying and managing top talent

IS014
MULTISENSORY INTERACTIONS: FROM MECHANISMS TO CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging
E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

Convenor   Micah M. Murray, University Hospital Center and University of Lausanne, Lausanne;
              Switzerland; Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville - United States
Presenters   Amir Amedi, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel
              Durk Talsma, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Mark T. Wallace , Vanderbilt University, Nashville - United States
              "Micah M. Murray, University Hospital Center and University of Lausanne,
Lausanne;   Switzerland; Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville
              - United States"
              Nienke van Atteveldt, Maastricht University, Maastricht – Netherlands

This symposium will provide an overview of the current knowledge regarding the neurobiological bases by which information from the different senses is combined to enhance perception, attention, and actions in humans. In parallel, the symposium will provide a discussion of current directions in the application of multisensory research in clinical settings ranging from neuro-developmental disorders to aging and sensory loss. These advances have in many respects been fostered by multisensory research being at the forefront of innovations in signal analyses of brain mapping and brain imaging techniques. The presentations in this symposium will highlight this aspect. Micah Murray will provide a synopsis of evidence in favour of multisensory interactions occurring within primary cortices during the initial stages of stimulus processing and affecting functions from simple detection to memory encoding and retrieval. Durk Talsma will discuss the contributions of stimulus driven (bottom-up) vs. cognitive (top-down) influences on multisensory processing and how these factors can contribute to individual differences in multisensory processing capabilities. Nienke van Atteveldt will present an overview of neuroimaging studies that demonstrate the adaptive nature of multisensory interactions during reading acquisition. Amir Amedi will demonstrate using behavioural and imaging studies the multisensory task-based function of regions in the visual cortex of individuals with various degrees of visual experience using sensory substitution (encoding visual information in sound spectrograms) for tasks such as reading, object recognition and body-posture recognition. Finally, Mark Wallace will discuss how multisensory processes are affected in both normal aging and in autism, and how multisensory-based remediation methods may hold promise as tools to improve cognitive and perceptual function.

THE BEHAVIORAL RELEVANCE OF AND SINGLE-TRIAL LEARNING FROM MULTISENSORY PROCESSES
Micah M. Murray
Behaviourally-relevant multisensory processes occur in (near)primary cortices, as revealed by EEG, fMRI, and TMS. Multisensory processes based on single-trial learning predict and enhance later object recognition. Together, these data underscore how multisensory research is changing long-held models of functional brain organization and perception.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN TOP-DOWN CONTROL OF MULTISENSORY PROCESSING
Durk Talsma

Previously, we have shown that audiovisual processing can depend on several cognitive processes, including attention and memory. Moreover, individual persons differ considerably with respect to they multisensory processing capabilities. Here we discuss to whether these individual differences depend on variations in perceptual vs. cognitive ability.

INTEGRATION OF SPEECH AND SCRIPT IS ADAPTIVE TO CULTURAL AND INDIVIDUAL VARIATION
Nienke van Atteveldt

Neuroimaging research suggests that literacy acquisition interacts with evolutionary older brain systems for audiovisual and speech processing. These interactions are highly adaptive, as they differ across scripts and correlate with individual reading fluency. This underlines the flexible and experience-dependent nature of multisensory interactions.

HOW ENCODING COLOR VISION AND SHAPES IN SOUND SPECTROGRAMS CAN HELP US UNDERSTAND BRAIN ORGANIZATION AND RESTORE VISION IN BLIND
Amir Amedi

Recent behavioural and imaging studies suggest that brain regions usually considered "visual" are actually task-based. This task-based organization is revealed by teaching blind participants to use visual-to-auditory Sensory Substitution Devices for tasks such as reading & body-posture recognition and exploring the neural correlates using fMRI.

CHANGES IN MULTISENSORY FUNCTION ACROSS LIFESPAN AND IN THE CLINIC
Mark T. Wallace

This talk describes how multisensory function changes from early development through old age, and how multisensory dysfunctions play an underappreciated role in clinical conditions like autism. The talk further highlights how multisensory-based training can be a powerful interventional tool to improve sensory, perceptual and cognitive abilities.

IS015
PARENTING AND CHILDREN ADJUSTMENT ORGANIZER

B10. Development and Education - Parenting

Convenor Concetta Pastorelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters Concetta Pastorelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
     Emma Baumgartner, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
     Jennifer Lansford, Duke University, Durham - United States
     Maria Concetta Miranda, Second University of Naples, Naples - Italy
     Roberto Baiocco, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
     Sevtap Gurdal , University West, Trollhättan – Sweden
Discussant Elena Marta, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

In the present symposium we aim to understand how socialization processes, individual characteristics, social contexts and culture may prompt, cultivate, or discourage children adjustment. There is a wealth of evidence indicating that socialization processes are related to children adjustment (Gershoff, 2002). However in the last twenty years longitudinal and cross-sectional research has revealed more complex relations. In particular, the role of individual child and parents' characteristics as well socio-cultural factors have been considered. For example, on the one hand, parents' characteristics (e.g., depression and irritability) may interfere with their ability to respond adequately to the needs of their children and affect their psychological well-being. On the other, hand, living in violent communities may influence the way parents exercise their parental behavior and, consequently, how well they are able to contrast their children's maladjustment. Furthermore, as revealed by Lansford et al. (2005; 2010), culture-specific normativeness of a parental behavior may moderate the association between parenting and child adjustment.

Finally, a recent promising line of research is investigating the degree to which children's adjustment might vary as a function of family type. Empirical evidence supports not significant differences in parenting skills among groups of gay, lesbian, and heterosexual parents, nor in key child developmental outcomes (Goldberg et al.,2011; Tasker, 2010).

The invited speakers of this symposium will cover a wide range of the aforementioned topics to promote better integrated knowledge among professionals on the most consolidated and up-to-date empirical studies in this field.

SWEDISH CHILDREN'S AGENCY: PARENTAL WARMTH, SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT, AND ADJUSTMENT
Sevtap Gurdal, Jennifer E. Lansford, Emma Sorbring
Using three waves of data collected when children were ages 8, 9, and 10, this study found that Swedish mothers' and fathers' warmth was related to their children's agency, which was related to internalizing, externalizing, and school achievement.

PARENTAL IRRITABILITY, HARSH PARENTING, AND CHILD MALADJUSTMENT
Concetta Pastorelli, Eriona Thartori, Valeria Castellani, Laura Di Giunta, Carolina Lunetti, Jennifer E. Lansford
Using multiple waves of data collected with Italian family triads (Rome sample), this study examined the relations between maternal/ paternal irritability, harsh parenting (physical discipline and psychological aggression) and children's externalizing and internalizing symptoms.

A BI-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF POTENTIAL EARLY CUES OF DEPRESSION IN INFANTS OF INADEQUATELY RESPONSIVE MOTHER

Authors: Emma Baumgartner, Stefania Sette, Fiorenzo Laghi, Carol Lee, Summet Farwaha, & Yvonne Boh.

The present study examined, in a sample of mother-child dyads from two different countries (Italy and Canada), the relation between maternal response to infant's distress and infant's cues during a teaching task. Relations between maternal sensitivity and stress, social support, and infant' s age and country of origins are also discussed.

EXPOSURE TO COMMUNITY VIOLENCE, PARENTAL MONITORING AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Maria Concetta Miranda, Dario Bacchini, Gaetana Affuso

The present study examined, with cross-lagged analyses based on three waves over a 3-years period, the reciprocal influence of exposure to community violence, parental monitoring and antisocial behavior in adolescence.

FAMILY AND CULTURE LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY IN NINE COUNTRIES

Jennifer E. Lansford, Jennifer Godwin, Liliana Maria Uribe Tirado, Arnaldo Zelli, Suha M. Al-Hassan, Dario Bacchini, Anna Silvia Bombi, Marc H. Bornstein, Lei Chang, Kirby Deater-Deckard, Laura Di Giunta, Kenneth A. Dodge, Patrick S. Malone, Paul Oburu, Concetta Pastorelli, Ann T. Skinner, Emma Sorbring, Sombat Tapanya, Liane Peña Alampay

Using data reported by mothers, fathers, and children in nine countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and United States), we examined multiple levels of influence in the prediction of child abuse and neglect.

FAMILIES OF LESBIAN AND GAY PARENTS AND FAMILIES OF HETEROSEXUAL PARENTS: PERCEIVED PARENTING COMPETENCIES, COUPLE COMMITMENT, AND CHILD WELL-BEING

Roberto Baiocco, Federica Santamaria, Fiorenzo Laghi, Emma Baumgartner

This study examined the attitudes toward LG parenting in a sample of lesbians and gay men with children; in addition the group of homosexual parents were compared with a similar group of heterosexual parents.

IS016
HAPPINESS AND PRODUCTIVITY AT WORK: DOES AGE MATTER?

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

Convenor   José María Peiró, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
Presenters David E Guest, King's College, London - United Kingdom
            Emanuela Ingusci, University of Salento, Lecce - Italy
            José M. Peiró, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
            Maria Felisa Latorre Navarro, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, Tizapán
San   Angel – Mexico
Discussant Marco Depolo, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy

Psychology has made a major contribution to the development of human resource management (HRM) and in particular to the burgeoning body of research linking HRM and organizational performance. Notable contributions include research findings relating to best practice concerning selection, training and learning, performance appraisal and motivation and rewards. However developments have generally given priority to practices that enhance performance, using workers as a means to this end. It is important to pay more attention to the needs and perspectives of the employees. In the European Union, the number of young adults is decreasing significantly and in contrast, the number of people aged 55 and over is growing rapidly (Schalk et al. 2010). In this context, companies had to reconsider the human capital, increasing the knowledge, the skills and experience of older workers on the hand, and the flexibility and the desire to learn of younger workers. The human resource practices need to be more sensitive to the needs, expectations and demands of the different age groups.

The contributors to this symposium will present result of recent research about the influence of Human Resources Practices on employees' performance and wellbeing, taking into account the moderating role of age in those relations and their actions to improve them. Special attention will be paid to the analysis of impact of the different HR practices on employees of different age groups. This issue is of great relevance nowadays in Europe given the increase rate of aged people in the composition of the labor force.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THE HAPPY PRODUCTIVE WORKER
David Guest
This paper argues the need of rebalancing the contribution of psychologists to give greater weight to the extensive research on HR practices that positively affect worker outcomes, including worker well-being. To this end, research is reviewed and new research presented that explores the extent to which it is possible to put in place policies and practices to ensure that workers are both happy and productive.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN RESOURCES PRACTICES AND WELLBEING. A LIFE-SPAN APPROACH
José M. Peiró, Nuria Tordera & Laura Lorente.
Age is an important variable to understand the employees' motives, attitudes and behaviors at work and their work valued outcomes. Human resources practices in organizations are important means through which companies manage the relationships, expectations and promises of employer and

employees. In this study we examine the relationship between human resources practices, age and wellbeing in 3 different cohorts of Spanish workers. Results show significant differences in how human resources practices are appraised and valued by workers of the age groups.

EMPLOYEE CREATIVITY AND JOB CRAFTING IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.
Emanuela Ingusci, Antonio Chirumbolo
When employees perform creatively, they suggest new procedures that enhance an organization's ability to respond to the opportunities coming from labor market. In job crafting, employees modify aspects of their jobs to improve the fit between the characteristics of the job and their needs, abilities, and preferences. We aim to explore this relationship in a sample of workers, in the different age groups. Results and implications are discussed.

SO JUSTLY TREATED SO HAPPY AND SATISFIED", OR NOT? MODERATING EFFECTS OF AGE AND JOB CATEGORY
Maria Felisa Latorre Navarro
The present study analyses the relations between perception of justice in work organizations and happiness and job satisfaction in a sample of Mexican employees. Literature suggests that these relations are moderated by age and job category. However, the moderating role may be different for different types of justice. The results show that the moderating role of age and job category is just significant for the relation between distributive justice and happiness and satisfaction. These results question previous research and highlight the differential importance of justice for wellbeing.

IS017
THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELL-BEING AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN EUROPE: WHAT DO WE KNOW AND HOW SHOULD WE APPLY THIS KNOWLEDGE?

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Convenor   Lea Pulkkinen, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä - Finland
Presenters   Frosso Motti-Stefanidi, University of Athens, Athens - Greece
             Lea Pulkkinen, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä - Finland
             Michiel Matthes, Alliance for Childhood European Network Group, Brussels -
Belgium
             Sabine Walper, University of Munich, Munich; German Youth Institute Munich,
Munich   - Germany
Discussant   Tuomo Tikkanen, Finnish Psychological Association, Helsinki - Finland

In the global and economic perspective, most European children have secure and prosperous lives. However, there remain a number of children who face multiple adversities. The analysis of factors affecting a person's well-being involves a consideration of both proximal factors with a direct impact on children and youth and more distal factors that affect children and youth indirectly. There are a wide range of studies on child well-being and health and factors affecting them, but most studies are cross-sectional. There is a need for a longitudinal research of the qualities of living conditions and their associations with individuals' life styles and physical and psychological well-being, because problems in them tend to accumulate in certain individuals and sub-groups. They affect individuals' work careers and parenthood, through which they are transformed into the life conditions of the next generation. The objectives of the symposium are, first, to analyze children's adaptive success and resilience and their association with the type and level of risks and stressors that they experience in their life course and the continuity of adaptive functioning over time. Second, the way developmental tasks of an earlier stage are solved, sets the stage for the way developmental tasks of later stages will be adapted to. Therefore, we analyze the cascading consequences of success or failure in dealing with these tasks across multiple domains such as education, various capacities, and psychological well-being. Third, it is vital that policies are aimed at helping children to do well, as this lays the foundation for their success later in life. In EU member states, policy making and policy implementation by governmental and other agencies tend to take place in silos and in a compartmentalized way where children are concerned. We analyze a need to develop an approach that encompasses the whole child and the whole living environment of the child in which he/she grows up.

ADAPTATION AND WELL-BEING OF IMMIGRANT AND NONIMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS DURING THE GREEK ECONOMIC CRISIS
FrossoMotti-Stefanidi & Jens B. Asendorpf
We examined how immigrant and nonimmigrant adolescents' adaptation and well-being changed during the Greek economic crisis. The comparison of two cohorts (N=2000, 12 yrs, nested in 60 classrooms), one examined before and the other during the crisis, showed significant changes both in context and students' adaptation, some in a positive direction.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE AND COPARENTING IN SEPARATED FAMILIES

Sabine Walper& Alexandra Langmeyer
Parental separation and subsequent family transitions put children's wellbeing at risk, but effects are not homogenous. This paper focuses on the mediating role of economic deprivation and coparenting in children's coping with parental separation. In two German studies cooperative coparenting was a resource for children but a challenge for parents.

POLARIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WELL-BEING

Lea Pulkkinen & Katja Kokko
Polarized individual differences in physical and psychological well-being were found in midlife in the Jyväskylä Longitudinal Study of Personality and Social Development. Adversities had accumulated in about 10 percent of the sample. Critical indicators of this process were investigated. Knowledge can be applied to promoting positive development.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILDHOOD IN EUROPE

*MichielMatthes (*Alliance forChildhood European Network Group, Brussels, Belgium)
There are many institutions that provide services for children in each state, but most of them work on their own without connecting philosophy. There are also many NGOs working on the theme of children, and each organisation has its own perception of the child. Horizontal and vertical connections are needed to lobby for the quality of childhood.

IS018
THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT PROCESSES CHARACTERISTIC OF ADOLESCENCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Convenor   María Cristina Richaud, CIIPME – CONICET, Buenos Aires - Argentina
Presenters   Belén Mesurado, CIIPME – CONICET, Buenos Aires - Argentina
                Concetta Pastorelli , Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
                María Cristina Richaud, CIIPME – CONICET, Buenos Aires - Argentina
                María Victoria del Barrio, National University of Distance Education (UNED),
Madrid -   Spain
                Silvia Viviana Pugliese, University of Aconcagua, Mendoza - Argentina
                Vicenta Mestre, University of Valencia, Valencia – Spain

According to Bandura, self-efficacy is "the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations." In other words, self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation. Bandura described these beliefs as determinants of how people think, behave, and feel (1994). Performing a task successfully strengthens our sense of self-efficacy. However, failing to adequately deal with a task or challenge can undermine and weaken self-efficacy. Witnessing other people successfully completing a task is another important source of self-efficacy. Self-efficacy has been shown as one of the essentials determinants of child and adolescent adjustment. It is related to self-esteem, autonomy, and security when facing with a problem. The objective of this Symposium is to study the role of self-efficacy in the development of different processes in the adolescence. It will be analyzed how self-efficacy promotes prosocial behavior and defends from negative emotions. At the same time it will
be presented results about males and females adolescents trajectories of prosocial behaviors and their association with regulatory and assertive self-efficacy believe. Moreover it will be studied the relationship of self-efficacy with maladjustment: anger, depression and suicide risk. Finally it will be analyzed the role of self-efficacy, eustress, and flow in academic achievement.

NEGATIVE EMOTIONS AND BEHAVIOR: THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY
Vicenta Mestre, Paula Samper, Anna Llorca
This study aims to test that self-efficacy promote prosocial behavior and diminish the aggressive one, and analyze the relationships between emotional self-efficacy, negative emotions (anxiety, depression, irritability) and behavior. The sample included Spanish adolescents students (age: 16-18 years).

MALES AND FEMALES TRAJECTORIES OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS FROM ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD:ASSOCIATIONS WITH REGULATORY AND ASSERTIVE SELF-EFFICACY BELIEVES
Concetta Pastorelli, Bernadette P. Luengo Kanacri, Nancy Eisenberg, Rosalba Cervaolo, Eriona Tarthori, Gian Vittorio Caprara
The study explored diverse males and females trajectories of prosocial behaviors and their association with regulatory and assertive self-efficacy believes across eight times of assessment from adolescence to young adulthood. The results highlighted the role of perceived efficacy believes on adolescence.

SELF-EFFICACY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH ADJUSTMENT IN SPANISH CHILDREN

María Victoria Del Barrio, Miguel Angel Carrasco

It will be considered the specific relationship between self-efficacy and two common child and youth emotional disorders: depression and anger. The results indicated that self-efficacy appears as a shield for depression and this becomes more apparent with age. Regarding anger it appears to inhibit self-efficacy in all fields except the sports efficiency.

ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY WITH TEEN SUICIDE RISK

Silvia Viviana Pugliese

The objective was to compare the characteristics of personality and expectations of adolescents admitted in the hospital for "suicide attempts" and adolescents non-patients. Results indicated that adolescents with suicide attempts have labile personality structure, weakening of inhibitory mechanisms which interfere both motivation and self-efficacy.

THE MEDIATED ROLE OF FLOW IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY, EUSTRESS AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT

Belén mesurado, María Cristina Richaud

This study aims to test a theoretical model about self-efficacy and eustress promote both flow and engagement in school, and that in turn the flow state could promote the engagement in undergraduate students. Results show that self-efficacy has a positive effect on flow and engagement and that eustress has a differential role in academic setting.

IS019
SYMPOSIUM FISS ITALIAN FEDERATION SCIENTIFIC SEXOLOGY - DISCUSSING SEXUAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

E21- Health and clinical intervention -Sexual Health

Convenor	Roberta Rossi , FISS, Italian Federation of Scientific Sexology, Rome - Italy
Presenters	Adele Fabrizi , ISC, Institute of Clinical Sexology, Rome - Italy
	Antonio Prunas, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
	Davide Dèttore, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
	Maria Teresa Molo, Carlo Molo Foundation Onlus, Turin – Italy
Discussant	Chiara Simonelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome; EFS, European Federation of Sexology, Rome - Italy

Improving sexual health and wellbeing requires a holistic approach that takes into account the physical, mental, social and economic factors that all influence sexual behaviour. It is important that individuals have the information, knowledge, skills and accessible services that allow them to make healthy choices about the sexual lives. The Italian Federation of Scientific Sexology (FISS) promote this symposium to discuss the role of the Sexology in Italy and in Europe, after the recent first qualification exam for psycho-sexologists was held in Istanbul on January 28, 2014. The exam was arranged under the auspices of the European Federation of Sexology and the European Society of Sexual Medicine, addressed to psychologists of all nationalities, including countries outside the EU. After this update on the "state of the art" of the Sexology in Europe, the Symposium will take into account the relationships between personality organization, sexual dysfunctions and quality of sexual life e they will also discuss some of the issues of the couple sexuality through the comparison between heterosexual and homosexual couples in intimate relationship and the sexual life of the couple who live with an acquired brain disability.Participation of the President of the European Federation of Sexology as discussant will further analyze the various issues presented.

CLINICAL SEXOLOGY: "WHERE ARE WE GOING?"
Adele Fabrizi
During last years the promotion of education and training for sexologists became one of the most important topic in this scientific field. Concerning clinical aspects will be discussed the DSM-5 and its controversial issues about FSD and MSD. Finally we will discuss about what's new in sex therapy particularly regarding the Integrated Approach.

PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS AND QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE
Antonio Prunas
According to Otto Kernberg (2012), a specific relationship exists between the continuum of personality organization and the spectrum of sexual pathology.

Aim of the present study is to assess the relationship between the basic features of borderline personality organization, sexual dysfunctions and the quality of sexual life in a sample of adults from the community.

GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES IN ITALY: COMPARISONS WITH HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES

Davide Dèttore, Paolo Antonelli

The current study examined the psychometric properties of an Italian translation of the Marital Satisfaction Inventory – Revised (MSI-R), to assess the intimate relationships of gay and lesbian couples in Italy. The results were compared to data from heterosexual couples and to previously published data for gay, lesbian, and unmarried heterosexual couples from the United States

A COUPLE AND AN ACQUIRED BRAIN DISABILITY

Maria Teresa Molo, Chiara Crespi

Whoever suffers from an acquired brain disability will never be the same as before. He/she needs the help of his/her spouse, whose autonomy becomes limited. The couple is trapped in the attachment/taking care system, instead of living an erotic sexualized relationship.They should find new meanings in the intimacy of the care, a deep emotional intimacy full of love.

IS020
PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF ORDINARY PEOPLE'S POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

C12 – Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

Convenor   Maria Sandgren, Södertörn University, Huddinge - Sweden
Presenters   Alain Van Hiel, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Anabel Kuntz, University of Cologne, Cologne - Germany
              Artur Nilsson, Lund University, Lund - Sweden
              Eldad Davidov, University of Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland
              Emma Onreat, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Hulda Thorisdottir, University of Iceland, Reykjavik - Iceland
              Jasper Van Assche, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Maria Sandgren, Södertörn University, Huddinge – Sweden

In the field of psychology, there is a renewed interest for the concept of political ideology. Ideology can be studied as a network of acquired attitudes, values and beliefs depending on political discourse and history (top down processes) and as underlying psychological motives and needs that will affect how individuals take on ideological positions (bottom up processes). The aim of the symposium is to present how psychological aspects of political ideology may be universal or culture-specific.

Political ideology has by default been operationalized as a unidimensional construct (liberal/leftist versus conservative/rightist) but can only to a certain extent illuminate the structure of political attitudes. Individuals may navigate along the left-right continuum to comprehend politics but be governed by psychological motives and needs which are more or less related to the right-left continuum.

The most consistent differences in political attitudes concern, on the one hand, core beliefs concerning resistance to change or obversely acceptance of change and, on the other hand, attitudes toward equality versus inequality. The underlying psychological aspects regard epistemic motives to reduce uncertainty as well as existential motives to manage threatening circumstances. Situational factors such as threats (for example a financial crisis) may increase support for conservative opinions among individuals.

From a cross-cultural perspective, there is a heterogenity in self-identification of political ideology as individuals combine aspects of cultural (also labelled as social) and economic issues across the unidimensional construct. In the present European political debate, a generalized ideology of inequality has re-emerged where certain outgroups are considered to be unequal in value.

Relying on personality, values and motivational approaches, this symposium investigates basic processes underlying political ideologies in European and US contexts.

THE LEFT-RIGHT DIMENSION IN THE MINDS OF ICELANDIC VOTERS
Hulda Thorisdottir
The talk reports a study of the left-right scale from 1987-2013 in a Western small-state democracy. Results show usage of the scale being remarkably stable over time, with no sign of sorting or polarization of the electorate having taken place. The contextual nature of the left-right in relation to specific political attitudes is examined.

PERSONALITY TRAITS, VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND MOTIVATIONS UNDERLYING POLITICAL IDEOLOGY IN SWEDEN AND ITALY: A COMPARISON OF THREE CONTEMPORARY MODELS

Gian Vittorio Caprara & Artur Nilsson

We tested three models of the underpinnings of political ideology, in Sweden and Italy, addressing: (1) political values, with underlying core values and traits, (2) right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation, with underlying traits and worldviews, and (3) attitudes to change, equality, and the system, with underlying motivations.

VALUE PRIORITIES AND GROUP-FOCUSED ENMITY

Constanze Beierlein, Anabel Kuntz, & Eldad Davidov

Prejudice against outgroups (e.g., foreigners, Muslims, Jews or gays/lesbians) are often considered as an expression of group-focused enmity (GFE). Drawing on value research, we explore the motivational underpinnings of GFE in a German sample. We find that prejudice against different outgroups partly shares a similar motivational basis.

RIGHT-WING IDEOLOGY: THREAT AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF SOCIAL-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC-HIERARCHICAL BELIEFS

Alain Van Hiel, Emma Onreat & Jasper Van Assche

Classic views suggest that threat underlies right-wing attitudes. In the present study a distinction is made between internal and external threat. We also present cross-national findings with respect to threat and right-wing attitudes.

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DETERMINANTS OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY IN AN OLD (SWEDEN) AND A NEW DEMOCRACY (LATVIA)

Maria Sandgren, Girts Dimdins, & Henry Montgomery

Our findings support a two dimensional (acceptance vs. avoidance of uncertainty, high vs. low toughmindedness) model of political ideology in Sweden and Latvia. A closer examination reveals that cultural differences concern party structure, ethnic identification, social, and economic attitudes.

IS021
PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGY SUPPORT IN AN ELITE SPORT ENVIRONMENT

E10 - Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Convenor   Paul Wylleman, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels - Belgium
Presenters   Alberto Cei, Tor Vergata University, Rome - Italy
               Anne-Marie Elbe, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen - Denmark
               Nadine Debois , Institut National du Sport, de l'Expertise et de la Performance, Paris -
                   France
               Paul Wylleman, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels - Belgium
               Ralf Brand, University of Potsdam, Potsdam – Germany
Discussant   Anne-Marie Elbe, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen - Denmark

As the field of sport psychology is witnessing a growth in interest in professional practice in Europe, it is also faced with the challenge of developing its professional status. This symposium aims therefore at presenting not only research but also experiential knowledge regarding the development and provision of professional applied sport psychology services at the elite and Olympic level. In particular, attention will be focussed on the actual process of consulting with and support provision of elite athletes as well as on aspects related to being an elite and Olympic athlete including coping with anti-doping procedures and the dual career of elite athletes. This symposium, organised by the European Federation of Sport Psychology (FEPSAC), brings in this way experts together from five European countries.

CAN YOU HELP ME WITH THAT? AN INTEGRATED VIEW ON ELITE ATHLETES' CONSULTATION ISSUES
Ralf Brand, Ole Benthien & Mascha Grote
Since 2011 the University of Potsdam's Center of Practical Sport Psychology delivered psychological support to around 350 adolescent and adult national team athletes. We will describe this center's service structure and paint an empirical picture about the most frequent consultation issues by content-analyzing more than 1700 consultation protocols.

SHOOTING ATTENTIONAL TRAINING
Alberto Cei
Shooting is a sport very challenging the mind power, requesting to stay confident and focused also during the more stressful moments of the competition. This presentation will describe the development of an efficient attentional training to cope with performing at their best in all shots.

DUAL CAREER IN FRENCH ELITE SPORT
Nadine Debois & Aurélie Ledon
Dual career support in elite sport may be based on each athlete's desired vocational future rather than on a default choice for an educative program easily reconcilable with the sport career. We will present results from recent studies on that topic as well as the French career assistance organization system designed in that perspective.

REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ANTI-DOPING REGULATIONS ON ATHLETES' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: THE ROLE OF THE SPORT PSYCHOLOGIST

Anne-Marie Elbe & Marie Overbye

Anti-doping regulations like urine doping testing and the obligation to report whereabouts can negatively impact elite athletes' psychological well-being. We will present the results of recent studies investigating this impact and discuss how sport psychologists can support elite athletes to better deal with these anti-doping measures.

THE ORGANISATION AND PROVISION OF PERFORMANCE BEHAVIOUR SUPPORT TO DUTCH OLYMPIC ATHLETES

Paul Wylleman & Maurits Hendriks

This presentation will focus on specific aspects of the provision by the Dutch Olympic Committee NOC*NSF of performance behaviour support to its elite and Olympic athletes and coaches including support providers' competency profiles, integration in interdisciplinary teams, continued professional development, and quality of service delivery.

IS022
ATTACHMENT AND EMOTION REGULATION ACROSS THE LIFE-SPAN: NEUROBIOLOGICAL, DEVELOPMENTAL AND CLINICAL PERSPECTIVES

B04. Development and Education **-** Attachment and intimate relationships

Convenor	Marinus H. Van IJzendoorn, Leiden University, Leiden - Netherlands
Presenters	Lieselotte Ahnert, University of Vienna, Vienna - Austria
	Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg, Leiden University, Leiden - Netherlands
	Marinus H. van IJzendoorn, Leiden University, Leiden - Netherlands
	Morten L. Kringelbach, Universities of Oxford, Oxford; Aahrus University, Aahrus -
United	Kingdom
	Pier Francesco Ferrari, University of Parma, Parma - Italy
Discussant	Lavinia Barone, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy

Attachment is a concept used in a variety of disciplines such as biology, psychiatry, child and family studies, social and clinical psychology. Attachment has been studied in various species and at all levels of development, from the prenatal period to old age. In this invited symposium we want to address some recent advances in neurobiological research on attachment and emotion regulation to see how attachment supports human adaptation to various niches and social challenges. The role of two hormones central to the study of attachment across the life-span will be discussed, namely oxytocin and cortisol. Oxytocin would prepare for parenting and bonding, whereas cortisol has been related to stress and emotion regulation. On the neural level new insights into the role of the orbitofrontal cortex in parenting will be presented, as the OFC seems engaged in several phases of parent–infant interactions, from early, privileged orienting to infant cues, to ongoing monitoring of interactions and subsequent learning. Furthermore, evidence on the critical role of the mirror neuron system in developing attachments will be discussed. Electroencephalografic findings in newborn macaques showed that a mirror mechanism operates in the early stages of postnatal development and that early adverse social experiences affect its developmental trajectory. The presentations aim to offer new insights into the interactions between hormones, brain neural activity, and attachment.

IS OXYTOCIN AN ATTACHMENT HORMONE?
Marinus H. van IJzendoorn & Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg
Oxytocin is widely advertised as the 'love hormone' promoting attachment relationships between adults and between parents and their children. The effects of oxytocin, however, seem dependent on childhood attachment experiences, and may not always be positive. Its potential use in (therapeutic) interventions will be discussed.

EXPLORING THE HUMAN PARENTAL BRAIN
Morten L. Kringelbach
The parent-infant relationship is fundamental to infant survival and development, and the bond appears to form effortlessly and intuitively. I will examine emerging evidence that the orbitofrontal cortex is engaged in several phases of parent–infant interactions, from early, privileged orienting to infant cues, to ongoing monitoring of interactions and subsequent learning.

FATHER-CHILD ATTACHMENT AS RELATED TO FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE AND STRESS REACTIVITY IN PRETERM UND FULL TERM BABIES

Lieselotte Ahnert, Bernard Piskernik, Barbara Supper, Andrea Witting & Nina Hammer

Because fathers challenge children from early on, they might also influence child stress reactivity. Thus, we collected data on saliva cortisol, frustration tolerance and attachments in pre und full term babies. In preterms, stress reactivity and frustration tolerance appeared constricted, for which father-child attachment was the only predictor.

EARLY SOCIAL EXPERIENCES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIRROR NEURONS IN MONKEYS

Pier Francesco Ferrari

Mirror neurons have been proposed to play a central role in social relations. In a series of studies in monkeys and humans we have investigated the issue of how mirror neurons (MN) emerge during development and which social experiences could be critical for their formation. These studies provide an original account of basic aspects of social cognition, and offer new insights on the interactions between brain plasticity and early experience.

IS023
USING TECHNOLOGY TO ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

Convenor   Wesley Schultz, California State University, San Marcos - United States
Presenters   Andreas Nilsson, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg - Sweden
               Cees Midden , Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven - Netherlands
               Ruth Rettie, Kingston Business School, Kingston Hill - United Kingdom
               Stefano De Dominicis, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome – Italy

This invited symposium focuses on the ways in which technology can be used to promote proenvironmental behavior. Especially in the area of electricity consumption, technology serves a critical role in encouraging individuals to use less, and to use energy more efficiently. Recent advances in hardware and software have provided new platforms with which to present persuasive communications. This symposium brings together experts from four countries, with each presenting new empirical research findings in which they use technology to change behavior. All four of the presentations focus on electricity consumption, and leverage insights from psychological science to promote reductions in consumption.

USING AMBIENT PERSUASIVE LIGHTING TO ENCOURAGE ENERGY SAVING
Cees Midden

ENERGY FEEDBACK IN THE HOME: DISSONANCE AND DENIAL
Ruth Rettie, Tim Harries and Kevin Burchell
This paper describes three experiments that used digital technology platforms to promote proenvironmental behavior. The studies suggest that people are reluctant to apply a cognitive frame of material economy to a space that, for many, is essentially social and emotional: the home.

MINDING THE GAP: NORMATIVE INFLUENCE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION INTENTIONS
Magnus Bergquist and Andreas Nilsson
The study examine the gap between an induced norm and behavior (norm distance), applied to energy behaviors. Results show that congruent descriptive and injunctive norms produce more conformity and stronger motivation compared to incongruent descriptive and injunctive norms. In the congruent norm condition more distal norms yield greater influence. The ambiguous unity (kWh) produce higher motivation compared to the dis-ambiguous unity (SEK).

USING NORMATIVE FEEDBACK TO REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION
Stefano De Dominicis
In a field study involving 431 households in San Diego County and aimed at reducing electricity consumption, we provided residents with different real time feedbacks via ad-hoc designed in-home displays. Results show that the impact of a motivational element such as social-norm is the most effective to reduce households' electricity consumption.

IS024

ADVANCES IN SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY: HOW DO PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES INTERACT WITH OBJECTIVE FEATURES OF PLACES, CITIES, AND REGIONS IN THE PROCESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION?

A19. General issues and basic processes - Other

Convenors   Martin Obschonka, Saarland University, Saarbruecken - Germany
              Rainer K. Silbereisen, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Jena - Germany
Presenters   Clemens Lechner, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Jena - Germany
              Ingrid Schoon , University of London, London - United Kingdom
              Peter Jason Rentfrow, University of Cambridge, Cambridge - United Kingdom
              Ulrich Trautwein, University of Tübingen, Tübingen – Germany

Recent advances in socio-ecological psychology have spurred a debate whether psychological science should retain its deeply intrapsychic and subjectivist focus. Socio-ecological psychology (Oishi, 2014), a relatively young field of investigation that however is based on classical theories that view psychology as intimately intertwined with the context (e.g., Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Lewin, 1939), attempts to bring the objective perspective to psychological science by investigating how objective social and physical features of the broader environment (e.g., city or region) affect psychological mechanisms at the individual and group level, and vice versa. Inspired by this objectivist-contextual perspective, the proposed Invited Symposium deals with the question whether objective features of the broader environment moderate psychological mechanisms at the individual level. The aim is to present cutting-edge research from different sub-disciplines of psychology (e.g., personality psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, clinical psychology) that apply a socio-ecological perspective in these fields. The presentations will investigate an individual-level psychological independent variable referring to a general or concrete concern of the individual (e.g., perceptions of social change, economic recessions or natural disasters; salient developmental tasks etc.), an individual-level psychological dependent variable referring to psychosocial adaptation (e.g., psychological well-being), and objective features of the broader environment (e.g., neighborhoods, cities, and regions) as a moderator variable. The symposium will contribute to the growing body of evidence illustrating how psychological variables interact with the objective social ecology in the process of psychological adaptation.

GEOGRAPHICALLY VARYING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN THE LONDON METROPOLITAN AREA

Markus Jokela, Peter J. Rentfrow, Wiebke Bleidorn, Michael E. Lamb, Samuel D. Gosling
We examined how life satisfaction and personality traits are geographically distributed within the U.K. London metropolitan area (n=56,019), and how the strength of associations between personality traits and life satisfaction vary by residential location (i.e., personality–neighborhood interactions). Residential area was recorded at the level of postal districts. The strength of associations between personality traits and life satisfaction were dependent on neighborhood characteristics. Higher openness to experience was more positively associated with life satisfaction in postal districts with higher average openness to experience, population density and ethnic diversity. Higher agreeableness and conscientiousness were more strongly associated with life satisfaction in postal districts with lower overall levels of life satisfaction. The associations of extraversion and emotional stability were

not modified by neighborhood characteristics. These findings suggest that people's life satisfaction depends, at least in part, on the interaction between individual personality and particular features of the places they live.

THE CLASSROOM CONTEXT: DIRECT AND MODERATION EFFECTS ON EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING FOR VULNERABLE STUDENTS

Ulrich Trautwein & Richard Göllner, University of Tübingen

For the past 30 years, research has shown that emotional stability has a strong association to psychosocial well-being and plays a key role in accounting for the severity and maintenance of emotional problems. This applies to adults, children, and adolescents. Youths low in emotional stability tend to encounter peer rejection and exhibit negative emotions, such as fear, sadness, anxiety, or depression. In the present study, we tested the classroom context of students as a differential risk factor for peer adversity among emotionally unstable students. Participants included 2.895 5th graders from 130 classrooms in a large-scale longitudinal study (TRAIN, Tradition and Innovation) in Germany as well as their parents and teachers. The results of multilevel-regression analysis supported a Person × Environment model in which emotionally unstable students experienced more peer adversity and reported a lower level of emotional well-being when their classrooms are high in disruption and disorganization. The findings provide further insights about the influence of extrafamilial environments on the social and emotional adjustment of students in general and, in particular, of emotionally unstable students.

FAMILY SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADVERSITY AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRANSITION INTO THE LABOUR MARKET. THE ROLE OF AREA DEPRIVATION AS POTENTIAL MODERATOR *Ingrid Schoon and Nicola Pensiero, Institute of Education, University of London, UK*

The existing literature suggests that growing up in a family experiencing socio-economic adversity and financial hardship can have adverse long-term effects regarding educational and occupational attainment. Moreover, previous research suggests that where one lives matters in terms of life opportunities. Living in a disadvantaged neighbourhood, especially in urban areas, has been associated with lower levels of educational performance and problems in making the transition to paid employment. In this paper we assess the role of area deprivation as a potential moderator, taking into account multiple dimensions of parental socio-economic adversity, the level of educational achievement orientation and associated experiences in the labour market transition. Our analytic sample comprises 9,874 young people participating in the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE), a cohort of young people born in 1989/90. Area deprivation is indicated by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD); parental socio-economic adversity comprises measures of parental education, employment, financial hardship, family structure and housing conditions; education achievement orientation comprises indicators of educational aspirations and expectations; and problems in employment transitions is measured through information in young people's activity status between ages 16 to 20 years, in particular the total number of months not being in education, employment or training (NEET). We also control for variation by gender and ethnic minority status. The findings suggest that area characteristics affect the association between parental hardship and labour market transitions of their offspring, pointing to a moderating role of local opportunities in shaping employment transitions among disadvantaged young people.

WHO REAPS THE BENEFITS OF SOCIAL CHANGE? AGENTIC PERSONALITY AND ITS SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

Clemens Lechner, Martin Obschonka & Rainer K. Silbereisen, University of Jena, Germany

Modernity offers a host of new opportunities for personal growth and flourishing. Among the most widely discussed trends are (1) individualization, entailing broadening lifestyle choice on the side of the individual; and (2) the trend towards lifelong learning, offering new opportunities the acquisition

of knowledge and competencies, often through new technologies. Not all individuals benefit from this "positive side" of social change to the same extent, however. In the present study, we investigated the role of agentic personality as a source of individual differences in the exposure to the benefits of individualization and lifelong learning. We hypothesized, first, that people with a more agentic personality actively seek out and embrace the new opportunities, resulting in a higher subjective experience of broadening lifestyle choice and new learning opportunities. Second, we assumed that the effect of agentic personality is bounded by the social ecology, with stronger associations between agentic personality emerging in social ecologies that are facilitative of agentic exploration. Specifically, we predicted that the agentic personality predicts experiences of broadening lifestyle choice especially in regions with a higher divorce rate, and experiences of new learning opportunities especially in regions with a high internet adoption rate. Analyses in two parallel samples from Germany ($N = 2,442$) and Poland ($N = 2,571$) largely confirmed these predictions. Combining subjective indicators changes in personal life circumstances with objective socio-ecological data, our study thus demonstrates that agentic personality plays an important role in "reaping" the potential benefits that social change holds – but that the effect of agentic personality is bounded by the opportunities and constraints in the social ecology.

IS025
EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP TODAY: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

C6 – Culture and society **-** Attitudes and values

Convenor	Bruna Zani, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Presenters	Bruna Zani, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
	Dimitra Pachi, BPP University, London - United Kingdom
	Elena Marta, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
	Zuzana Scott, Masaryk University, Brno - Czech Republic
Discussant	Serdar M. Değirmencioğlu, Dogus University, Istanbul - Turkey

The aim of the symposium is to discuss the meaning of European citizenship today, focussing on a series of questions around this theme, like the nexus between EU citizenship and identity, the relationship between national and European citizenship, national and European identity, right and duties of European citizens, the minorities non-citizens. Four papers will be presented by authors coming from three different Eu states (UK, Italy and Czech Republic), discussing some psychological and psychosocial variables in influencing the construction and development of EU citizenship among young people, and in particular the role of ethnicity (Dimitra Pachi), the new forms of engagement adopted by young people to have their voice heard (Bruna Zani, Cinzia Albanesi, Elvira Cicognani); identification (sense of importance and pride) with Europe and country of origin, and the trust in European and national institutions (Zuzana Scott, Jan Serek, & Petr Macek); the components of European identity and representations (Elena Marta, Daniela Marzana, Sara Alfieri). The implications of all these problems at the policy level will also be discussed.

PERCEPTIONS OF CITIZENSHIP AMONGST YOUTH IN LONDON; DOES ETHNICITY MATTER?
Dimitra Pachi
This talk is going to be on: a. the meaning of *citizenship* for ethnic majority and minority young people and b. young people's perceptions of and attitudes towards, in particular, EU citizenship (how much they know about it, whether they hold on to it and what role it plays for them). The results of the PIDOP (Processes Influencing Democratic Ownership and Participation) project showed that ethnicity plays an important role as it differentiates both perception of citizenship and levels of European identification, with challenging implications at a policy level.

BECOMING EUROPEAN ACTIVE CITIZENS
Bruna Zani, Cinzia Albanes &, Elvira Cicognani,
The paper will discuss some preliminary data on the concept of active citizenships, in a sample of Italian young people, with particular attention to the new forms of participation and engagement youngsters adopt to have their voice heard at national and European levels. Findings from focus groups will be presented, illustrating their perspective on Europe, their role in constructing a "new" European vision, their requests to the policy makers.

PROUD TO BE EUROPEAN?
Zuzana Scott, Jan Serek, & Petr Macek

For many young people, being European is more of an abstract category rather than expression of strong sense of common identity. However, this does not mean that young people are unaware of their belonging to Europe and their Europeanism. In this presentation we examine young people's identification (sense of importance and pride) with Europe (EU) and country of origin, their trust in European Union/national institutions, and participatory roles of young people, national government, and European Union as perceived by youth from Czech Republic.

YOUNG ITALIANS AND THE EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP: PERCEPTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS, AND IDENTITY

Elena Marta, Daniela Marzana & Sara Alfieri

Within the Youth Report promoted by the Milan Toniolo Institute, attention is also brought onto the subject of Europe and the European citizenship. A national sample of 1750 young people completed a questionnaire aimed at investigating perceptions about Italian citizenship and European citizenship; the components of the European identity; the representations of Europe; meaningful figures in the definition of citizenship and of European identity.

IS026
PRIMARY CARE PSYCHOLOGY - LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN INTEGRATED CARE: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community Psychological Care

Convenor	Robyn Vines, University of Western Sydney, Bathurst - Australia
Presenters	Bente Storm Mowatt Haugland, Uni Research, Bergen - Norway
	Diana L. Prescott , Hampden Psychological Consultation, PLLC, Hampden - United States
	James Bray , Baylor College of Medicine, Houston - United States
	Jean Grenier , University of Ottawa, Ottawa - Canada
	Marie Helene Chomienne, University of Ottawa, Ottawa - Canada
	Robyn Vines, University of Western Sydney, Bathurst – Australia
Discussant	Robyn Vines, University of Western Sydney, Bathurst - Australia

This symposium will provide an overview of current progress in integrated psychological service delivery in the primary care setting in a number of western countries. Primary Care Psychology is a growing area of practice and service delivery, at the core of which lies a collaborative model of mental and general health care involving appropriately trained psychologists working with family physicians in the general practice setting. Its key objective is to provide early intervention for common mental health disorders (previously under-treated), chronic disease and its behavioural and mental health sequellae. The model minimizes the stigma of help-seeking, facilitates more equitable access to care, and requires different approaches to those traditionally used in the hospital, community health and private practice sectors. Research indicates that many major health problems, such as diabetes, heart disease and obesity, are due to psychosocial and lifestyle issues and are frequently sub-optimally treated by the medical profession alone. Similarly, mental health care in many places still results in high prevalence/common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety being treated by drug therapy alone and/or generic counselling delivered by a number of different service providers. In addition, low prevalence conditions such as schizophrenia are still largely referred to psychiatrists for pharmacological treatment alone. Appropriately trained psychologists have much to contribute to the optimal treatment of these disorders and are becoming increasingly involved in the earlier intervention and prevention of these problems in a new integrated health care framework.

The symposium will provide an overview and comparison of integrated models of primary care service delivery in six western countries: Norway, the USA, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and France. In each of these, current research & service delivery trials, funding mechanisms and training models will be explored, as well as current barriers to optimal roll-out of these psychological services. The focus will be on best practice models and evidence-based interventions for treatment and training, and will provide an up-date on current progress in different countries with a view to establishing better networks to support this work internationally.

PRIMARY CARE PSYCHOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES: COMMON BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE PROBLEMS
James Bray
This presentation will discuss the status of psychologists in the USA who work in primary care settings and its relationship to the health care reforms that are occurring; practice opportunities in primary care in private and public settings; and the use of technology and electronic health records in

primary care practice.

WOW! WAY TO OPTIMAL WEIGHT: INTEGRATED CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IDENTIFIED WITH UNHEALTHY WEIGHT IN THE RURAL UNITED STATES

Diana L. Prescott

WOW! is a pediatric obesity program offered to children and adolescents with a BMI greater than the 85th percentile. Staff involved in this integrated programme include a paediatrician, certified personal trainer, nurse, registered dietician, clinical psychologist and students from each specialty. The program allows integrated care for patients and their families and access to all team members each visit.

PRIMARY CARE PREVENTION OF ANXIETY PROBLEMS IN NORWEGIAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS

Bente Storm Mowatt Haugland

Anxiety is a major mental health problem among adolescents, but the majority of anxious youth do not receive effective help. By training and supervising school-health nurses in delivering cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), improved access to effective help within the primary health care system is provided. The comparative effectiveness of this intervention will be discussed.

PRIMARY CARE PSYCHOLOGY IN AUSTRALIA

Robyn Vines

Medicare funding was made available for psychological service delivery in Australia in 2006. Since then, a number of models of care have operated. A best practice training model for psychologists to work collaboratively with GPs in the provision of primary mental and general health care services has been developed in Australia. The history and outcomes of this Integrated Care Model will be presented.

OPENING ACCESS TO PSYCHOTHERAPY IN CANADA: AN UPDATE

Marie Helene Chomienne

In the wake of its primary care reform, Canada is now focusing on improving mental health care with strategies such as *"Every door is the right door"* in Ontario. In Quebec a group is working to improve access to psychotherapies. This presentation will provide an update on the status of primary mental health care in Canada.

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC INSOMNIA IN THE PRIMARY CARE SETTING

Jean Grenier

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is the recommended treatment for management of chronic insomnia (CI) in guidelines from Canada, USA, UK. CBT is also effective when CI co-exists with anxiety, depression, and chronic physical diseases. This presentation will outline how to recognize and treat CI in adults, in the primary care setting.

IS027
TEMAS TEST AS ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT TECHNIQUES FOR CULTURALLY DIVERSE CHILDREN

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment
E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Convenor   Patrizia Bevilacqua, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Dionne Joseph, Psychologist, Doha - Qatar
                Erminia Costantino on behalf of Giuseppe Costantino, American Multicultural Institute, New   York - United States
                Filippo Aschieri, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Francesca Fantini, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Larry McReynolds, Lutheran Medical Center/Lutheran Family Health Centers, New York -   United States
                Leib Litman, Touro College & University System, New York - United States

TEMAS has been used as multicultural test and as an evidence-based Narrative therapy TEMAS TNT). In The USA, TEMAS was standardized on 650 youngsters aged 5 to 13 and normed on four culturally diverse groups: Black, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic, and White. There are two parallel versions: minority and nonminority and two forms: the long form has 23 cards, and the short form of 9 cards, the latter is used clinically. The test assesses cognitive, affective and personality functions and is scored objectively. As an evidence-base therapy, TEMAS was first used with Hispanic children in 1994 and showed to be effective in reducing anxiety and aggressive behavior. It was also successfully used as trauma treatment with Hispanic children in the 9/11 terrorist attacks multisite study. At the present is being used in a large school-based trauma project.The objective of this symposium is to show that the TEMAS is a valid multicultural assessment instrument and as an evidence-based trauma therapy.

STANDARDIZATION OF THE ITALIAN TEMAS
Francesca Fantini, Filippo Aschieri and Patrizia Bevilicqua.
The Italian TEMAS Standardization was conducted on a group of 297 children (153 females and 144 males) aged between 6 and 10 years, with an average age of 8.33 years (SD = 1.35). The children were divided into three ethnic groups: Italian (Italian-born children from families of Italian origin), American-Hispanic (origin of Ecuadorian and Peruvian children born in their country or in Italy) and Arabic (Egyptian and Moroccan children born in their country or in Italy).Evaluation of the concurrent validity and interrater reliability showed that the TEMAS is a reliable and valid test to be used with such cultural groups in Italy.

THE CHINESE VERSION OF THE TEMAS: A FIRST EXPLORATION WITH CHINESE CHILDREN IN ITALY
Francesca Fantini, Filippo Aschieri and Maria Luisa Gennari
The Chinese TEMAS, whose pictures were designed to Chinese Characters and setting in China, was tested on 45 Chinese children aged 8 to 12 children while parents completed measures of acculturation strategies and they were interviewed on their parenting strategies. Analyses revealed that children's TEMAS stories were positively related to acculturation strategies as a moderator variable, and to the parenting strategies reflected in the interviews.

CLINICAL UTILITY OF TEMAS WITH A SOUTH AFRICAN GIRL

Dionne Joseph

The TEMAS was used in the assessment of an 8-year old girl of South African, Zulu origin, residing with her father and stepmother in Doha, Qatar. This child had a history of eating disorder/obesity, suspected sexual abuse and disordered family attachments in South Africa. The TEMAS successfully 'pulled' for these issues, some of which were corroborated by the child's father, some of which were only revealed during the assessment. The TEMAS was particularly useful given that the child was very reluctant to engage in more direct methods of eliciting information about her history and internal psychological processes.

TEMAS NARRATIVE THERAPY WITH HISPANIC CHILDREN AFFECTED BY TRAUMATIC STRESS

Giuseppe Costantino, LeibLitman and Larry McReynolds

TEMAS Narrative Therapy is used in a large grant project to reduce traumatic stress among school-based children; 350 children received 14 sessions of TEMAS Therapy while 350 and 350 children received 14 sessions of Cuento (Storytelling) Therapy. Preliminary results indicate that the TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy seems to be an effective evidence based therapy with these minority children.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF GIUSEPPE COSTANTINO/PRESENTAZIONE IN MEMORIA DI GIUSEPPE COSTANTINO

Giuseppe Costantino, Ph.D. (1937-2015) was a trilingual child international psychologist, fluent in English, Spanish and Italian. He was a writer, researcher, clinician, professor, mentor, friend, husband and father. Throughout his career he made significant contributions to multicultural assessment; Dr. Costantino was the author of the only validated story telling assessment/narrative multicultural test, TEMAS (Tell-Me-A-Story), which has been translated into 9 languages, CuentoTherapy, and TEMAS Narrative Therapy.

At the time of his death, he was the Director of Research, at Lutheran Family Health Center Network, NYC; Professor at the Graduate School of Psychology, Touro College. His TEMAS has been the topic of dissertations, globally. He presented and trained around the world. He had extensive experience in providing clinical services, and conducting research programs with traumatized groups, especially Latino children and families, in the United States and abroad. Colleagues, friends and family will discuss his contributions to the world.

IS028
INTERPERSONAL FACTORS RELATED TO BURNOUT: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SERVICE PROFESSIONS

D04. Work and Organization - Well-being at work

Convenor   Laura Borgogni, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters   Chiara Consiglio, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
              Cristian Balducci, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
              Heather K. Spence Laschinger, University of Western Ontario, London - Canada
              Michael P. Leiter, Acadia University, Wolfville – Canada
Discussant   Christina Maslach, University of California, Berkeley - United States

Contemporary workers are exposed to increasing and demanding interactions with other people, mainly due to the impressive growth of service-related jobs, and to the rising number of team-based organizations in which people are supposed to work interdependently and collaborate with each other to achieve common work goals. It is well-known that interpersonal stressors (such as conflicts and requests by clients and colleagues) contribute to the most relevant chronic stress syndrome, namely burnout, whereas its interpersonal repercussions are underexplored. The first aim of this symposium is to present some contributions that focus on interpersonal factors that may have a role as antecedents as well as consequences of burnout among different professions (health care providers, call centre operators, civil servants) and countries (Canada and Italy). In doing so, a particular emphasis will be given to new concepts and current phenomena (i.e., civility/incivility, interpersonal strain at work, workplace bullying), sophisticated methodologies (i.e. longitudinal and diary studies) taking into consideration self-reported and organizational data (i.e. customer satisfaction). Finally, the impact of positive or negative individual characteristics (i.e. self-efficacy and negative affectivity) in the strain process will be also examined.

PERSON AND DAILY LEVELS OF LINKS OF BURNOUT WITH WORKPLACE CIVILITY
Michael P. Leiter, Emily Peck, Vicki Magley, Jenna Shapiro, Howard Tennet,
A diary study of health care providers tested a model of relationships among exhaustion, cynicism, and civility on a person level (between subjects) and a daily level (within subjects). A hierarchical model confirmed that a model with exhaustion predicting cynicism and civility (with an additional path from cynicism to civility) fits both levels.

THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF OCCUPATIONAL SELF EFFICACY ON NURSES EXPERIENCES OF WORKPLACE INCIVILITY AND BURNOUT
Heather Laschinger, Roberta Fida
Exposure to workplace incivility results in burnout and in less job satisfaction and health and intention to leave. Our results showed that nurses who believed they had the ability to cope with occupational demands perceived lower incivility, experienced less burnout and were more satisfied with their job and in general felt better.

INTERPERSONAL STRAIN AMONG SERVICE PROFESSIONALS: A NEW BURNOUT FACET AND ITS ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT
Chiara Consiglio, Laura Borgogni, Guido Alessandri

Interpersonal strain represents the detach and disengaged reaction toward relationships at work (clients, colleagues and supervisor) that has been recently related to burnout. This study, conducted in the call centre setting, explored the mediating role of interpersonal strain in the relationship between self-efficacy and customer satisfaction.

WORKPLACE BULLYING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: A THREE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY AMONG UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES.
Cristian Balducci, Franco Fraccaroli
We examined longitudinally the impact of workplace bullying on psychological distress among employees of an Italian University undergoing a major organizational restructuring. We also examined reversed and reciprocal causation between the two variables and controlled for negative affectivity, a potential confounder of the examined relationships.

IS029

EARLY ADVERSITIES, TRAUMA AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: RECENT CLINICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND TREATMENT PERSPECTIVES

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies
E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology
A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology
A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

Convenor   Ernesto Caffo, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia - Italy
Discussant   Anthony P. Mannarino, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh - United States
Presenters   Barbara Forresi, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia - Italy
Presenters   Concetta Pastorelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters   Judith Cohen, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh - United States

Recent studies have revealed the long-term consequences of early adversities and childhood traumatic events that increase vulnerability to mental health disorders in late adolescence and adulthood.

There is a wealth of evidence demonstrating not only the long term persistence of PTSD and other psychological disorders following traumatic events, but also how early adversities may produce structural and functional brain imaging changes, neuroendocrine and immune alterations. In the last few years, moreover, studies highlighted the role of gene-environment (GxE) interaction in the etiology of posttraumatic disorders and PTSD.

In this symposium we want to advance our understanding on the developmental course of early adversities from childhood to adolescence and adulthood, and to examine how it is related to psychological and biological risk factors. The invited speakers will therefore offer an update on child trauma, from the standpoint of genetics, neurobiology, psychology, and psychotherapy according to a developmental psychopathology approach.

A better knowledge of long term consequences of different types of child trauma (from child abuse to natural disasters), as well as of the neurobiological and psychological basis for individual vulnerability and resilience, can help improving primary prevention and pave the way towards individually-tailored therapies.

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF CHRONIC POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AFTER THE 2012 EARTHQUAKE AFFECTING THE MODENA PROVINCE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Barbara Forresi, Ernesto Caffo, Francesco Soncini, Emanuele Bottosso, Elena Righi, Omar Daolio, Ilenia Maini, Elena Di Pietro, Gabriella Aggazzotti

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of chronic PTSD in children and adolescents after the 2012 Emilia Romagna Earthquake, and to identify PTSD potentially related individual and social risks and protective factors to be addressed in future effective preventive interventions.

GRIN2B PREDICTS ATTENTION PROBLEMS AMONG DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Marco Battaglia

The interacting effect of GRIN2B variants with 4 measures of adversities [low socioeconomic status (SES), preterm delivery, maternal smoking during pregnancy, and absence of breastfeeding] was

investigated upon blindly assessed cognitive abilities (vocabulary, block design, digit spans of Wechsler's Intelligence Scale, and Rey complex figure) and parents-rated behavioral problem.

EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENTS HELP TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN: OUTCOMES OF TRAUMA-FOCUSED COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY FOR CHILDREN
Judith Cohen
The Author will present recent studies on the outcomes of the TF-CBT for children and adolescents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERCEIVED MATERNAL AND PATERNAL HOSTILE, AGGRESSIVE CONFLICT FROM ADOLESCENCE TO EARLY ADULTHOOD AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER SYMPTOMS.
Valeria Castellani, Concetta Pastorelli, Eriona Thartori, Ernesto Caffo, Barbara Forresi, Maria Gerbino
Using multiple waves of data from the Genzano (Rome) Longitudinal project, this study examined the development of mother and father-adolescent hostile aggressive conflict from late adolescence to young adulthood. The role of previous child' problems and family characteristics, as well as the relation of level and change in mother and father-adolescent hostile aggressive conflict to adolescents' post traumatic stress disorder symptoms will be investigated.

IS030
THE DEMISE OF GUYS (DOGS): THE PROBLEM AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS—COMING TO THE RESCUE OF YOUNG DOGS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender
F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Convenor   Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
Presenters   Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
              Philip G. Zimbardo, Palo Alto University, Palo Alto - United States
              Ronald E. Riggio, Claremont McKenna College, Claremont - United States
              Shari Young Kuchenbecker, R.W. Research, Inc., Los Angeles - United States

The "Demise of Guys"—DoGs (Zimbardo & Duncan, 2012) describes a troubling pattern of emotional and behavioral expression by young men characterized by diminished educational, psychosocial, and career development. The first presentation focuses on two main symptoms of this demise: excessive and socially isolated video game playing and Internet porn use and concludes by offering practical suggestions for parents, teachers, and guys themselves about how they can balance their lives and environment in order to thrive. To address the lack of social skills associated with the DoGs, the second presentation reviews a 30-year program designed to promote basic social communication skills and concludes with a description of a program and manual created to help psychologists and trainers improve clients' basic social skills. The third presentation describes the implementation of an intervention strategy using "START Everyday Heroes" wristbands to increased social engagement by young males and concludes with suggestions for incorporating these inexpensive wristbands into multiple intervention pathways by parents, clinicians, and educators to address the DoGs. To promote enhanced social connectedness, the fourth presentation describes a five-step format for helping individuals develop conversational skills based on an understanding of the basic elements within the structural anatomy of conversation and concludes with suggestions for creating opportunities to practice conversational skills in a variety of day-to-day situations.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE GUYS GONE?: SAVING THE NEXT GENERATION FROM ISOLATED EXISTENCES
Philip G. Zimbardo
To help account for the "Demise of Guys," this presentation will focus on two main symptoms of this demise: excessive and socially isolated video game playing and Internet porn use. This presentation will also discuss some of the potential causes, including changing family dynamics, media influences, environmentally generated physiological changes that decrease testosterone and increase estrogen, the problematic stagnant economy, and the dramatic rise of gals in all domains.

A PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH TO ASSESSING AND DEVELOPING GUYS' SOCIAL SKILLS
Ronald E. Riggio
Drawing on a model for basic social communication skills, this presentation will discuss methods to assess the possession of basic emotional/nonverbal and social/verbal competencies. Examples of the training exercises will be given, and they will be applied specifically to developing "guys" social skills.

GETTING STARTED: PROMOTING EVERYDAY HEROES TO FOSTER EMPATHY AND THE RE-RISE OF GUYS
Shari Young Kuchenbecker
This presentation describes the use of "START Everyday Heroes" wristbands in conjunction with empathy training, mindfulness, and social-cognitive framing as a novel and inexpensive program for promoting pro-social valuing and skills, specifically helping behavior, in young males.

A "TALKING-CURE" APPROACH TO PROMOTING CONVERSATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS
Bernardo J. Carducci, Ph.D.
To address the lack of social skills as a contributing factor to the social isolation of young males, this presentation will describe a five-step format for helping individuals to develop their conversational skills and offers suggestions for creating opportunities to practice developing conversational skills in day-to-day situations for the purpose of promoting social connectedness.

The work of Dr. Giuseppe Costantino, presented posthumously

IS031
QUALITATIVE PERSPECTIVES TO OFFERING SUPPORT TO INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING ANXIETY ASSOCIATED WITH PTSD AND SHYNESS

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society
E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Convenor   Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
Presenters   Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
              Elsa B. Cardalda, Ponce Medical School and Health Sciences, Ponce - Puerto Rico
              Erminia Costantino on behalf of Giuseppe Costantino, American Multicultural
Institute,
              New York - United States
              Nuria Sabate, Private practitioner, San Juan - Puerto Rico

This symposium will focus on helping individuals respond more effective to two rather different expressions of anxiety—PTSD and shyness. Although these two expressions of emotion exist on highly different points along the anxiety spectrum, they are linked together in this symposium by a qualitative approach to research and practice that focuses on "listening to the stories" told by individuals about how they experience and attempt to cope with their respective feelings. In this symposium, the presenters will discuss how they use qualitative research techniques to develop programs to help individuals deal more effectively with expressions of PTSD and shyness.
The first presentation will discuss the usage of the Tell Me A Story (TEMAS) as a qualitatively based multicultural test and as an evidence-based Narrative Traumatic Therapy (TEMAS-TNT).It will also include a discussion of the Narrative Traumatic Therapy as it is presently being used in a large school-based trauma projectin Brooklyn, NY involving 325 Latino children, ages 6-10. In response to recent studies highlighting that Hispanics are at greater risk for PTSD than other groups, the second presentation will discuss a program of qualitatively based research at the Medical School of Ponce, Puerto Rico attempting to treat PTSD in Puerto Rican children, ages 6 to 10, utilizing the TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy and will conclude with a discussion of the post-test assessment of this treatment program. The third presentation will discuss the characteristic features of shyness and the personal, social, and professional barriers shyness can create, along with a qualitative analysis summarizingand evaluating the self-selected strategies shy individuals use to deal with their shyness. The presentation will conclude with discussion offering guidelines for mental health professional to create shyness workshopsto help both shy teens and adults deal more effectively with their shyness.

TEMAS IN THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF TRAUMA SYMPTOMS AMONG LATINO CHILDREN
Ermina Costantino, Giuseppe Costantino, LeibLitman, Richard Waxman, and Air Maman
This presentation will discuss a treatment program utilizing the TEMAS Narrative Traumatic Therapy to examined traumatic stress, anxiety, and depression among 325 Latino children, ages 6-10, from three public schools in Brooklyn, NY.

TRAUMA EXPOSURE AND PTSD IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN PUERTO RICO

Elsa B. Cardalda, Nuria Sabaté, and James Porte
This presentation will describe a program of research assessing neurological and cognitive variables associated with PTSD and the use of TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy with Puerto Rican children in Puerto Rico to assess treatment effectiveness.

DON'T BE SHY ABOUT HELPING SHY INDIVIDUALS DEAL WITH THEIR SHYNESS: GUIDELINES FOR CREATING A SHYNESS WORKSHOP
Bernardo J. Carducci
This presentation describes strategies shy individuals use to deal with their shyness and offer guidelines for professionals to create a shyness workshop to address the cognitive, affective, and behavioral deficiencies exhibited by shy individuals.

IS032
PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAREERS: SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL-COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN STEM EDUCATION AND CAREER CHOICE

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Convenor	Daniel Cervone, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago - United States
Presenters	Daniel Cervone, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago - United States
	Elena Makarova, University of Bern, Bern - Switzerland
	Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton, University of California, Berkeley - United States
	Ursula Kessels, Free University of Berlin, Berlin – Germany
Discussant	Anne Maass, University of Padova, Padua - Italy

A major challenge for 21st-century psychological science it to identify factors that contribute to individuals' decisions to pursue and persist in science, technology, engineering, and mathematical (STEM) fields. The need for psychological research is particular acute in light of the under-representation of women and persons of color in STEM fields in many industrialized nations. The aim of this symposium is to present a range of European and U.S.-based research programs that share a focus on the role self-concept (self-image, identity) and subjective beliefs about the relation between oneself and the social world (interpersonal relationship, the fit between oneself and academic domains, perceptions of supports in the educational environment) in STEM education and career choice. Presenters will report empirical findings on gender identity, conceptions of academic domains, and students' preference regarding STEM careers; mentoring-based processes and their implications for students' personal identity as scientists, particularly among students of minority status; gender-based conceptions of math and science fields and the implications of these conceptions for youths' career choices; and subjective beliefs about supports and barriers in a STEM-education environment and their implications for self-efficacy beliefs and educational progress. The presentations and discussion will seek to underscore ways in which basic research on the self, social-cognitive mechanisms, and interpersonal dynamics can illuminate psychological factors that contribute to students' desire to participate in STEM fields and their eventual development of successful and fulfilling careers in STEM.

SUBJECTIVE BELIEFS ABOUT THE SELF AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION: A PERSON-CENTERED SOCIAL-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS
Daniel Cervone, Lara Mercurio, and Carmen Lilley (University of Illinois at Chicago)
We present research employing person-centered methods that address both inter-individual differences and intra-individual variation in social-cognitive processes (self-concept; perceptions of educational supports and barriers; perceptions of self-efficacy). Findings relate these variables to educational progress among engineering students.

DOES SCIENCE SUIT ME? HOW ACADEMIC INTERESTS RELATE TO STUDENT'S IDENTITY
Ursula Kessels
The presentation summarizes findings from both correlational and experimental studies showing the importance of the perceived fit between an individual's (gender) identity and (gendered) social

meanings of academic domains (such as STEM subjects) for students' liking, choosing, and aspiring a career in the realm of STEM.

THE GENDER GAP IN STEM FIELDS: THE GENDER IMAGE OF MATH AND SCIENCE AND YOUTHS' CAREER ASPIRATIONS
Elena Makarova, Belinda Aeschlimann & Walter Herzog (Univ of Bern)
The study is part of the Swiss National Research Program on "Gender Equality" and is based on a survey of 3,045 youth. It examines the occupational aspirations of female and male youth, the gender image of three science subjects among youth, and the impact of the gender image of math and science on young women's career choice in STEM fields.

FOSTERING POSITIVE INTEGROUP MENTORING RELATIONSHIPS: IMPLICATIONS FOR STEM FIELDS
Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton
Inclusion of Other in the Self (IOS), a process where people incorporate close others' attributes into their self-concept, is evident in close relationships. We test whether close mentoring relationships also trigger IOS processes, potentially leading mentees to adopt a scientific identity, with implications for minority student retention.

IS033
HAPPINESS AND GLOBALIZATION: "THE STRANGE BEDFELLOWS "OF OUR COMPLEX WORLD

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development
E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Donata Francescato, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters   José Ornelas , ISPA – University Institute, Lisbon - Portugal
              Norma De Piccoli, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
              Patrizia Meringolo, SIPCO – Italian Society of Community Psychology, Firenze –
Italy
Discussant   Caterina Arcidiacono, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy

Happiness as a theoretical construct is mainly used by economists, while psychologists have tried to identify the major components of this construct: quality of life (Veenhoover,2012), individual (Keyes 2010)and social wellbeing (Prilleltensky, 2012). Community psychology underlines the positive aspects of life within an ecological model constituted by individual, relational, organizational, environmental and cultural dimensions (Prilleltensky, 2011). It differentiates itself from positive psychology because community psychology focus also on collective experiences (and not only on individual features or personality variables). Community psychology moreover, is centered principally on second order changes,(Foster-Fishman, Nowell, &Yang, 2007; Watson, & Foster-Fishman, 2013) which are relevant in approaching problems and opportunities implied in globalization processes. Therefore in this symposium we aim to illustrate how the different components of happiness identified by various branches of psychology have neglected the social and environmental components of happiness. In a globalized world is increasingly urgent to take into account how social, economic, and cultural changes impact personal and social happiness. The term globalization has consistently been utilized to describe the dramatic changes the world is undergoing, as new technology and modern economics have led to increasingly interconnected economies and cultures. Most psychologists have stressed the manifold problems globalization processes have created especially in developed countries such as Europe. Few have explored the opportunities globalization also offer. Since community psychology underlines that we have to look for "meliors" and not only for "stressors" in our environment, in this symposium we will focus primarily on the positive aspects of globalization, that can foster relational wellbeing and happiness.

WHY A COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY APPROACH FOR HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING?
Patrizia Meringolo
Facing issues as happiness and well-being, Community Psychology focuses on collective experiences (and not on individual features or personality variables). The presentation will illustrates also how Community Psychology manages and negotiates the conflicts, avoiding "pacifying" arrangements, and how it is oriented to second order systems changes.

SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCREASING OUR HAPPINESS AND WELL BEING IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Donata Francescato
Globalization offers several opportunities in the economic, social, cultural and educational domains which may help overcome many divides that characterize our conflictual society. By rebuilding trust, and rekindling interpersonal and social ties the wealth of diversities that now foster conflicts, can promote relational wellbeing and happiness.

THE SOCIAL RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: TOOLS FOR THE PROMOTION FOR CAPABILITIES AND WELL-BEING
José Ornelas
Community Psychology employs evidence-based practices that privilege what enhances individuals, groups or communities's capabilities, and well-being, and focuses primarily on social movements and policies Examples are described: a) capabilities for mental health; c) community leadership; c) Housing First - innovation to end homelessness.

AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Norma De Piccoli
In the modern Western world, health promotion is a central topic. This question is often developed in terms of healthy lifestyle, focusing on the individual responsibility, safeguarding the status quo. The presentation will highlight some theoretical and methodological tools consistent with a systemic-ecological analysis

HOW HAPPY YOU ARE? MEASURING INDIVIDUAL FEELINGS AND THOUGHTS RELATED TO PLACES AND LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES
Caterina Arcidiacono
The Author presents first results of a research using a prototype app for smarthphone (created with O.Gigliotta, S. De Martino e O.Miglino) measuring individual happiness in relation to life circumstances, places, and social contexts. This tool, gives also respondents a feedback concerning their moods in relation to specific circumstances.

IS034
IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR LAURA D'ODORICO - MUSIC AND LANGUAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFANT COMMUNICATION

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

Convenor   Fabia Franco, Middlesex University, London - United Kingdom
Presenters   Christine D. Tsang, Huron University College at Western, London - Canada
            Fabia Franco, Middlesex University, London - United Kingdom
            Manuela Filippa, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena; University of Paris Ouest-Nanterre Paris (France) - Italy
            Martine Van Puyvelde, Royal Military Academy, Brussels - Belgium
            Simone Falk, University of Aix-Marseille, Aix-en-Provence (France); Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, Munich – France

Darwin speculated "…the rhythms and cadences of oratory are derived from previously developed musical power…. Musical sounds afforded one of the bases for the development of language" (1871, p. 336). Yet, only in the last decade the study of the relationship between language and music has received considerable attention in science. Language and music are the two main communication systems in humans – both have everyday usages studied by psychologists and neuroscientists on the one hand, and musicologists and linguists on the other; both have literacy forms associated with them, begging educational considerations; both have evolved artistic forms through human history and across different cultures; and both have brought art to the core of socially organized endeavors to promote cross-domain benefits (e.g., El Sistema: Majno, 2012). Although research has been fast-growing, how language and music interact in the ontogenesis of human communication from birth has remained largely unexplored. This symposium brings together interdisciplinary cutting-edge research aiming to uncover the missing link, that is, begging the fundamental question of how the relationship between language and music evolves during the early stages of human development. By exploring initial answers to such question/s, we aim to both contribute scientific objectives for a future agenda and impact on educational programmes, health and rehabilitation intervention. The speakers and their co-authors come from one North-American and five different European countries. They have developed groundbreaking research lines exploring the boundaries between spoken and musical interactions with infants, and they will report on their findings and ongoing studies. The discussion will identify state-of-the-art themes and shared objectives, aiming to create a network able to consolidate and further develop research on the interaction between language and music in the European and international context.

INFANT-DIRECTED SPEECH AND SONG: COMPARISONS AND OPEN QUESTIONS
INFANT DIRECTED-SONG AND -SPEECH, COMPARISONS AND QUESTIONS
Simone Falk
Falk gives an overview over the main characteristics of infant-directed (ID- henceforth) speech and song considering several languages and so identifying common aspects and differences. Infant differential responses to song and speech are discussed in function of language acquisition as well as in terms of infant and parental well-being.

WHEN MUSIC AND SPEECH COLLIDE: INFANTS' PERCEPTION OF MELODY IN THE CONTEXT OF LYRICS

Christine D. Tsang and J. Bruce Morton

Tsang examines the impact of simultaneous speech and melody presentation on infants' recognition of melody and words. Infants' recognition of words remained unaffected but their perception of melody deteriorated. The results suggest that 8-month-olds are highly sensitive to linguistic information to the detriment of other perceptual processing.

INFANT-DIRECTED SINGING, ATTENTION AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN INFANCY

Fabia Franco, Tatiana Sobolewska and Iryna Kozar

Franco explores the relationship between early exposure to ID-singing and language development in two infant studies using preferential listening, parental reports and eye-tracking. The case is made for ID-singing showing strong relationships with various aspects of the early stages of language development.

EARLY ROOTS OF MUSIC AND LANGUAGE IN MOTHER-INFANT INTERACTION: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN TONAL SYNCHRONY, SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CO-REGULATION

Martine Vvan Puyvelde, Gerrit Loots and Nathalie Pattyn

Vvan Puyvelde shows that mothers and infants adapt their vocalizations to one another so that their pitches become tonally related. Music that corresponds to the characteristics of tonal synchronized vocal dialogues evokes physiological mother-infant co-regulation, which is essential for psychophysiological maturation and thus supports language development.

LIVE MATERNAL SPEECH AND SONG TO PRETERM INFANTS: BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, MATERNAL VOCAL MODULATION AND EMOTIONAL PROSODY

Manuela Filippa, Maya Gratier, Emmanuel Devouche, Didier Grandjean

Filippa reports an intervention study in which premature infants exposed to maternal vocal intervention (MVI) showed significant decrease in critical events and increase in oxygen saturation, both valid indicators of a better quality of life for preterm infants in the NICU. The musical dimensions of maternal speech predicted outcomes.

IS035
COMPLIANCE, RESISTANCE AND NEOLIBERAL VIOLENCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY: INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL VOICES

F09. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - The psychological causes of economical crisis and its related costs for individuals, families and society

Convenor	David Fryer, University of South Africa, Pretoria; University of Queensland (Brisbane) Australia; Australian College of Applied Psychology, Brisbane (Australia) - South Africa
Presenters	Carl Walker, University of Brighton, Brighton - United Kingdom
	Cathy McCormack, Community activist, author and broadcaster, Glasgow - United Kingdom
	Darrin Hodgetts, Massey University, Auckland - New Zealand
	David Fryer, University of South Africa, Pretoria; University of Queensland, Brisbane (Australia); Australian College of Applied Psychology, Brisbane (Australia) - South Africa
Discussant	Saths Cooper , International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS); International Social Science Council (ISSC); National ICSU Board at the National Research Foundation of South Africa; University of Pretoria, Pretoria; University of Limpopo, Sovenga - South Africa

This symposium will bring together international critical and community voices to uncover and critique the violent subjection and re-subjectivation central to neoliberal violence around the world as recommended by Foucault, who argued that: "the real political task in a society such as ours is to criticize the workings of institutions that appear to be both neutral and independent, to criticize and attack them in such a manner that the political violence that has always exercised itself obscurely through them will be unmasked, so that one can fight against them. David Fryer (Australia) will set the scene by arguing that 'unemployment' and 'mental ill-health' are not independent phenomena in a cause-effect relationship but are, rather, two facets of socially constituted violence which functions to maximize the working of the neoliberal labour market in the interests of employers and shareholders. Darrin Hodgetts (New Zealand) will then draw upon his community research engagements with members of the NZ precariat, including homeless people, to reveal structural violence as a feature of everyday life. Carl Walker (England) will then draw both upon his work as convener of the European Community Psychology Association Task Force on the consequences of fiscal austerity and also his research on debt to describe neoliberal economies of affect and the UK debt collection industry as "a kind of mental warfare". Cathy McCormack (Scotland), a community activist, will then describe three decades of effective collaborative activist work with community and critical psychologists to uncover and resist the neoliberal "war without bullets" being waged against working people and resulting in misery, morbidity and mortality on a colossal scale. Saths Cooper (South Africa) will then respond as Discussant to the panel's presentations, take questions from, and consider statements by, members of the audience about international neoliberal social violence and facilitate discussion.

DEPRIVATION, RESTRICTION AND CONSTITUTION: THE UNEMPLOYED SUBJECT FROM A CRITICAL STANDPOINT
David Fryer

A network of social elements, including discourses of unemployment and mental health, simultaneously: 'makes real' 'the unemployed'; visits diverse forms of social violence upon them; and reconstitutes their subjectivity to (re)produce compliant human means of production required within the contemporary version of the neoliberal labour market.

PSYCHOLOGY AS POLITICAL STRUGGLE: PRECARIAT CLASSES, HUMANITY, COMPASSION AND HOPE

Darrin Hodgetts

Abstract: By 're-educating' the criminalized poor to be compliant subjects for capital, individualistic psychologies contribute to the harm many communities experience, due to structural inequalities and social polarisation. I focus on how members of the precariat can be supported as they resist violent subjugation by state institutions and elite interests.

A KIND OF MENTAL WARFARE': NEOLIBERAL ECONOMIES OF AFFECT AND THE UK DEBT COLLECTION INDUSTRY

Carl Walker

Abstract: Neoliberal social, political and economic transformations have enabled the development of personal debt industries where degrading and violent affective relations are central to re-forming neoliberal economic subjects, induce very particular forms of sustainable revolving debtor and inscribe the desires of a financialised world into their psyches.

THE WAR WITHOUT BULLETS

Cathy McCormack

Abstract: Neoliberalism takes the form of a "war without bullets" waged against poor, precariously and unemployed people and untold related misery, illness and death. I will describe over thirty years of collaboration with community psychologists, health scientists, climate activists and others, devoted to revealing and resisting neoliberal social violence.

IS036
TOWARDS A BIO-PSYCHO-SOCIAL-CULTURAL MODEL OF COMPETITION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Convenor   Márta Fülöp, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest - Hungary
Presenters   Alicia Salvador, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
Presenters   Andrew J. Elliot, University of Rochester, New York - United States
Presenters   Camilo Garcia, Veracruz University, Veracruz - México
Presenters   Márta Fülöp, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest - Hungary
Presenters   Mihály Berkics, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest – Hungary
Discussant   Patricia Hawley, Texas Technical University, Lubbock - United States

It is increasingly difficult to accumulate research findings on competition into a coherent body of knowledge. Researchers represent different disciplines from the biological sciences to social sciences, and typically concentrate on the level of explanation that their scientific field represents. Researchers of neurobiology do not have a systematic collaboration with cultural psychologists or educational psychologists with personality or social psychologists. Therefore, scientific evidence is mainly discipline-based and not integrated into a bio-psycho-social-cultural model of interpersonal competition.

The proposed symposium brings together experts of competition with their research that represents different aspects of competition from the biological to the cultural, from neurohormonal reactions to the effects of social change. They study the individual e.g. the individual's evaluative processes, achievement goals, competitive attitudes, coping with winning and losing and personality and also connect these to e.g. biological reactions and e.g. performance. They also investigate how culture may shape these individual reactions. Some of the talks discuss the relationship of competition to cooperation as well. The discussion will make an attempt to integrate these different perspectives, levels and results into an evolving bio-psycho-social-cultural model of competition.

IMPORTANCE OF THE APPRAISAL FOR THE PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO HUMAN COMPETITION.
Alicia Salvador, Raqual Costa, Miguel Angel Serrano, Vanesa Hidalgo, Esperanza Gonzalez Bono
Psychobiological effects of competition are accepted as an example of the relationship between steroid hormones and aggressive/dominant behavior in humans. An increasing number of studies point out the importance of appraisal, evaluative processes and coping processes in understanding competitive interactions in men and more recently also in women.

COMPETITION, COOPERATION, AND ACHIEVEMENT GOALS
Andrew Elliot
My talk will focus on the link between motivational dispositions toward competition and cooperation on one hand, and the adoption of achievement goals on the other hand. Systematic links between the two types of constructs will be overviewed, and their joint involvement in predicting achievement-relevant outcomes will be examined. Avenues for future research will be envisioned**.**

PATTERNS OF COPING WITH WINNING AND LOSING

Márta Fülöp

In different studies three main patterns of coping with winning and losing emerge: the balanced, the narcissistic-aggressive and the avoidant-giving up. However, these patterns also demonstrate cultural and age differences. It will be discussed what may be considered universal and what culturally shaped in coping patterns with winning and losing.

FROM COOPERATIVE TO COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOR: NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL INTERACTION AMONG MEXICAN CHILDREN AFTER FOUR DECADES.

Camilo García, Natanael Rivera

A series of experimental studies comparing the original 1970's with current performance of children of same age, with same tasks and, in same settings, showed a shift from cooperative to competitive behaviors. The social motives choice cards, marble pull, and the cooperation board, showed higher competition as predicted by Greenfield's theory.

COMPETITIVE ATTITUDES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS OF SUCCESSFUL AND NON-SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN ACADEMIC CONTESTS

Mihály Berkics, Márta Fülöp

Students taking part in academic contests and being successful or unsuccessful in them were compared regarding their attitudes towards competition, winning, and losing, and a variety of personality traits ranging from resilience to perfectionism. The relationship between personality traits and competitive attitudes was also analysed.

IS037
SKILL TRAINING WITH VIRTUAL REALITY AND VIDEO-GAME PLATFORMS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory
A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging
D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Convenor   Daniel Gopher, Technion – Institute of Technology, Haifa - Israel
Presenters   Arthur Kramer, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana-Champaign -
United   States
              Danny Dankner, ACE-Applied Cognitve Engineering, Hod Hasharon - Israel
              Emauele Ruffaldi, ACE-Applied Cognitve Engineering, Hod Hasharon – Israel
Discussant   Daniel Gopher, Technion – Institute of Technology, Haifa - Israel

Contemporary computer and sensor technology created new and exciting opportunities for the development of simulators and skill trainers. In particular the application of videogame technologies to the training of cognitive skills and multimodal virtual reality platforms for training of perceptual motor skills. These new prospects raise challenges and dangers to the study of skill acquisition training and transfer which are briefly summarized below. The three presentations of the symposium will describe different aspects of the topic. They will be followed by a joint discussion.

Videogame training of cognitive skills: Development of training platforms for cognitive and executive control skills of daily performed tasks has become a focal interest in contemporary basic science and applied domains. It is nurtured on the one hand, by the progress in cognitive and brain sciences and on the other hand, by the increased awareness for the role and importance of cognitive skills in the performance of daily tasks across the life span. One appealing approach to the development of cognitive training platforms, is by adopting and developing videogame environments. Such games enable the development a more complex, dynamic and richer laboratory situations that are closer to daily tasks and demands, and may thus serve as improved training and transfer environments. Videogames and videogame like tasks may provide complex and dynamic tasks which impose high demands and require long duration of training to master. These have not only the potential to better simulate daily tasks and provide a controlled testing environment, but also constitute an enriched and improved research paradigm to study and explicate aspects and dimensions of coping with task load, attention management and executive control capabilities. For example, they are much richer and diversified in their demands than most present laboratory tasks employed to the study cognitive decline across the life span, or cognitive skills of different sports (basketball football, ice hockey etc.

Training platforms in multimodal virtual reality: Multimodal, immersive, virtual reality (VR) techniques open new perspectives for perceptual-motor skill trainers. They also introduce new risks and dangers. Training simulators for complex tasks are being used in increased frequency since the end of the Second World War, which also marks the beginning of the technological age revolution. With the growing complexity of systems and their operation environments, the required duration of training and the increased costs of errors, on the job practice became difficult or impossible and alternative training and simulation environments have been developed to enable skill acquisition and learning. With the advance of computer technology simulators become more and more hybrid. System dynamics, visual field of view and audition have been increasingly driven and generated by computers. Contemporary developments in sensors and display capabilities and the exponential increase in computation speed and storage capacity led the way to the development of multimodal virtual environments. In these environments, the operator is immersed, experience multimodal sensations and interacts with virtual objects including other humans (Riva 2006). Vision and audition have been in the study and design of simulators from their inception. The new and important addition

is the inclusion of haptics: the ability to feel and exercise force, touch, texture and kinematics. Haptic technology is developing rapidly and haptic interfaces are now been incorporated in many virtual worlds. It is hence a quite conservative expectation that the multimodal, virtual reality platforms will dominate the next generation of training simulators. From the vantage points of training, motor and cognitive sciences, this development carries with it some exciting prospects and serious challenges.

A TALE OF TWO TRAINING STRATEGIES
Arthur Kramer
Over couple of decades there has been an increasing interest in cognitive training, and in particular training that engenders transfer effects beyond the trained tasks. Research has taken different forms including the use of off-the-shelf video games, and commercially designed game versions of tasks. I will discuss our approach to training, transfer and retention of new skills. It represents an integration of Neuroscience, Cognitive Science, Human Factors, and Psychometrics in both understanding and predicting learning and transfer of complex cognitive skills.

MULTIMODAL SYSTEMS FOR TRAINING IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS
Emanuele Ruffaldi
The technological advancements in computing and sensing capabilities is empowering researcher in designing training systems capable of analyzing the performance level of trainee and providing precisely timed augmented feedback. The feedback is the result of a combination of different modalities ranging from the audio-visual to haptic feedback, depending on the training strategy. In this talk we will present the design challenges for training system in virtual environment with an emphasis on sport training highlighting a case study of a rowing training system.

COGNITIVE TRAINERS FOR SPORT - BASKETBALL AND ICE HOCKEY
Jacob Greenshpan Danny Dankner
The talk will describe the main aspects of developing a desktop cognitive trainers for basketball and ice hockey. The trainers are a computer game like training platforms which capture the major cognitive demands of the game and are practiced away from the game fields. The talk will discuss principles, challenges and actual achievements of the developed applications.

IS038
EXPLORING NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY (NSSI) FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES: INTERPERSONAL, CLINICAL, COGNITIVE AND BIOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Convenor   Penelope Hasking, Curtin University, Bentley - Australia
Presenters   Glenn Melvin, Monash University, Clayton - Australia
              Imke Baetens, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Lueven - Belgium
              Paul Plener, University of Ulm, Ulm - Germany
              Penelope Hasking, Curtin University, Bentley – Australia

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), the deliberate destruction or alteration of body tissue without conscious suicidal intent, is a transdiagnostic behaviour that is used to cope with intense emotions and psychological distress. Equally common among males and females, NSSI can include cutting, burning or carving the skin and hitting or banging the self or hard objects. NSSI differs from suicidal behaviour (including ideation and attempts) in being more prevalent, being engaged in more frequently, typically involving non-lethal methods, and being driven by emotion regulation rather than a desire to end life. As such the aetiology of NSSI is markedly distinct from suicidal behaviour, necessitating a tailored approach to understanding and treating the behaviour.

This symposium will present new research findings from projects which attempt to better understand the aetiology and treatment of NSSI from both intrapersonal and interpersonal perspectives. Data from a longitudinal study of parent-adolescent dyads will shed light on how the family is impacted when a young person self-injures and offer some insights for family therapy. NSSI is largely resistant to treatment, but common among young people with depression. Predictors of NSSI outcomes among depressed adolescents treated with either a psychosocial approach or antidepressant medication will be presented with a view to identifying young people most at risk. Although impulsivity has been implicated in the decision to self-injure, few have systematically explored the relationship between different facets of impulsivity and self-injury. We will present a series of studies that explore the role of impulsivity in NSSI, including how impulsivity might be exacerbated under stress, among young adults who self-injure. Finally, neurobiological work in the field of NSSI is in its infancy. We will conclude the symposium by presenting novel findings from fMRI studies in an effort to develop a neurobiological model of NSSI.

INTERPERSONAL AND INTRAPERSONAL FACTORS SHAPING AND MAINTAINING NSSI
Imke Baetens
NSSI is related to both child and caregiver factors which shape and maintain self-injury. In this presentation, data from the first 3 wave longitudinal study (using both adolescent and parent data) examining several interpersonal risk factors and consequences of NSSI will be presented. Helpful elements for family therapy will be presented.

PREDICTORS OF NSSI AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR FOLLOWING TREATMENT IN DEPRESSED ADOLESCENTS
Glenn Melvin

Suicidal ideation and NSSI are key markers of risk in depressed adolescents. This paper will present the suicidal and NSSI outcomes of a sample of adolescents who received psychosocial and/or antidepressant medication treatment for depression. Predictors of outcome will be presented in an effort to identify those at greatest risk.

WHEN IS NSSI ASSOCIATED WITH IMPULSIVITY?
Penelope Hasking
Self-report measures implicate impulsivity in NSSI, but there is little data on how people who self-injure cope under acute stressful situations and whether they are more impulsive when stressed. This paper will present the results of a series of studies testing under which conditions impuslivity might be related to NSSI.

NSSI AND THE BRAIN: TOWARDS A NEUROBIOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING OF NSSI
Paul Plener
Although NSSI is prevalent among today's youth, little is known about the underlying neurobiological mechanisms. Based on our fMRI studies, we will present results about the interplay between stressors, brain activation and pain. Different lines of research on NSSI will be combined to come up with a neurobiological model of NSSI.

IS039
THE IMPACT OF THE ITC GUIDELINES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

Convenor   Dragos Iliescu, University of Bucharest, Bucharest - Romania
Presenters   Aletta Odendaal, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg - South Africa
              Fanny Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
              Ian Florance, The European Test Publisher Group (ETPG), Henley-on-Thames -
United   Kingdom
              Jacques Grégoire, University of Louvain, Louvain - Belgium
              Kurt Geisinger, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln - United States

This session will focus on the ITC Guidelines and their impact on various areas in the practice of psychological assessment. The session wil begin with a review of the work of the ITC in developing guidelines for tests and testing. It will look back at how these were developed in the past and describe current procedures for development as well as describing those guidelines that are already developed or currently under development. A number of existing Guidelines will then be discussed in more detail: the Guidelines on Test Use, the Guidelines on Test Adaptation, and the Guidelines for Quality Control. Finally, a survey among European test publishers will shed light on how test development and publishing in Europe has been influenced by the ITC Guidelines.

THE ITC GUIDELINES ON TEST USE
Aletta Odendaal
The International Guidelines for Test Use were developed in the late 1990's and formally launched in 2000 (Bartram, 2001). The presentation will attend to the reasons for international guidelines on test use and a general description of the knowledge, skills, abilities and other professional characteristics required by test users, specified in terms of assessable performance criteria. In addition, applications of the guidelines will be discussed as general framework for test use standards and related specifications for test user qualifications or certifications. In this regard, the ITC guidelines on test use influenced the drafting of a clause on assessment in the Employment Equity Act in South Africa (1998) and EFPA utilised the guidelines as a systematic framework to develop detailed standards (Bartram, 2011), which were approved in 2007.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE ITC GUIDELINES ON TEST ADAPTATION
Jacques Grégoire
A large number of psychological and educational tests are translated and adapted across languages and cultures. Unfortunately, the quality of these adaptations is sometimes rather poor, with harmful consequences for individuals evaluated with these tests. In order to improve the quality of adapted tests, the International Test Commission developed guidelines on test adaptation. The guidelines fall into four main categories: those concerned with the cultural context, those concerned with the technicalities of instrument development and adaptation, those concerned with test administration, and those concerned with documentation and interpretation. In this presentation, the rational underlying the guidelines will be explained. Some limitations of the current guidelines and directions for the development of a new version will be discussed.

GUIDELINES FOR QUALITY CONTROL IN SCORING, TEST ANALYSIS, AND REPORTING OF TEST SCORES

Kurt Geisinger

The ITC Quality Control Guidelines were developed to address the efficiency, and accuracy of the scoring, analysis and reporting of test results. They can be used on their own or in conjunction with the ITC International Guidelines for Test Use (2000). The nature of these guidelines will be discussed throughout the presentation.

HOW THE ITC GUIDELINES AFFECT TEST DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLISHING IN EUROPE

Ian Florance

Research carried out with the 26 key test publishing companies across Europe reports on how the ITC guidelines have affected test development and delivery over the past few years and what developments might affect these issues in the future and need to be reflected in guideline revisions.

IS040

NARRATIVE MEASURES OF RELATIONAL COGNITION: QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAT STORIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL EXPRESSIVE WRITING

E02. Health and clinical intervention - Psychodiagnosis
E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Convenor   Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States
Presenters   Francesca Fantini, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Ivo Čermák, Academy of Sciences, Brno - Czech Republic
                Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States
                Tereza Soukupová, Charles University Prague, Prague - Czech Republic
                Tomáš Urbánek, Academy of Sciences, Brno - Czech Republic
Discussant   Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States

Carpendale and Lewis (2010) criticized current understanding of social cognitive development, saying that too much emphasis is given to what is cognitive at the expense of what is relational. Relational problems are a common topic of psychotherapy, and relational skills are important for maintaining supportive social networks. Among clinical assessment instruments, the most efficient for understanding the complexity of a person's mental representations of relationships and other people is the Thematic Apperception Test and similar storytelling techniques. Similarly, autobiographical narratives such as Pennebaker's expressive writing and stream of consciousness speech show how people understand other people, themselves, and their relationships.

However, such stories and narratives give a wealth of data. This wealth requires a systematic approach to organizing the data to find the most helpful information. The objective of this symposium is to present three quantitative content analysis scoring systems that offer insight into specific kinds of relational cognition. Presenters will discuss research data supporting the validity of their systems for understanding their participants' relational experience and behavior. Participants include priesthood candidates, latency-age children, and college students who were instructed to write or talk freely about a stressful experience: ending a romantic relationship. Methodological issues discussed include the applicability to adults of a scoring system designed for children; a common scientific criticism of TATs, that storytellers who wish to appear "good" (healthy) can influence the test's results; and the adaptation process for story scoring manuals applied to less coherent personal narratives. The organizer will begin the session with a paper describing the scientific status and clinical usefulness of these methods. As discussant, she will reflect on theory, clinical applications, and future research needed on these systems.

THE SCIENTIFIC STATUS AND CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF THEMATIC APPERCEPTIVE TECHNIQUES (TATS)
Sharon Rae Jenkins
Our psychometric theories are made for tests of ability and self-rating scales of symptoms, traits, or behaviors that ask patients to make simple choices. TATs are not like that; instead of a clear, limited response structure, they sample thoughts that the patient structures for clinicians to understand. How do we join scientific and clinical views?

EVALUATION OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SKILLS OF PRIESTHOOD CANDIDATES THROUGH THE TAT

Tereza Soukupová, Petr Goldmann

TAT (Teglasi's Empathy system) and Rorschach were used to evaluate social and emotional skills of 50 men who applied to study theology in a Roman Catholic seminary. The goal was to evaluate participants´ emotional resources, measure of autonomy, and capability of empathy. The results are discussed with regard to the clinical usability of TAT.

EXPLORING CHILDREN'S DEFENSIVENESS TO THE TELL ME A STORY TEST (TEMAS)

Francesca Fantini, Erica Dell'Acqua, Aglaia Banis, Filippo Aschieri

This study examined defensiveness in 40 Italian children aged 9-10 to the TEMAS. Children were randomly assigned to fake-good and control conditions. The defensive attitude of the fake-good group reduced verbalization of negative emotions, but most cognitive indicators and personality function scores did not differentiate the two groups.

APPLYING INTERPERSONAL DECENTERING TAT SCORING TO EXPRESSIVE WRITING AND STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS SPEECH

Sharon Rae Jenkins

Content analysis TAT scoring systems used in research on human motivation have been applied to various other autobiographical materials. Can the same be done with clinical systems? This presentation discusses the process of adapting the Interpersonal Decentering scoring manual designed for stories to written expressive writing and stream of consciousness speech.

IS041
THE BIG PICTURE OF TAT STORY ANALYSIS: FOUR COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMATIC APPROACHES

E02. Health and clinical intervention - Psychodiagnosis
E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Convenor   Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States
Presenters   Alessandro Antonio Scaduto, University of São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil
               Elisa Venturini, University of Paris Descartes Sorbonne, Paris - France
               Leila Salomão de La Plata Cury Tardivo, University of São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil
               Sarah Vibert , University of Paris Descartes Sorbonne, Paris - France
               Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States
Discussant   Sharon Rae Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton - United States

Storytelling about pictures has long been an important clinical assessment technique because it yields much rich information about many aspects of patients' personalities and problems, especially aspects that are unique to that patient. Interpreting this rich information to understand a patient well requires years of training and often relies on complex theories. Systematic approaches to comprehensive analysis of stories have been developed to make training more efficient and to help clinicians organize and apply this information effectively. These approaches are based on comprehensive theories that may apply to many kinds of data, especially Rorschach and TATs.

The objective of this symposium is to present four comprehensive theory-based approaches to understanding a patient's problems by analyzing TAT stories. Each presenter will describe a different comprehensive approach to story analysis and show how it applies to a specific population. Patient populations included women with eating disorders, juvenile offenders, and women with gynecological cancers; one paper studied randomly selected nonpatient Brazilians. The organizer will begin the session by describing the challenges faced by those who create and use these methods and the benefits to be gained by using them well. As discussant, she will reflect on clinical applications and future research needed with these systems.

THE SEDUCTIVE THEORETICAL RICHNESS AND SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES OF THEMATIC APPERCEPTIVE TECHNIQUES (TATS)
Sharon Rae Jenkins
The history of TATs began with immersion in storytellers' life-worlds, a fertile ground for theory. Early clinical approaches were exhaustive efforts to classify everything interesting in stories. What can be lost in this seduction is a sense of purpose, like a therapist who is so drawn into a patient's sessions that no therapeutic change occurs.

ASSESSING DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR DIVERSITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS: A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH USING TAT
Sarah Vibert, Caroline Hurvey
Shentoub and collaborators propose quantitative and qualitative interpretation of narratives in a psychoanalytic view and theory of the "TAT process" in subjects' manifest narratives. The discourse analysis sheet reveals subjects' defense mechanisms and psychic behavior in the construction of narratives by 50 adolescent female inpatients.

A PSYCHODYNAMIC INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSONALITY OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Leila Salomão de La Plata Cury Tardivo, Maria Cecilia Vilhena, Junior Deconti

Deprivation, negligence and victimization are frequent among Brazilian juvenile offenders. In a psychodynamic view, this study compared 30 juvenile offenders and a control group on quantitative scores from Leopold Bellak's Blank: their view of themselves and the world, self-image, object relations, defense mechanisms, superego and ego integrity.

THE USING AND THE INTEREST OF TATS IN A FRENCH STUDY ABOUT SEXUALITY OF PATIENTS AFFECTED BY GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS

Elisa Venturini, Marjorie Roques

The anatomical and physiological changes of treatment for gynecologic cancers may undermine representations of the woman's body, and induce her to question her femininity, ideas of motherhood, and body aesthetic. Qualitative TAT test-retest during and after treatments of 15 women in France showed the impact of the treatments on their sexuality.

THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST (TAT) IN ADULTS: BRAZILIAN NORMATIVE DATA FOR THE MORVALIAN SYSTEM

A. Scaduto, V. Barbieri, M. A. Santos

This project developed norms for the TAT (Morvalian System) in adults from a non-clinical stratified sample (gender, social-economical level, schooling and age) in the Brazilian state of São Paulo with N = 96 randomly selected persons and 20 TAT cards. Results suggest indicators related to intrinsic card properties and social-demographic variables.

IS042
SELF-CONTROL SUCCESS AND FAILURE. IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING AND CHANGING SELF-DEFEATING BEHAVIOR

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Convenors   Catalina Kopetz, Wayne State University, Detroit - United States
                 Reinout Wiers, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Presenters   Alexis Matusiewicz, VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System and University of Michigan
Medical   School, Ann Arbor - United States
                 Catalina Kopetz, Wayne State University, Detroit - United States
                 Edward Orehek, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh - United States
                 Reinout Wiers, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam - Netherlands
                 Wilhelm Hofmann, University of Cologne, Cologne – Germany

Self-control failure is often invoked to understand self-defeating behaviors such as extreme risk taking, addiction, self-harm, etc. However, what may appear as a self-control failure may actually represent peoples' strategic goal pursuit. The current symposium examines these two sides of self-control and explores the cognitive and motivational factors underlying self-control success and failure and their implications for self-defeating behavior. Specifically, we will discuss 1) how situational and social factors may result in self-control conflicts with uneven self-control succes; 2) engagement in self-defeating behavior (self-harm and risk behavior) as goal-directed behavior rather than self-control failure; 3) potential strategies and mechanisms of change in self-control.

SELF-CONTROL SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN EVERYDAY LIFE
Wilhelm Hofmann
An experience sampling study was conducted to investigate self-control succes and failure. Participants furnished reports of desire episodes and completed personality measures of BIS/BAS, trait self-control, perfectionism, and psychological entitlement. Results suggest that desires are frequent, strong, and often marked by conflict wich in turn elicits resistance with uneven success.

RISK TAKING AS MOTIVATED ACTION
Catalina Kopetz
Four studies tested the notion that risk taking represents a means to people's current goals rather than a self-regulatory/self-control failure. The results show that 1) risk taking increases when it is perceived to be instrumental to individuals' active goals; 2) the presence of cognitive resources augments this effect; 3) the presence of alternative means relevant to current goal reduces this effect.

DISTRESS AND RISK BEHAVIOR IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: A SELF-REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE
Alexis Matusiewicz
Two studies investigated risk taking as strategic response to meet emotion regulation goals in Borderline personality disorder (BPD) participants. Results from both studies revealed that women with BPD showed increased risk behavior under distress as a function of 1) cognitive resources, 2) intensity of emotion regulation goals and self-efficacy for emotion regulation.

WILLINGNESS TO BECOME A MARTYR AS A GOAL DIRECTED BEHAVIOR

Edward Orehek

We explored willingness to become a martyr as a function of self-contrual. The results show that interdependent self-construals, which reflect connection to others and the ability to extend oneself through time and space, attenuate death anxiety and induce a greater willingness to become a martyr. These results support martyrdom as a behavior enacted to fulfill individual's needs for significance.

OVERCOMING   SELF-CONTROL   FAILURE   THROUGH   COGNITIVE   BIAS MODIFICATION

Reinout Wiers

Self-control dilemmas and failure can be overcome through cognitive bias modification, which has shown promising results in a clinical setting (attentional re-training Schoenmakers et al., 2010; approach-bias re-training, Wiers et al., 2011; Eberl et al., 2013). I will here present new data on internet-based cognitive bias modification for alcohol use, smoking, and overeating.

IS043
TRAUMA-FOCUSED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (TF-CBT): TREATMENT DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL DISSEMINATION

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Convenor	Anthony P. Mannarino, Drexel University College of Medicine, Pittsburgh - United States
Presenters	Benjamin Saunders, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston - United States
	Judith A. Cohen, Drexel University College of Medicine, Pittsburgh - United States
	Laura Murray, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore - United States
	Lutz Goldbeck, University of Ulm, Ulm – Germany
Discussant	Anthony P. Mannarino, Drexel University College of Medicine, Pittsburgh - United States

Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) is an evidence-based treatment that has been evaluated and refined during the past 25 years to help children and adolescents recover after trauma. TF-CBT is a structured, short-term treatment model that effectively improves a range of trauma-related outcomes in 8-25 sessions with the child/adolescent and caregiver. Although TF-CBT is highly effective at improving youth posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and diagnosis. TF-CBT also effectively addresses many other trauma impacts, including depressive and anxiety symptoms, cognitive distortions about the trauma, and behavioral problems, as well as improving the participating caregiver's personal distress about the child's traumatic experience, effective parenting skills, and supportive interactions with the child. While TF-CBT was originally developed to address the needs of children who experienced sexual abuse, over the past 15 years it has been used and studied for many other populations of traumatized youth, including those exposed to traumatic loss, domestic violence, and large scale disasters. Research now documents that TF-CBT is effective for diverse, multiple and complex trauma experiences, for youth of different developmental levels, and across different cultures.
The objectives of the symposium are to describe the development of TF-CBT for youth with complex trauma presentations, international studies of its efficacy, and TF-CBT dissemination projects in the U.S.A. and around the world.

TF-CBT FOR COMPLEX TRAUMA
Judith A. Cohen
This presentation describes practical strategies for implementing TF-CBT for youth with complex trauma, including dedicating more time to stabilization skills, implementing the Safety component early in treatment, titrating gradual exposure more slowly as needed by individual youth, and incorporating unifying trauma themes throughout treatment.

WEB-BASED TF-CBT RESOURCES
Benjamin Saunders
Online TF-CBT learning resources and evaluation data will be presented. TF-CBTWeb is a 10-hour course with 200,000 registered users. CTGWeb teaches how to apply TF-CBT to cases of child traumatic grief. TF-CBTConsult is an online consultation resource. How best to use these resources in training and implementation projects will be discussed.

A RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL OF TF-CBT IN ZAMBIA

Laura Murray

A randomized controlled trial of TF-CBT was conducted by lay counselors in five community settings in Lusaka. There was a statistically significant decrease from baseline to post-assessment in trauma and functional impairment scores in the TF-CBT group compared to the wait-list group. TF-CBT was an effective treatment for youth in Zambia.

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAUMA-FOCUSED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (TF-CBT) IN GERMAN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS

Lutz Goldbeck

At eight German child mental health clinics, 150 patients with PTSD ages 7-16 years will be enrolled. Half of them will be randomly assigned to TF-CBT and the other half to a wait-list. Therapists receive intensive training and supervision. By May 2014,122 patients have been recruited. Preliminary outcome data of the study will be discussed.

IS044

THE ADAPTATION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND YOUTH FROM DIFFERENT ETHNICITIES AND HOST COUNTRIES: WHO SUCCEEDS AND WHY?

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

Convenor   Frosso Motti-Stefanidi, University of Athens, Athens - Greece
Presenters   Birgit Leyendecker, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum - Germany
             Dagmar Strohmeier, University of Applied Sciences, Linz - Austria
             Natasha Cabrera, University of Maryland, College Park - Austria
             Peter F. Titzmann, University of Zurich, Zurich – Switzerland

Immigrant children and youth comprise a sizable and integral part of contemporary societies. Their successful adaptation becomes a high-stakes issue for them and for society. However, they are faced with developmental and acculturative challenges, as well as with contextual stresssors, such as poverty and discrimination, that place strain on the adaptation process (García-Coll& Marks, 2012).In spite of the challenges they face, most of them adapt well in their new countries. However, significant variability has been observed in their adaptation depending on children's age andethnicity,developmental domain (Marks et al., 2014), and host country (e.g., Sam et al., 2008).To help promote their positive adaptation it is crucial to understand who among immigrant children and youth do well with respect to these challenges, concurrently and over time, and why. This symposium includes presentations from 5 different countries and two continents (Europe and USA), focusing on 5 different ethnic groups, which address this issue. Their focus is on adaptation with respect to core developmental and acculturative tasks (e.g. academic achievement, peer relations,self regulation), and/or psychological well-being(self-esteem) and mental health (psychological symptoms).The main objectives of the symposium are to examine whether and how, first, intergroup relations and acculturative processes and, second, family functioning and individual attributes contribute to and/or explain positive adaptation and psychological well-being among immigrant children and youth.Together, these presentations suggest that to understand who among them succeeds and why, one has to integrate the developmental, acculturative and social psychological perspectives to the issue, taking into account that, like all youth, they are developing organisms, but that, unlike nonimmigrants, they have to face some unique ecological circumstances, such as their immigrant status and culture.

ETHNIC FRIENDSHIP HOMOPHILY AND ITS PREDICTORS
Peter F. Titzmann
Ethnic friendship homophily means that immigrants predominantly form intra-ethnic friendships. The research presented shows that an acculturation, an intergroup, a developmental, and a context perspective have to be combined to better understand inter-individual variation in this phenomenon and to break ethnic friendship boundaries.

MULTI-ETHNIC IDENTITY AND ACCULTURATION ORIENTATIONS AS RESILIENCIES AGAINST THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCES FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AMONG TURKISH IMMIGRANT YOUTH

Dagmar Strohmeier & Aysun Dogan, Ege
The link between discrimination and psychological health among immigrant youth (282 Turkish immigrants) was examined, in connection with ethnic identity and acculturation orientations. Discrimination experienced by teachers had the most adverse effects predicting a lowerintegration and assimilation orientation and a higher separation orientation.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TURKISH IMMIGRANT AND GERMAN CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS'MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Birgit Leyendecker, Julia Jäkel, Alexandru Agache, & Uwe Wernekink
We examined family and individual factors associated with the socio-emotional well-being, strengths and difficulties of Turkish immigrant children and adolescents in comparison with their German peers (n= 480). Findings suggest that factors associated with mental health and well-being are both cross-culturally comparable and culturally specific.

LATINO IMMIGRANT MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' GOALS AND VALUES: SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S SELF-REGULATION AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE

Natasha Cabrera
Although Latinos are the largest immigrant ethnic group in the U.S., we know little about how theysocialize their children. The key question I address is whether and how the quality of mother-child and father-child relationship mediate the association between parents' goals and values and children's social and regulatory behaviors?

RISKS AND RESOURCES FOR IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS' ADAPTATION DURING A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

Frosso Motti-Stefanidi & Jens B. Asendorpf
The role of potential risks (social status, classroom context) and resources (parental school involvement, self-efficacy beliefs) for the adaptation of two cohorts (in middle school before and during the Greek economic crisis) of immigrant and nonimmigrant youth (N=2000) was examined. Results confirm the ordinary magic of normative human resources.

IS045
PROSOCIAL APPLIED RESEARCH: TRANSFERABILITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behavior
D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship
D03. Work and organization - Teams performance
D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work
D05. Work and organization - Organizational behavior
D08. Work and organization - Innovation management
D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility
D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Convenors   Pilar Escotorin Soza, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
              Robert Roche Olivar, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Presenters   Andrej Rajsky, University of Trnava, Trnava - Slovakia
              Juan José Martí Noguera, University Antonio Nariño, Bogotá - Colombia
              Maria Gerbino, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
              Mauro Cozzolino, University of Salerno, Salerno - Italy
              Pilar Escotorin Soza, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain

The term "prosocial behavior" has gained a strong presence in the vocabulary and also in the scientific field since the 70's. Throughout the time, the studies on prosocial behavior have gained a place not only in the psychological area, but also in other disciplines. However, as highlighted by a recent study conducted by the LIPA (i.e., Applied Prosocial Research Laboratory of the Faculty of Psychology, Autonomous University of Barcelona) we have found a great interest of the scientific community for deepening the research on prosocial behavior, whereas there is less involvement in applied research, that is, on programs entirely designed to enhance prosocial behaviors across the life span and in different contexts and cultures (Escotorin, 2013).
Indeed, as posited by Massey and Barreras (2013): "research has the potential to play a role in social and political change or is useful as a tool for advocacy or activism".
Throughout its history, LIPA has been part of eleven European transference programs for promoting applied prosociality. From our experience in intervention programs related with the promotion of prosocial behaviors, there are still very few links between the results of the research and public policies. This Symposium proposes to create a dialogue between the research on prosocial behavior and its applications in the social context, as well as on according ways to inform public policies and generate social dialogue through our outreach activities and specific proposals for public action.

"Prosocial Applied Research: Transferability and social innovation" is a symposium which has the following main objectives:
Show the uniqueness of programs aimed at the promotion of prosociality in very different cultural and social environments.
Generate a dialogue between experts on the applicability of intervention programs on prosociality (as well as social responsibility through prosociality) in different social environments.
Discuss findings about the social impact of these programs and their evaluation (i.e., impact validity).
Discuss the benefits of social transferability in areas not only exclusively related with educational formal settings but also with other organizational and social contexts.

EUROPEAN PROJECT SPRING (ALFA): PROSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS TO GENERATE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES IN LATIN AMERICA ACCESSING THE LABOR MARKET

Pilar Escotorin Soza, Conrad Izquierdo, Marc Brundelius

The European project SPRING (Social responsibility through PRosociality based INterventions to Generate equal opportunities) is being implemented in six universities in Latin America. The purpose of SPRING is to provide equal access to opportunities on the labor market for poor or otherwise socially excluded university graduates in Latin America. In SPRING, universities undertake a process of modifying the syllabus of specific courses by incorporating methodologies which help individuals to create empathetic, collaborative and inclusive interpersonal relations at university as well as at the future work place. Second, SPRING promotes an inter- and intra-organizational dialogue, applying the concept of prosocial responsibility and empowering universities as territorial social agents, generating relations of trust with their stakeholders.

Prosocial relations between students coming from a socially disadvantaged background, university lecturers as well as employers can produce positive changes regarding their respective thoughts, feelings and actions, and regarding the patterns of interaction and organizational culture of universities and employers.

The SPRING project bases its proposal on a study of the state of the art (Gamboa and Avendaño, 2013) and 18 Focus Group conducted in 6 countries. These results reaffirm why it is necessary to make curricular innovation from the point of view of prosociality and why it is relevant to generate programs of prosocial applied research at the workplace.

The intervention model is based on Participatory Action Research. Starting from an inductive-dialogue oriented approach, the complex concept of prosocial responsibility is being elaborated on. In parallel, the groups are equipped with instruments to collect information during the different stages of the change process. The educational and organizational dimensions of the intervention are being analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Given its innovative design and the intrinsic interest pursued by the project, the description of the six generated models of participation is suggested. It is also discussed how each model responds to the local conditions of its implementation, contributing a cross section view of how the issues dealt with in SPRING can be tackled from a prosocial responsibility point of view.

PROSOCIAL EDUCATION PROJECT IMPLEMENTED IN THE SLOVAK EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Andrej Rajsky – Ivan Podomanicky– Martin Brestovansky

During the reform of state educational system in Slovakia at the beginning of 90's the mode of alternation between two compulsory optional subjects – religious education / ethical education – was decided to be undertaken. The subject Ethical education was introduced to school praxis in 1993, with content and didactics based on Roche Olivar's prosocial education concept. Five slovak universities (Trnava, Bratislava, Nitra, Banská Bystrica, Prešov) offer academic programmes for ethical education teacher trainings and focus on research in prosocial and moral education. During twenty years approx. four thousand graduates were educated who actively perform Ethical education at 90% of all slovak elementary and secondary schools. There are various investigations focused on reflection, evaluation, and actualization of the programme from the date of subject introducing till now. Our paper discuss some partial findings of the actual research at Trnava University aimed to validate and prove the Ethical education effects on positive changes in pupil's prosocial reasoning and behavior.

UNIVERSITY SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Juan José Martí, Manuel Martí, and Gonzalo Almerich

Social Responsibility at the University has been conceptually developed over the twentieth century from different perspectives and driven in this current century. The aim of this research was to identify the psychological variables that influence in prosocial behavior. Human values and empathy were associated in the self-attribution of socially responsible behaviors. The research design was a crosscutting survey, based on a non-probabilistic and accidental sampling. The sample consisted of 861 students of Latin American public and private universities in Spain, Chile, Colombia and Peru. The study is pioneer in the evaluation of the three constructs as in the procedure, which was an online platform used in order to collect the questionnaires responses. This is the first study conducted with college students from different Latin American countries where the self-attribution of social responsibility, empathy and values were evaluated. The results indicate that college students show a high frequency of socially responsible behaviors but no more prosocial intentionality thereof. Also, the results show the values and empathic variables that help to promote the development of socially responsible behaviors in university students. Domains as Tradition, Conformity and Benevolence, together with the cognitive empathy scale of "Perspective Taking", predict these high frequency social responsibility behaviors and respect for shared spaces, coexistence and civic and academic responsibility, among others. This research provides insights into the psychological variables that will affect being socially responsible, enabling to address from the University the training impact of well qualified professionals and highly regarded for his duty to society. The aim of this presentation is to contribute to the discussion about contents and methods leading to the successful transfer of prosociality into the practice at Universities.

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF A SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION FOR PROMOTING PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ITALIAN ADOLESCENTS: WHO BENEFITS MOST?

Maria Gerbino, Bernadette Paula Luengo Kanacri, Gian Vittorio Caprara, Concetta Pastorelli, Antonio Zuffianò

Prosocial behaviors (i.e., voluntary actions intended to benefit others by helping, caring, sharing; Eisenberg, Spinrad, & Knafo, 2014) are considered integral to intervention goals that seek to promote successful youth development. In effect, as highlighted by a good amount of empirical research, the benefits of helping others extend throughout development by bringing long-term positive outcomes into adulthood (see Carlo, Crockett, Randall, & Roesch, 2007). Within the wider framework of the Positive Youth Development (Lerner et al., 2005), the specific theoretical rationale underlying our intervention stems from the integration of various research traditions related to personality and social development, which address the personal roots of prosocial behaviors. The new school-based intervention, called Promoting Prosocial and Emotional Skills to Counteract Externalizing Problems in Adolescence (Italian acronym CEPIDEA), is unique in that it is entirely designed to promote prosocial behaviors and includes the promotion of four main components as its main determinants: (a) prosocial values; (b) emotion regulation skills; (c) perspective-taking skills; and (d) interpersonal-communication skills. Whereas recent findings have attested the positive effects of the CEPIDEA program in increasing adolescents' prosocial behavior and academic achievement, and in counteracting physical aggression among early adolescents (Caprara et al., 2014), the present study aims to extend the assessment of CEPIDEA intervention, by examining whether adolescents' personality profiles moderates the long-term (follow-up at 18 months) effects of CEPIDEA on prosocial and aggressive behaviors.

The intervention took place at two middle schools located in Genzano, near Rome. The intervention group included 151 students (72 females; M_{age}= 12.4) and the control group included 140 students (78 females; M_{age}= 12.6). Cluster analysis identified four adolescents' personality profiles: resilients, vulnerables, overcontrollers and undercontrollers. The analysis of covariance revealed a moderating effect of personality profiles on interventions effects. In particular, students with undercontrolled profiles benefited more from the intervention in terms of increase in prosocial behaviors and decrease in aggressive behavior. Thus, the intervention appears to make promising contributions to promoting prosocial behaviors and in counteracting aggressive behaviors especially in those adolescents who are more at risk of maladjustment.

THE CREATIVE BREAK-OUT METHODOLOGY TO PROMOTE PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN THE SCHOOL CONTEXT: THE MOST PROJECT EXPERIENCE (SCFF)

Mauro Cozzolino, Giovanna Celia, Margherita Baione

The Creative break out is a methodological approach and a practical tool that enhances good communication and improve relationships within different types of relational contexts, increasing self-awareness and prosocial attitudes. The tool has been developed and implemented within the EU-funded project MOST (Motivation to study) born thanks to the collaboration among different European organizations with the aim to contrast school-drop out increasing pupils' motivation to study. In particular, an innovative training model for teachers has been developed in order to improve teachers' competence and skills to strengthen pupils' motivation to study, within an approach based on the promotion of prosocial behaviors and attitudes within the school context.

The Creative break out technique is one of the methods that are part of the didactical kit for teachers developed within MOST project, but it can be applied to different relational contexts with the aim to help individuals learn how to use communication strategies and relational styles to increase their sense of belonging to that contest and to promote effective communication, prosocial behaviors and good relations.

The method, whose theoretical background can be identified in the constructivism and the social cognitive psychology, is based on the assumptions that everyone perceives the reality through their personal characteristics and experiences, and that there is a mutual influence between perceptions (about ourselves, the others and the environment) and our typical relational style. Therefore, the one and only "reality" does not exist. On the contrary, there are common mechanisms that come from cognitive needs of our mind, such us functional fixedness, as well as typical relational styles that can deeply affect interpersonal relationships creating conflicts and relational difficulties.

The intervention is focused on the development of self-awareness about typical characteristics of our mind when we are in relationship with someone else, providing strategies that can enable to overcome the typical traps of our mind-functions processes and to enhance social skills and prosociality. Facilitating the awareness about how we think in regard to others, how we construct judgments and stereotypes, or how we see emotionally other people, means to promote a change in typical relational styles that will affect relationships improving prosociality and wellbeing.

IS046
SCHOOL-BASED TREATMENT WITH CULTURALLY DIVERSE CHILDREN

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes
C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity
C18. Culture and Society - School setting

Convenor   Caroline "CC" Clauss-Ehlers, Rutgers University, New Brunswick - United States
Presenters   Alina Camacho-Gingerich, St. John's University, New York - United States
              Caroline "CC" Clauss-Ehlers, Rutgers University, New Brunswick - United States
              Elizabeth Jensen, The College of New Jersey, Ewing Township - United States
              Rafael Art. Javier, St. John's University, New York - United States

The purpose of this invited symposium is to present an overview of school-based treatment approaches with culturally diverse children. While the perspective presented is largely U.S.-based, international implications are also considered. Based in part on recent contributions to the Handbook of Culturally Responsive School Mental Health: Advancing Research, Training, Practice, and Policy (Clauss-Ehlers, Serpell, & Weist, 2013), and contributions to the book Community Planning to Foster Resilience in Children (Clauss-Ehlers & Weist, 2004), symposium presentations reflect key themes in the advancement of culturally responsive school mental health. Presentations aim to contribute to current knowledge about school-based intervention programs that promote positive outcomes among diverse youth. In addition, our focus on diverse youth challenges the assumption that child development is a similar process for all children. Rather, panel presentations demonstrate the wonderful variability in child development and underscore the impact of culture, race, gender, ethnicity, ability, religion, language, customs, and other variables on resilience and developmental trajectories. Participant learning is encouraged through the following objectives: 1) to better understand aspects of ethnic and racial identity development among adolescents; 2) to better understand the role of school personnel in the promotion of positive youth outcomes; 3) to better understand resilience within a cross-cultural context; and 4) to better understand implications of research, policy, and practice for the advancement of the field. Each objective includes practice considerations.

THE RACIAL/ETHNIC IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT OF DIVERSE ADOLESCENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTIONS
Caroline S. Clauss-Ehlers
This presentation starts off the panel by providing an overview of key terms. Based on the chapter The Racial/Ethnic Identity Development of Tomorrow's Adolescents included in the Handbook of School Mental Health, the salience of race and ethnicity for diverse adolescents is presented. Implications for working with diverse youth in school settings are discussed.

TRANSFORMATIVE ROLES FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL
Elizabeth Jensen
This presentation focuses on the evolving role of school personnel and efforts to promote positive youth outcomes. Based on the chapter From Guidance to School Counseling: New Models in School Mental Health included in the Handbook of School Mental Health, the many ways that school personnel can effectively engage youth and their families is presented.

ASSESSING RESILIENCE IN A MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT: A LOOK AT THE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE
Alina Camacho-Gingerich
This presentation will address the relevant issues related to the definition and assessment of resilience and risk factors within the immigration experience of Latino immigrants. In this context we will address the problem of defining the Latino individual, issues of resilience in general and specifically with Latinos, protective factors in the Latino context, and general recommendations. The presentation will include a discussion of how cultural influences interact with normal developmental pathways within the context of the immigration experience to give rise to new self definition as an immigrant Latino.

STATUS OF RESEARCH, PRACTICE, AND POLICY: NEXT STEPS AND FUTURE PLANS
Rafael Art. Javier
This concluding presentation builds on previous discussion. It focuses on exploring the status of research and practice for school-based intervention and treatment with culturally diverse youth. The presentation provides an overview of the state of the field from both a US domestic and international perspective. Implications for research and practice moving forward are presented.

References
Clauss-Ehlers, C.S., Serpell, Z., & Weist, M.D. (2013). Handbook of culturally responsive school mental health: Advancing research, training, practice, and policy. New York, NY: Springer.
Clauss-Ehlers, C.S., & Weist, M.D. (Eds., 2004). Community planning to foster resilience in children. New York, NY: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

IS047
CHILDREN'S PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND THE ROLE OF ALTRUISTIC PUNISHMENT

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Convenor   Liqi Zhu, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Presenters   Jing Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
              Márta Fülöp, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest - Hungary
              Michaela Gummerum, University of Plymouth, Plymouth - United Kingdom
              Pamela Maras, University of Greenwich, London - United Kingdom

Prosocial behavior, voluntary behavior intended to benefit another, is of obvious importance to the quality of interactions between individuals and among groups. Cross-cultural research has indicated that prosocial behaviors in early childhood predicts positive developmental outcomes for children..
Cooperation produces mutually beneficial outcomes yet is costly for an individual. Why would an individual be willing to perform costly cooperative behavior that benefits another individual? One alternative explanation for cooperation in human large groups is systems of rewards or punishments (Oliver, 1980; Sigmund, Hauert, & Nowak, 2001).
Some of the most fundamental questions concerning prosocial behavior and altruistic punishment are still needed to be investigated. This symposium is composed of four studies conducted in Hungary, the UK and China, respectively. The common focus of these studies is on children's prosocial behaviors and the role of altruistic punishment. This symposium focuses on children's prosocial behavior and altruistic punishment to discuss the following issues: 1) Primary school children's understanding of cooperation; 2) the relationship in prosocial behavior, social identity and academic competence in three countries; 3)the factors affecting children's, adolescents', and adults' altruistic punishment; 4) the effect of punishment on cooperation in children with high-functioning autism.

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF COOPERATION
Márta Fülöp, Nóra Sebestyén, Mónika Sándor
The present study aimed at studying 8-9 years old primary school children's (n=58) comprehension of cooperation with two different methods (free associations and drawings). The results show that children mainly interpret cooperation as working together in a team, helping each other, being friends and they attach positive emotions as joy and love to it.

SOCIAL IDENTITY, ADOLESCENTS ACADEMIC COMPETENCE AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN CHINA, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
Pamela Maras, Amy Moon, Nicole Gridley, Taveeshi Gupta
Across the three countries students' self-reported pro-social behaviour was shown to positively relate to self-reported identity with school, peers and family, in addition to greater academic competence, academic effort and academic importance. In comparison antisocial behaviour was shown to have a negative relationship with these outcomes.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTRUISTIC PUNISHMENT
Michaela Gummerum, Belen Lopez-Perez, Lotte van Dillen, Erik van Dijk

People's interpersonal behavior is regulated by social and moral norms, and violations of these norms are often met with punishment. This project investigated the factors affecting children's, adolescents', and adults' punishment of violators who violated prosocial and fairness norms by combining research in developmental psychology and experimental economics.

DOES PUNISHMENT PROMOTE COOPERATION IN CHILDREN WITH HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM

Jing Li, Liqi Zhu

This study examined whether punishment could promote cooperation in children with high-functioning autism (HFA) and matched typically developing (TD) children. It was found that punishment promoted cooperation in prisoner's dilemma game in TD children but not HFA children, and punishment was costly for both HFA and TD children.

IS048
SELF-ENHANCEMENT/SELF-ESTEEM AND MODESTY ACROSS CULTURES

C18. Culture and society - Other

Convenor   Susumu Yamaguchi, University of Tokyo, Tokyo - Japan
Presenters   Ai Fukuzawa, University of Tokyo, Tokyo - Japan
             Chihiro Kobayashi, Kobe College, Hyogo-ken - Japan
             Huajian Cai, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
             Jenny Kurman, University of Haifa, Haifa - Israel
             Susumu Yamaguchi, University of Tokyo, Tokyo – Japan

There have been controversies over East Asians' self-enhancement motivation. Because norm of modesty is prevalent in East Asian cultures, self-enhancement motivation among people in East Asia may well be hidden in their modest appearances. To reveal real intention among East Asians (as compared to Westerners), which is often hidden beneath their modest behaviors, the present symposium presents neurological evidence as well as that obtained by traditional methods. Taken together, as will be presented, the evidence points to the generality of self-enhancement motivation among East Asians.

A NEURO-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELF-ENHANCEMENT
Jenny Kurman, Rotem Perlmuter, and Simone Shamay-Tsoory
The overarching goal of the presented studies is to understand the mechanisms by which culture influences self-enhancement, using both behavioral methods and techniques from neuroscience. Study 1 (N=120; Korea, Japan, Israel) compares self-enhancement level using self-evaluation in narrow and broad traits among three cultural groups and shows an interaction between culture and type of trait. Study 2 (N = 30) uses a fMRI paradigm and demonstrate greater activation of the DLPFC (a region whose activation is associated with norm compliance) and the dACC (a region associated with inhibition) during the trait rating task for South Koreans compared to Israelis, supporting the notion that cultural restrictions and inhibition are more active among Koreas than Israelis during a self-evaluation process.

PAN-CULTURAL SELF-POSITIVITY: AN ERP STUDY OF SELF-REFERENCE JUDGMENTS
Huajian Cai, Lili Wu, Yuanyuan Shi, and Ruolei Gu
Whether persons across cultures are motivated to pursue a positive self has been hotly debated. All studies, however, have only investigated behavioral indexes. In this study, we had participants from China and Western nations to judge whether a series of positive or negative traits described themselves or not and recorded the electroencephalogram (EEG) at the meantime. Behavioral data showed that regardless of from China or from Western nations, participants responded faster to positive traits describing self than those not describing self but slower to negative traits describing self than those not describing self, and endorsed more positive traits describing self than those not describing self but deny more negative traits describing self than those not describing self, suggesting pan-cultural self-positivity. The neural data showed that this self-positivity manifested on both LPP and P300 for Chinese but merely on LPP for Westerners, providing neural evidence for both

similarities and dissimilarities of the manifestation of self-positivity. Together, both behavioral and neural evidence suggest not only a pan-cultural self-positivity but also the subtlety and dynamics of self-regulation in Chinese self-enhancement.

RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-ENHANCEMENT OF ACADEMIC AND INTERPERSONAL-RELATIONSHIP DOMAIN AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Chihiro Kobayashi

In the present research, we asked several measures of psychological well-being (DV) and (a) evaluation of past results and (b) expectation of future results, in both academic and interpersonal domain (IV), to 392 high-school students in Japan. Measures of psychological well-being included; Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Satisfaction to Life Scale (Kadono,1994), and Psychological Well-Being Scale (Ryff, 1989). Evaluation of past results asked Ps, how satisfied they were about their past results (in academic and interpersonal relationships, respectively), and expectation of future results (e.g., "I imagine myself getting good results") in academic and interpersonal relationships, were taken from Norem (2001). Results revealed that (1) Ps showed strong modesty in self-evaluating their past results in academic area, whereas they showed self-enhancement in evaluating their past results in interpersonal area. Also, (2) the positivity of interpersonal self-evaluation had stronger influence towards psychological well-being than that of academic self-evaluation. Implication of these results will be discussed.

RELATIONS AMONG TWO TYPES OF PESSIMISM AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION - A
CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY AMONG JAPANESE AND AMERICANS

Ai Fukuzawa

This study examined relations between pessimism and achievement motivation among Japanese and American students. Specifically, the aim of this study was to find a way to maintain achievement motivation without sacrificing psychological well-being among Japanese students (relative to Americans). Results indicated that, among Japanese, external pessimism (i.e., pessimism about external factors), not internal pessimism, was positively related to achievement motivation. In addition, among Japanese, external pessimism did not damage their psychological well-being even after negative academic events in daily life. These results suggest that pessimistic views for external factors are useful for maintaining achievement motivation while keeping positive psychological well-being.

MOTIVATIONS UNDERLYING MODESTY AMONG JAPANESE

Susumu Yamaguchi, Hiroaki Morio, and Fumio Murakami

We hypothesized that Japanese are motivated to maintain positive evaluation by others even when they show modesty, especially when it comes to important traits. To examine this hypothesis, Japanese undergratudate students were asked to imagine that they were praised by their family member/classmate and answer if and how they would show modesty as well as how they would feel when they show modesty. The results revealed that the Japanese participant does not want their counterpart to lower their evaluation about his/her competence. In all, the results point to the existence of self-enhancement motivation even when Japanese show modesty.

IS049
TRANS WELL-BEING: IDENTITY, HEALTH, SEXUALITY AND RELATIONSHIP

C04. Culture and Society - LGBTQI studies

Convenor   Paolo Valerio, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy
Presenters   Angelo Brandelli Costa, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre - Brazil
              Antonio Prunas, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
              Denise Medico, University of Geneva, Foundation Agnodice, Foundation Profa, Lausanne - Switzerland
              Paolo Valerio, University of Naples Federico II, Naples – Italy
Discussant   Vittorio Lingiardi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

The publication of the DSM-5 represented an important moment of redefinition of transgender issues. The old psychiatric diagnosis Gender Identity Disorder (GID) has been subjected to many nosographic changes, being recalled Gender Dysphoria. Despite these changes and political movements aimed at depsychiatrizing such identities, psychiatric community decided to not remove the diagnosis from DSM, carrying on its medicalization. In the field of scientific research focused on gender variances, two different tendencies exist: the first one focused on clinical issues related to transgender identities, the second one focused on the complex dimensions related to social and internalized stigma and its effects on mental health. These tendencies are not opposed to each other. On the contrary, they are intersected in specific core points which the current symposium aims at highlighting.

GENDER VARIANT PEOPLE BETWEEN PATHOLOGIZATION, SOCIAL STIGMA AND RESILIENCE
Paolo Valerio, Cristiano Scandurra
This contribution will provide a general overview of the actual socio-political condition lived by gender variant people, in particular embracing the psychological effects of gender prejudice and anti-transgender violence on mental health and wellbeing and the resilience strategies they may use to cope with.

TRANSGENDER SUBJECTIVITY, BECOMING AND METISSAGE AS METAPHORS
Denise Medico
In this presentation, basing on qualitative research and clinical experience, the author will share her understanding of transgender subjectivity which contrast with dominant clinical models. Mixing grounded theory and reflexivity, some reflections coming from 15 in-depth interviews addressed to MtF transgender people will be presented.

AN APPLICATION OF THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST (IAT) TO THE ASSESSMENT OF GENDER IDENTITY IN TRANSSEXUALS
Antonio Prunas
This research project aims at testing the clinical utility of the Implicit Association Test-Gender Identity (IAT-GI; Greenwald et al, 1998) in the assessment of gender identity, focusing primarily on its convergence with explicit measure of gender identity, gender dysphoria and sex roles and its

capacity to discriminate among different groups according to gender identification and regardless of biological sex and sexual orientation

BEING TRANS IN BRAZIL: DISCRIMINATION AND HEALTHCARE
Angelo Brandelli Costa, Henrique Caetano Nardi, Silvia Koller
This presentation aims to discuss a survey that investigated the health vulnerability of Brazilian transgender persons. Specifically, will be presented data regarding HIV infection in trans women comparing samples of two states that have distinct epidemic profiles: São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Data on health vulnerability in trans men and gender non-conforming persons will also be presented.

IS050
PROACTIVE PSYCHOLOGY RELIES ON ITSELF. ENPAP PROJECT FOR INVESTING IN THE PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY

D16. Work and organization - Other

Convenor   Felice Damiano Torricelli , ENPAP, Rome - Italy
Presenters   Giovanna Melandri, Human Foundation, Rome - Italy
             Lisa Barclay, Social Finance, London - United Kingdom
             Lucia Martina , Fondazione Lang Italia, Milan - Italy
             Massimo Santinello, University of Padova, Padua – Italy

For years, public policies, in Italy and in Europe, have been cutting funds to social prevention and consequently a lot of professional services performed by Psychologists have been reduced or deleted. These policies, while allowing a saving immediately, then oblige public administrations to spend a lot more to intervene in situations that become, over time, emergencies and needs, sometimes dramatic. Aware of the overall condition of the economy in the Italian and European context, ENPAP - the body in charge of the social welfare and pensions of the Italian Psychologists - wants to give its contribution to address this situation and to support both the income and the working continuity for Psychologists. The idea is to invest a part of the collected savings in social prevention projects involving Psychologists that entail social and economic benefits (for example, in terms of cost savings) for the welfare state, ensuring, at the same time, the future of Psychologists pensions. Supporting the national welfare system through projects involving Psychologists on the territory can reactivate the virtuous cycle of prevention, put at the heart of prevention activities the professional competence of Psychologists, improve the life quality of citizens and support the development of the country. We have identified in the Social Impact Bond (SIB) developed in the UK, a highly interesting tool to pursue this goal. We are therefore working to develop, also in Italy, a similar financial mechanism able to draw social and economic impact investments thanks to the direct involvement of professional Psychologists. During the Symposium we will focus on the evolution of the project, the evaluation models of social and budgetary impacts that support it, the reflections and the experiences in progress in Europe activated through the same principles.

ENPAP PROJECT FOR INVESTING IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
Felice Damiano Torricelli
The Professional Psychology cannot exist out of the market that requests its services and for too long the market of social prevention public services has been suffering a setback. The project we propose aims to boost welfare actions in Italy through the private funding of projects of prevention applied Psychology that lead to a consistent saving in public funds.

SOCIAL IMPACT BONDS: A MODEL FOR FUNDING PREVENTION
Lisa Barclay
In the UK, we set up a Social Impact Bond to fund Multi-Systemic Therapy for adolescents at risk of being taken into State care due to behavioural problems. Social investors have committed £3m to fund the service delivery over a five year period. The local government will repay investors according to the level of success achieved in preventing care entry.

A ROADMAP TO SOCIAL IMPACT INVESTING
Lucia Martina
Effectiveness in achieving results and impact measurement are the key words at the base of Social Impact Bonds. The intervention will highlight the developments taking place in philanthropy and social investing to envision the available options to go beyond grants in order to create relevant outcomes for the community in a more sustainable way.

EFFECTIVENESS AND CHALLENGES OF WORKING AS A PSYCHOLOGIST IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS: CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE
Massimo Santinello
There is increasing evidence about the effectiveness of preventive programs and strategies in relation to mental health problems (e.g., for depression, smoking, alcohol abuse, etc.). Moreover, empirical data show the economic impact (e.g., in terms of cost-effectiveness analysis) of using a preventive approach for some specific problems. Implications about the lack of these strategies in Italy are discussed.

IS051
THE ART OF RESPONSIBLE CHANGE
CREATING AND USING A COMMUNITY PATTERN LANGUAGE
FOR SOCIETAL CHANGE

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development
C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Wolfgang Stark, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen - Germany
Presenters   Caterina Arcidiacono, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy
              Jacqui Akhurst, Rhodes University, Grahamstown - South Africa
              Serdar M. Değirmencioğlu, Dogus University, Istanbul - Turkey
              Wolfgang Stark, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen – Germany
Discussant   Bruna Zani, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy

Psychological, social and naturalscience all have brought many insights about current problems in society (like climate change, social (in)justice, unfair distribution of resources and lack of community building). But our knowledge does not seem to guide our action. We are used to follow strategic plans to cope with market dynamic and to guide our action on a rational and scientific secure basis. At the same time, we know about the pitfalls of rational and economy-based planning: based on our recent experience of technological or financial crises, we realize that we have to adapt to a faster growing complexity which exceeds our human capabilities. This is why here is an urgent need to cope with uncertainties and ambiguities beyond control and helplessness – to move toward the ability to create responsible change.

This symposium therefore will stress the challenge how our insights can be inspired not only by our rational brain, but to use the knowledge which is based on experience and tacit knowing (Polanyi, Gigerenzer) of the many and on mindfulness, community building, creativity and art: How can we create awareness on systemic interdependencies we are living in based on thes ubconcious patterns of every daywisdom? How can we use the wisdom of artistic processes in order to design societal change based on cooperation and creativity instead of competition and greed.

The symposium will bring together researchers and practitioners from diverse disciplines in order to create a transdisciplinary approach to societal challenges.

TACIT KNOWING AND THE COMMUNITY - A KEY FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE?
TOWARDS A PATTERN LANGUAGE FOR MODELS OF CHANGE IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY
Kora Kristof , Wolfgang Stark
Psychology most often restricts itself to research interventions on the individual or meso- level. One of the keys for change is to link individual, meso- and macro-levels in order to identify patterns and models for change on all levels. Therefore, psychology needs to take into account political, sociological and psychological sources, but also art-based sources of transformation dynamics in communities and social systems and realize that in complex systems a multidisciplinary approach always is needed.

Patterns of tacit knowing are frequently used to make things work in communities and organizations. Experienced-based "implicit wisdom" (Dewey, Polanyi) or "deep smarts" (Leonard), although being crucial for successful change, most often are not recognized in practice or are accepted for theory and research.

Based on the work of Christopher Alexander and own research we developed a system of "pattern mining and generating" to identify implicit wisdom in communities and organizations. In order to systematically develop a "pattern language and models for change" which can be used to introduce succesful change processes, we use both qualitative and art-based research tools to identify strengths and to evaluate change in communities and organizations. We will show how patterns of implicit knowing can be discovered and identified in community psychology using art-based approaches; and how they can be systematized within „pattern languages" and „models of change".

"I NOW SEE THE WORLD DIFFERENTLY…"
WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM PARTICIPATORY ARTS PROJECTS
Jacqui Akhurst (York St John University, UK), Carolyn Kagan (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK)

The use of arts activities as a tool for engagement, community development and community psychology praxis has been growing. We will reflect critically on some projects in which we have been involved, and draw on participants' experiences to show that involvement in arts activities contributes to the development of new constructs around the self and the 'other'; enhancement of self-confidence; and motivation for action. We will draw on project case studies to illustrate some of the different ways in which new meanings about life have been found, linked to the creative activities. The mechanisms, through which personal and thereafter societal transformations take place, include collaboration, cooperation, egalitarian relationships, the development of shared values and goals, and fun. However, participants also importantly gain insight into themselves and their positions in the world, and report the value of creating of communities of practice, involving those with different perspectives. The implications of what we have learnt from these different projects for a community pattern language will be highlighted.

PSYCHOLOGY AT THE BORDER BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL, RELATIONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS
Caterina Arcidiacono (University Federico II, Napoli, Italy), Fortuna Procentese (University Federico II, Napoli, Italy)

Individual and social well being is influenced by social and relational circumstances as well as individual aspects.A simplified interpretation of social issues will focus only on the effects of social facts on wellbeing (i.e employment, inequality, environment, democracy); but a psychological perspective will be able to understand the role played by representation, attribution, and cognitive as well as unconscious and symbolic meanings. Therefore community psychology, as discipline strongly rooted in an ecological background, has tool to discover and explain how all these different dimensions interact. In this respect, psychology is the discipline that takes into consideration social variables related to individual and social historical backgrounds, as well as social organization considering power issues and social organization in the form they are perceived and assumed by individuals and groups. This discipline, considers then all relational determinants affecting individual live allowing to understand how people feel and represent what is happening in their life an in their environment. So far as we use a psychological approach we can understand social interactions in all their explicit and tacit dimensions. Psychologists are then professional able to drive and follow process of social change. On these ground the psychological approach to social issues is able to understand them in all their aspects and therefore psychologists are needed in social planning, urban development, and social regeneration.

RESPONSIBLE CHANGE UNDER IRRESPONSIBLE REGIMES: FOCUS ON YOUNG PEOPLE
Serdar M. Değirmencioğlu (Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey)

It is hard to imagine how responsible change can be realized as fiscal austerity is imposed on millions

as "a natural state of affairs". It is certainly a huge challenge to achieve responsible change when governments are becoming increasingly irresponsible. To put it bluntly, how can positive societal change be achieved under neoliberal capitalism? It is important to begin with the notion of "public interest" so as to emphasize the fact that so long as "private" dominates "public", no responsible change is possible. Secondly, it is necessary to identify power differentials and who is hit the hardest by neoliberal policies. This exercise quickly reveals those who are excluded or pushed to the margins. Thirdly, it is necessary to pinpoint the linkages between "public interest" and the necessity of community building in daily life. Next, it is essential to revive the often implicit notion of community power – how various individuals can contribute to community change. This is particularly important when the public services are pushed to conform "market rules" and those who are excluded or marginalized are blamed as "social parasites." Finally, it is important to apply this model particularly to young people, who are marginalized through schooling, adultism and conventional democracy. Two cases are presented to illustrate how this approach can foster cooperation and creativity in daily life.

IS052
IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR GIUSEPPE COSTANTINO - TEMAS TEST ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN/ADOLESCENTS IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Convenor   Gian Marco Sardi, S.I.P.Si.Vi, Cuneo - Italy
Presenters   Carolina Meucci, John Cabot University, Rome - Italy
               Daniel Dupertuis, Universidad Abierta Interamericana, Buenos Aires - Argentina
               Elsa Cardalda, Ponce Medical School and Health Sciences, Ponce - Puerto Rico
               Erminia Costantino on behalf of Giuseppe Costantino, American Multicultural Institute, New York - United States
               Gian Marco Sardi, S.I.P.Si.Vi, Cuneo - Italy
               Leib Litman, Touro College & University System, New York - United States
               Vito Tummino, President of FISSP (Italian Federation of Societies of Psychology)

Reporting of the standardizations of the minority and nonminority versions of the TEMAS (tell-Me-A-Story) Multicultural test in the U.S.A, the Jewish TEMAS, the Latin-American versions in Puerto Rico and Argentina, and the Romanian TEMAS version. The TEMAS presents several different variables, the use of chromatic pictures, bipolarities of the cards, contemporary settings and familiar themes, the use of a problem-solving scoring system, and normative standardizations for several international groups. The TEMAS was first published in the USA as the sole multicultural narrative test, normed with Black, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic, and White groups to address the emic and etic validity in assessing minority and nonminority children/adolescents.Research indicates that the TEMAS is a valid instrument for the assessment of culturally diverse children in the USA and other countries.Objectives are to report on the development of the TEMAS for assessment of multicultural children, international validation of its clinical utility, and TEMAS dissemination in the USA and in other countries.

STANDARDIZATION OF TEMAS (TELL-ME-A-STORY) TEST IN THE U.S.A AND OTHER COUNTRIES
Giuseppe Costantino,.Erminia Costantino, Carolina Meucci, Elsa Cardalda, Gian Marco Sardi
The development of TEMAS in the USA was to address the emic and etic validity in constructing a psychometrically sound multicultural narrative test for children/ adolescents. The TEMAS was standardized on 650 youngsters aged 5 to 13 and normed on: Black, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic, and White. There are two parallel versions: minority and nonminority and two forms, the short with 9 cards and: the long with 23 cards. The test assesses cognitive, personality and affective functions and is scored objectively. Numerous studies have shown that the TEMAS test presents concurrent and predictive validity in the assessment of culturally diverse children /adolescents.

COMPARISON OF THE TAT, CAT AND TEMAS TESTS IN ASSESSING HISPANIC CHILDREN
Elsa Cardalda
This study assessed the differential validity of the Thematic Apperception Test, Child Apperception Test and the TEMAS (Tell-Me-A-Story) Test in assessing personality of 122 school-age Puerto Rican

children in Puerto Rico. The three tests individually administered. The study used qualitative analyses in assessing the thematic content and quantitative analyses in assessing fluency of the stories. Findings indicated that the TEMAS protocols were more complete and extensive, than those of the TAT and CAT; thus supporting the clinical utility of TEMAS in assessing culturally diverse youngsters.(597characters, spaces included, each)

VALIDATION OF THE JEWISH TEMAS TEST
Giuseppe Costantino LeibLitman, Richard Waxman, CheskieRosenzweig. YairMaman Dan Sharir, and Elizabete Santos

In 2011 there were 6.588 million Jews in the USA, with 1.6 million living in New York City increasing 9% in the last 10 years;with also a 20% poverty level growth. This poverty rate places Jewish children at risk of mental health problems like other minority children. The Jewish TEMAS was developed as a culturally oriented test and validated in two preliminary studies. The results of the first study, using 60 undergraduate College Jewish students, showed that J-TEMAS cards were more relevant to Jewish culture than the American cards. The results of the second study, using 110 Jewish children showed that the card's relevance was associated with clinically meaningful stories where English language transitioned to Hebrew. The results indicated that the theoretical framework and the new pictures were valid for the Jewish population.

VALIDATION OF THE TEMAS TEST IN ARGENTINA
Daniel Dupertuis, Ernesto Pais, Guadalupe Forti

Argentina has 42 million people, of which 95% are White and 25% are under the age of14. Additionally, it has a high utilization of psychological services and a high number of psychologists. The TEMAS is standardized in order to provide a more valid assessment than the TAT and CAT tests. A total of 320 boys and girls, ages 6 to 13 are used. Preliminary results indicated that several pictures needed to be redesigned in order to be more culturally relevant. In addition, comparison of the tested Argentenian children were more similar to the White normative children of the American version in cognitive, affective and personality functions than the normative Hispanic children.

UTILITY OF TEMAS TEST IN ASSESSING ABUSED CHILDREN IN ROMANIA
Gabriela Marc

Romania has one of the highest numbers of children living in placement centers and foster care of all nations in Eastern Europe. The literature indicates that these children suffer child abuse and child neglect. This study used the TEMAS test to assess 80 children in placement centers and 40 children living in intact homes. Results indicated that placement children showed poorer interpersonal relations, higher anxiety/depression and aggression, and lower self-esteem and sexual identity than children living in intact home, thus indicating a valid clinical utility of the TEMAS test

IS053
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Convenor   Andrzej Sękowski, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Presenters   Andrzej Sękowski, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
                 Anna Hawrot, Educational Research Institute, Warsaw - Poland
                 Ewa Czerniawska, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
                 Maria Ledzińska, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
                 Roberta Renati, Phronesis Centre for Potential Development & Resilience Nurturing -
Eris   Foundation, Milan - Italy
                 Sławomir Postek, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
                 Steven Pfeiffer, Florida State University, Tallahassee - United States
Discussant   Ewa Czerniawska , University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

The symposium deals with the problems of human achievement. Achievements constitute one of the most important motifs of human activity. They are connected with the intellectual as well as the motivational-and-emotional spheres of human personality and are thus related, among others, to human giftedness, motivation, the value system, and self-esteem. The area in which an individual achieves and the level of achievement are conditioned both by personality traits as well as the environment in which one grows up. During the symposium, results of research will be presented concerning both gifted students as well as adults who have been successful in various areas of activity, including managerial positions. A person's achievements are associated with the period of life he or she is in. At school, achievement is often related to learning activity. Achievements of adults are often associated with professional activity. Symposium speakers pay special attention to individuals with outstanding achievements at school and work. The papers discuss research on personality-related determinants of outstanding achievements. An analysis of outstanding achievements shows the particular importance of achievement motivation, analytical, creative and practical intelligence, as well as metacognitive abilities. The key issues of the symposium are connected with the psychology of giftedness and the psychology of individual differences. An analysis of the determinants of achievements of gifted persons shows a great variety of the ways in which they can become successful. Factors which reduce the level of achievements of gifted persons will also be discussed. The importance of the area of achievement will be highlighted. Academic and professional achievements have different determinants. The symposium has an international character and it will feature studies of gifted persons conducted in Europe and the USA.

HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT AS A SUBJECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Andrzej Sekowski
The article presents results of research on psychological determinants of human achievement. A conception of psychological determinants of outstanding human achievement, taking into account both the intellectual and motivational spheres including life goals and the environment, is discussed against the background of the presented research.

PATTERNS OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL SUPPORT IN LEARNING SCHOOL SUBJECTS
Anna Hawrot, Ewa Czerniawska

The goal of the paper is to examine patterns of out-of-school support in learning school subjects and to verify the relationship between these patterns and school achievement. Analyses included data for over 5000 lower secondary school students from 291 classes and 150 schools collected over three years of schooling.

TRAJECTORIES OF WELL-BEING IN GIFTED CHILDREN. A RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS PERSPECTIVE.
Roberta Renati, Steven Pfeiffer
Gifted children have unique traits and needs. If these essentials are not supported, children may display social-emotional and behavioural problems that could affect their trajectories to positive well-being and achievement. The crucial role of emotional intelligence will be examined. Implications for intervention will be addressed.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM OF INFORMATION OVERLOAD IN HIGH RANKING MANAGERS – THEORETICAL MUSINGS AND VERY PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS.
Sławomir Postek, Maria Ledzińska
The talk covers the subject of psychological profiles of high achieving managers in relation to their main professional focus: processing information. A sample of 124 Polish high ranking managers was tested – the resulting holistic model of mediators and moderators of information stress will be presented and its practical implications discussed.

IS054
DECISION MAKING IN A LIFE-SPAN PERSPECTIVE

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Convenor   Antonella Marchetti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Alan Sanfey, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen - Netherlands
                Barbara Colombo, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Cristina Bicchieri, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia - United States
                Ilaria Castelli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy
Discussant   Simona Sacchi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

The ability to adapt oneself in an efficient and productive way to our daily social environment is an important challenge for humans, and this challenge is successfully met due to several fundamental processes that have developed throughout the evolution of our species. In this Symposium, we are particularly interested in decision making, i.e. the ability to process multiple alternatives and choose an optimal course of action to achieve the individuals' goals in a given situation.
The theoretical perspective we adopt in this Symposium is a life-span one, in order to investigate the changes of decision making across ages and its possible relationships with other abilities or aspects of development.
The important psycho-social ability here considered in relation to decision making is Theory of Mind, i.e. the capacity to interpret behaviors in terms of mental states, analyzed in children and in the elderly (Presentations n. 1, 3, 4). The evidences obtained from behavioral experiments are discusses along with the evidences regarding the neural basis of decision making implied in complex strategic situations (Presentation n. 2).

"EASIER SAID THAN DONE": THE SENSITIVITY TO A SOCIAL NORM OF FAIRNESS IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN
Cristina Bicchieri
The sensitivity to fairness undergoes relevant changes in decision-making development. Bargaining games with Primary school-aged children allow to discover if they are sensible to a social norm of fairness and if they behave accordingly. Theory of Mind is also investigated, as it is involved in social interactions.

DECISION NEUROSCIENCE - NEW PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL CHOICE
Alan Sanfey
Decision Neuroscience utilizes novel approaches to the study of both individual and interactive decision-making by combining the methods of behavioral experiments, functional neuroimaging, and formal economic models. Examining sophisticated high-level behavior at a neural level can provide important clues to the mechanisms of decision-making.

DECISION MAKING AND THEORY OF MIND IN THE ELDERLY
Ilaria Castelli
The increase in life prospects and the on-going socio-economic level of our society changed our view of the aging process. It is important to understand the changes not only of physical and cognitive

skills, but also of the socio-cognitive skills which contribute to the ability to interact with others, such as Theory of Mind and decision making.

DECISION-MAKING AND LIES
Barbara Colombo
In economic domain people are often required to make decisions by taking into account the perceived intentions of the partners. The aim of this study was to test how the perception that the responder is lying affects proposers' offers in the Ultimatum Game. Results suggest that lie detection is crucial in economic decisions involving the interaction with other people and that visual behaviors, as well as other stylistic variables, play a mediating role.

IS055

THE STRIVING TO HAVE AN INNER COMPASS AS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF EMERGING ADULTS' NEED FOR AUTONOMY: PARENTAL ANTECEDENTS AND EFFECTS ON RELATIONSHIP WITH PARENTS AND VALUE INTERNALIZATION

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions
B10. Development and education - Parenting

Convenor   Avi Assor, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva - Israel
Presenters   Avi Assor, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva - Israel
               Beiwen Chen , Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
               Maria Brambilla, University of Bergamo, Bergamo - Italy
               Ohad Ezra, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva - Israel
               Yu Shi, Purdue University, West Lafayette - United States
Discussants   Avi Assor , Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva - Israel
               Guy Roth, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva - Israel

According to Assor (2012), people's need for autonomy has two important components: (a) the striving to feel that one is free from control and pressure, and (b) the striving to feel that one has authentic, direction-giving, goals, values and interests. This latter component was termed by Assor (2012) Inner Compass (and see also Ryan, Deci & Vansteenkiste, 2015 on this concept). Research based on self determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000) has focused mainly on the first component , and only indirectly examined the internal compass component.

The present symposium includes three presentations exploring antecedents and consequences of adolescents' and young adults' experience of inner compass. The first presentation examines Chinese students' experience of their mother as: (1) validating their inner compass, and (2) providing optional choice and being non-controlling, as two unique predictors of positive relationships with mother. Results support the proposed two-component view of the need for autonomy. The second presentation replicates the findings obtained with Chinese students with Jewish Israeli students, thus suggesting that the proposed two-component view of the need for autonomy may be valid across very different cultures. This presentation also explores the role identification with mother's values as a predictor of the experience of having an inner compass. The last presentation focuses on the socializing practice of Inherent Value Demonstration (IVD): demonstrating the socializing agent's values in behaviour and showing that the agent feels content while engaged in the behaviour. It was found that IVD contributes to adolescents' identification with parents' values; and thereby possibly contributing to the formation of a firm inner compass and a concomitant sense of autonomy.

Discussion will examine the proposed two-component view of the need for autonomy and a number of related issues. For example: Are there under-explored aspects of parenting behaviour that may support the formation of an inner compass in adolescents and young adults? We will focus on three such aspects: Inner value demonstration, Fostering Inner Valuing, Supporting value exploration, and parent's intrinsic values.

MATERNAL VALIDATION OF CHINESE COLLEGE STUDENTS' INNER COMPASS AS A PREDICTOR OF CHILDREN'S VITALITY: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS MOTIVATION TO SPEND TIME WITH MOM
Yu Shi, Beiwen Chen and Avi Assor

According to Assor (2012), in order for people to feel that their need for autonomy is satisfied they need to feel that: (a) they have an internal compass - authentic, direction-giving. values, goals and interests, and (b) they have optional choice and are not pressured or controlled. When close others are perceived to support both aspects of the need for autonomy one is likely to feel autonomously motivated to spend time with them, which in turn is likely to enhance feelings of vitality when being around these people. While the contribution of the optional choice aspect of need for autonomy was demonstrated in many studies guided by self determination theory (Ryan and Deci, 2000), no research to-date has examined the effects of the experience of having an inner compass. Regression analysis of data collected among 72 Chinese college-age students supported this view. Thus, students' perception of maternal ICV predicted their vitality when being with mother, and this relationship was fully mediated by e autonomous motivation to spend time with mom. Path analysis also showed both ICV and the experience of mother as providing choice and not controlling uniquely predicted motivation to be with mother. Moreover, ICV predicted motivation to be with mother even after controlling for the choice-vs-control aspect of need autonomy satisfaction; thus supporting our conceptualization of IC as a distinctive, independent component of the need for autonomy.

REPLICATIONS AND FURTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF HAVING AN INNER COMPASS: CONSEQUENCES AND ANTECEDENTS.

Ohad Ezra and Avi Assor

Two studies were conducted to replicate and extend findings concerning the experience of having an inner compass. Study 1 attempted to replicate the results obtained by Yu Shi (first presentation) in a rather different, less hierarchical and less collective cultural group: Jewish college students in Israel. Results of regression analysis and path analysis conducted on a sample of 140 college students were very similar to those obtained by Yu Shi with Chinese students although as can be expected, Israeli students perceived their mothers as higher on both inner compass validation and provision of optional choice and low control. Thus, despite expected mean differences, it appears that there is cross-cultural support for the two component of need for autonomy.

Study 2 examined the contribution of students' adoption of maternal values to the formation of a sense of having an inner compass; that is to the experience of having authentic, direction-giving, values and goals. As expected students' who reported having values similar to those of their mother also reported a strong sense of inner compass to the extent that they felt autonomously motivated to adopt their mother's values. In addition, holding intrinsic rather than extrinsic aspirations (Ryan, Sheldon, Kasser & Deci, 1996) also contributed to having a firm sense of inner compass.

Taken together these studies further contribute to our understanding of the experience of having an inner compass, its antecedents and consequences.

YOUTHS' RELIGIOUS INTERNALIZATION AS A RESULT OF ADULTS' BEHAVIORS: THE ROLE OF BASIC AUTONOMY SUPPORT AND INTRINSIC VALUE DEMONSTRATION

Maria Brambilla

It is possible to distinguish between at least two types of internalization of religion, called identification and introjection (Ryan, Rigby & King, 1993), which differ in the degree of sense of autonomy associated with the endorsement of religious values and practices: introjection is associated with pressures to conform or with sense of unease, conflict and pressure, whereas identification is experienced as more autonomous. We hypothesized that youths' religious internalization can be predicted by different adults' behaviours, in particular Basic Autonomy Support (BAS, e.g. allowing children to choose between different options and taking the chil's perspective) and Intrinsic Value Demonstration (IVD, e.g. adults' behavior demonstrating the value they endorse, that is accompanied by a sense of satisfaction and growth, thus demonstrating the inherent value of the behaviour). A study with Italian Catholic youths investigated the role of BAS and IVD in affecting youths' religious internalization, considering both the context of family and group relations. Results show that BAS and

IVD provided by parents, religious leaders and peers both positively predict religious identification and not introjection. The role of IVD and identification with adults' values in promoting adolescents" sense of inner compass will be discussed.

IS056
THE STUDY OF INTRA-INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY: IMPORTANCE AND RELEVANCE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning
B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

Convenor   Anik de Ribaupierre, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
Presenters   Andreas Ihle, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Anik de Ribaupierre, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Anna Maria Re, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
              Cesare Cornoldi, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
              Christian Chicherio, Geneva University Hospitals, Geneva - Switzerland
              Delphine Fagot, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Douglas D. Garrett, Lifespan Neural Dynamics Group - Max Planck UCL Centre for
                        Computational Psychiatry and Ageing Research; Max Planck Institute
for Human   Development, Berlin - Germany
              Erika Borella, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
              Florian Schmiedek, German Institute for International Educational Resarch (DIPF),
                        Frankfurt-am-Main; Max-Planck Institute for Human Development,
Berlin - Germany
              Martin Lövdén, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm - Sweden
              Matthias Kliegel, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Nathalie Mella, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Paolo Ghisletta, University of Geneva, Geneva - Switzerland
              Robert S. Stawski , Oregon State University, Cervallis - United States
              Roger Ratcliff, Ohio State University, Columbus - United States
              Stuart W.S. MacDonald, University of Victoria, Victoria - United States
              Ulman Lindenberger , Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin –
Germany

Most studies in developmental and in cognitive psychology have used the mean performance as an indicator of the individuals' functioning. This almost exclusive emphasis on the mean, despite numerous warnings over the years that individual variability has to be considered a fundamental phenomenon, has led to the belief that fluctuations in behavior and heterogeneity across tasks are a marker of dysfunctioning. A number of studies, in particular in the field of healthy and of pathological cognitive aging, have now demonstrated that intra-individual variability (defined as short-term within-task fluctuations, or across time or tasks) provides a complementary information to that provided by the mean. It might even constitute a reliable indicator of later cognitive dysfunctioning. Yet, studies are still scarce, and a number of questions remain open, among which: while developmental differences in variability have been rather convincingly demonstrated as concerns response times in experimental tasks, it seems more difficult to observe them in terms of precision or accuracy scores; also, there is no agreement reached yet on the best way to measure and model variability; or how does behavioral variability relate to brain or other types of physiological (e.g., cardiac) variability.
The present symposium will address some of those issues. MacDonald and coll. review the various types of variability that have been operationalized so far and discuss their relevance in the context of aging. Schmiedek and coll. illustrate the use of diffusion modeling to disentangle various processes underlying the increase in response times and in their variability in older adulthood. Garrett focuses on the intriguing finding that brain variability follows an inverse developmental curve relative to that of behavior variability. Mella and coll. illustrate the very large interindividual differences in

intraindividual change on the basis of findings from a longitudinal study. Kliegel and coll. present first empirical evidence about variability in prospective memory, which might raise some particular methodological difficulties while obviously relevant for everyday memory. Finally, Borella and coll. address the relevance of the study of variability for our understanding of developmental disorders in children such as ADHD or dyslexia. If time allows, a discussion will take place among the contributors to this symposium.

'VARIABILITY' IN DEFINITIONS OF INTRAINDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY: COMPARISONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Stuart W.S. MacDonald, & Robert S. Stawski

Numerous definitions of response time variability are employed, with few studies comparing competing operationalizations. We employ data from measurement burst studies to compare common variability definitions. Discussion will focus on the implications of competing variability operationalizations for improving our understanding of cognitive aging.

DIFFUSION MODEL ANALYSES OF INDIVIDUAL AND AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES AND PRACTICE-RELATED CHANGES IN CHOICE REACTION TASKS

F. Schmiedek, Roger Ratcliff, Martin Lövdén, & U. Lindenberger

With data from 101 younger and 103 older adults who practiced three choice-reaction tasks in 100 sessions, the use of diffusion modeling to understand individual and age-related differences as well as practice-related changes in different aspects of performance, like means and intraindividual standard deviations of reaction time, is demonstrated.

WHEN "NOISE" BECOMES "SIGNAL" IN THE STUDY OF HUMAN AGING AND COGNITION

Douglas D. Garrett

Healthy brains are highly dynamic across moments, and these dynamics often reduce with aging. Our work suggests that, contrary to traditional theoretical expectations of adult-developmental increases in "neural noise," brain aging could instead be re-conceived of as a generalized process of increasing system rigidity and loss of dynamic range.

CHANGES IN INTRAINDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY WITH AGING

Nathalie Mella, Delphine Fagot, & Anik de Ribaupierre

Within-individual changes in older adults in both mean level of performance and intraindividual variability were analyzed, using bootstrap analyses, in a longitudinal study over a period of 4-5 years. Results showed little systematic change and large inter-individual differences in intraindividual change and in intraindividual variability.

EXPLORING VARIABILITY IN EVERYDAY-RELEVANT MEMORY FUNCTIONS ACROSS ADULTHOOD

Matthias Kliegel, Andreas Ihle, & Paolo Ghisletta

One of the most frequent everyday memory tasks is to remember to execute delayed intentions (e.g., taking medication in time). The processes underlying this goal-directed behavior have been termed prospective memory. The present talk will present first systematic studies exploring variability in this everyday-relevant memory function in young and older adults.

INTRAINDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES.

Erika Borella, Christian Chicherio, Anna Maria Re , & Cesare Cornoldi
The aim of this presentation is to illustrate and discuss the contribution of intraindividual variability (IIV) in understanding developmental disabilities, with a special focus on Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and dyslexia. IIV in cognitive measures and skills directly related with school learning in such disabilities will be considered.

IS057
AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ACROSS CONTEXTS AND COUNTRIES

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behavior

Convenor   John Tisak, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green - United States
Presenters   Ersilia Menesini, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
               Georges Steffgen, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange - Luxembourg
               Guido Alessandri, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
               Marie S. Tisak, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green - United States

Aggression and violence has been a very important study in the lives of children and young adults across different countries or cultures. There are numerous journals and international conferences devoted to this theme. In this symposium, we chose to include top and respected researchers from different countries who have contributed to the understanding of aggression and violence. Therefore, the main presenters are from Italy, Luxembourg, and the United States. However, the research they present extends beyond these countries. Furthermore, each focus on a different context with aggression and violence. In the first presentation, Tisak et al., will focus on elements, which may influence aggressive behaviors among youth offenders, including prior exposure as a victim, prior own aggressive behavior (via personal reports and official arrest records) and parental factors. The second presentation, by Alessandriet al., integrates aggression and prosocial behavior by examining short term influences between bullies and those who are altruistic. In their longitudinal study they were able to use the ATL statistical model to separate effects that are state like (variable) to those that are stable (trait-like). The third presentation by Steffgen compares who students in two different countries, Luxemburg and Germany cope with cyberbullying in different bystander roles, such as assistants, reinforcers, defenders, and outsiders. Menesiniet al., in the 4th presentation will discuss findings of comparing adolescents' perceptions of the seriousness as well as their definitions of bullying (face-to-face) and cyberbullying (online). The study consisted of a cross-cultural study across 5 countries (Italy, Germany, Estonia, Turchia, and Spain). An integrated discussion will follow.

PREDICTORS OF MODERATE AND SEVERE AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS: THE INFLUENCE OF PRIOR EXPOSURE, PRIOR BEHAVIOR, AND PARENTAL FACTORS
Marie S. Tisak, John Tisak, Erin R. Baker, & Allison Kiefner-Burmeister
Two hundred and fifty-four adolescent offenders responded to how often they were a victim and/or instigator regarding aggression and violence. Views of how caring and how controlling their parent(s) were to them were also assessed. Based on their official arrest records, we examined whether childhood familial problems, facilitated a juvenile committing more crimes than juveniles with no past court interventions.

BULLIES AND ALTRUISTS UNDER THE LENS: UNDERSTANDING THE SHORT TERM RELATIONS BETWEEN AGGRESSION AND PROSOCIALITY
Guido Alessandri, CorradoFagnani, & Michele Vecchione
A sample of 180 secondary school children (55% females), were assessed five times during two years, for disentangling the short term influences between aggression and prosociality. The ALT model allowed us to decompose the effects due to the state components of the variables, and those

attributable to their stable (i.e., like-trait") components, while considering their developmental trajectories.

COPING WITH CYBERBULLYING: A COMPARISON BETWEEN STUDENTS FROM LUXEMBURG AND GERMANY

Georges Steffgen

This study explored how participants in cyberbullying incidents in Luxembourg (N = 150) and Germany (N =212) differ in coping behavior. Students completed a questionnaire on participant role and coping. Coping behavior was classified into six strategies: productive other-focused strategies, productive self-focused strategies, nonproductive avoidance, relationships improvement, aggressive/assertive response, and technical response.

BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING DEFINITION AND PERCEPTION OF SERIOUSNESS: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES ACROSS COUNTRIES

ErsiliaMenesini, Annalaura Nocentini, Benedetta Emanuela Palladino, PiretLuik, Karin Naruskov, Rosario Ortego, Juan Calmaestra, Herbert Scheithauer, Markus Hess, Anja Schultze-Krumbholz, Zehra Ucanok, & Aysun Dogan

The aim of this study is to compare different perception of seriousness and definition of bullying and cyberbullying in face to face and online contexts. To this purpose a set of 32 scenarios were developed and used in a cross-cultural study across 5 countries (Italy, Germany, Estonia, Turchia and Spain) with adolescents between 12 and 15 years of age.

IS058
POSITIVE ORIENTATION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE AND THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenors	Guido Alessandri, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
	Piotr K. Oleś, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
	Tomasz Jankowski, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Presenters	Beata Bajcar, Wrocław University of Technology, Wrocław - Poland
	Carol Ryff, University of Wisconsin, Madison - United States
	Corrado Fagnani, National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health
Promotion,	Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome - Italy
	Guido Alessandri, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
	Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek, University of Wrocław, Wrocław - Poland
	Michele Vecchione, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
	Piotr K. Oleś, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
	Tomasz Jankowski, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

The main issue we would like to discuss during the symposium is - as the title suggests - positive orientation, which is understood as a stable disposition to evaluate oneself, one`s life and future in a positive way. Recent studies published by Caprara and his coworkers have revealed that some variables used widely in research on well-being – that is self-esteem, satisfaction with life and optimism – can be explained in a large degree by the higher-order factor, called positive orientation. Research show that the positive orientation, although in a large extent inherited, is a different construct than on the one hand personality traits, like for example the Big Five, and on the other hand consists on three mentioned above variables and significantly correlates with the others like generalized self-efficacy or positive affect. Thus we plan to organize symposium around the "positivity" factor to present some ideas and results on it. We would like to refer to a broader scope of variables describing positive or optimal functioning of the person. We are interested in research challenges as well as possible limitation of the model of positive orientation. Possible area of interest refer to a wide range of problems related to eudemonic and hedonic well-being, growth, happiness and others.

POSITIVE ORIENTATION: FROM EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE TO AN OUTLINE OF THE THEORY
Piotr Oleś
The paper aims at introducing three problems: (1) the structure of positive orientation, as constituted of meaning of life and self-esteem, optimism and life satisfaction; (2) correspondence between positive orientation and other variables describing well-being like generalized self efficacy or love for life; (3) possible interpretations of positive orientation: its, origins, adaptive functions, and specificity.

DYNAMIC RELATIONS AMONG PSYCHOLOGICAL EXHAUSTION, POSITIVE AFFECT AND POSITIVITY
Guido Alessandri & Corrado Fagnani
The present prospective study examined the prediction of psychological exhaustion (ESA) from Positivity (POS) and Positive affect (PA) using weekly diaries kept by 228 undergraduate Italian psychology students. Results supported a model in which a psychological resource, Positivity,

positively predicted a psycho-physiological state (i.e., psychological exhaustion) indirectly through mediation by a component of mood (i.e., positive affect).

POSITIVE ORIENTATION AND ADAPTIVE SELF
Tomasz Jankowski
Presented study conducted with 200 participants verified hypotheses about significant relationship between Positive Orientation and an adaptive 'core self' (high self-concept clarity, low self-esteem contingency, low self-rumination). Results showed that PO is a strong predictor of the adaptive features of the self-concept, and that the self-concept clarity and rumination (but not self-esteem contingency) are significant mediators between positive orientation and hedonic balance.

POSITIVE ORIENTATION MAY BE A STATE: THE ROLE OF THINKING ABOUT DISTANT FUTURE
Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek, Beata Bajcar
Positive orientation is defined as a set of stable dispositions related to self-esteem, optimism and life satisfaction. In this paper we propose to broaden the concept of positive orientation by considering it not only as a dispositional construct but also as a state. We will present the results of studies which show that thinking about more distant future in comparison to thinking about closer future lead to an increase of self-esteem as a state, an improvement of positive mood and a growth of optimism concerning future self-appraisals. Additionally, these effects turn out to be significantly stronger among individuals with dispositional low self-esteem than in high self-esteem individuals. These results may suggest the existence of state positive orientation which could be developed even among people whose dispositional positive orientation is low.

POSITIVITY AS A DEVELOPMENTAL PREDICTOR OF HAPPINESS
Michele Vecchione & Guido Alessandri
The present study examined whether positivity, conceptualized as a pervasive mode of appraising, viewing, and perceiving life from a positive stance, predicts chronic positive affectivity across time or vice versa. Participants (263 participants [47% females]), were followed for eight years (from 15.5 years to 23.5 years). Longitudinal findings corroborated the posited paths of relations, with positivity significantly predicting positive affectivity across time rather than vice versa.

THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE NEGATIVE IN UNDERSTANDING OPTIMAL HUMAN FUNCTIONING
Carol Ryff
This presentation will argue that optimal human functioning requires an integration of positive and negative psychological experience. The perspective will be illustrated with a model of psychological well-being that explicates how qualities such as purpose in life, personal growth, and self-acceptance frequently involve encounters with life challenges and adversity. Empirical examples from the literature on human resilience will be offered as an alternative to an exclusively positive orientation.

IS059
COUNSELING IN CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

E22. Health and clinical Intervention - Other

Convenor   Mario Fulcheri, "G. d'Annunzio" University of Chieti-Pescara, Chieti - Italy
Presenters   Carlo Cristini, University of Brescia, Brescia - Italy
                Guido Serchielli, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna
                 - Italy
                Irene Sborlini, University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara - Italy
                Maria Francesca Freda, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy
                Maria Grazia Strepparava , University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Discussant   Nicolae Mitrofan, University of Bucharest, Bucharest - Romania

In this current era of evidence-based practice, the mental health disciplines of psychology, both on the side of psychotherapy both on the perspective of professional counseling, have embraced the competency movement and its culture of competency. Competence and competency are closely related terms: whereas some authors use the words interchangeably, others differentiate them wherein competence refers to the potential or capacity to perform and competency means the actual performance or demonstration of that capacity. Competence involves a broad spectrum of personal and professional capacities relative to a given external standard or requirement. Competence is also described as the habitual and judicious use of communication, knowledge, technical skills, clinical reasoning, emotions, values and reflection in daily practice for the benefit of the individual and the community. On the other hand, competency is the capacity to integrate knowledge, skills and attitudes reflected in the quality of clinical practice. An ongoing initiative of the American Psychological Association (APA) has been to shift professional training in psychology from a core curriculum model to a core competency model of learning. More specifically the National Council of Schools and Programs of Professional Psychology has developed a set of seven competencies for the professional practice of psychology: relationship, assessment, intervention, research and evaluation, consultation and education, management and supervision, and diversity. The principal objective of the present symposium is aimed both to delineate the structural professional characterization of counseling at formative level, both to describe, in the context of Clinical and Health Psychology, the fundamental role of this intervention on psychological well-being and quality of life (with focus on Learning Disabilities, Active Ageing, Narrative Methodology, University and Occupational Counseling).

AMBIGUITY, COURAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT IN THE ACTIVE AGEING: THE ROLE OF COUNSELING
Cristini C., Peirone L., Carrozzino D., Cesa-Bianchi M.
The complex characterization of ageing process, due to the constitutive structural ambiguity of the phenomenon, is related to paradigm of Enviromental Enrichment. The focus of counseling in the ageing is sustained by encouraging process, as a specific tool for a discovery both of a right to the anger, both of a new creative sense of life.

THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT NARRATIVE MODES AND MEDIA IN COUNSELING GROUP INTERVENTION
Freda M. F., Esposito G., Martino M. L., Valerio P., Gonzales-Monteagudo J., Stanescu D. F.
The contribution discusses an intervention group counseling carried out within the INSTALL European Project aimed to promote mentalization competence with underachieving students in late

with studies. The intervention used a narrative methodology, the Narrative Mediation Path (NMP), as a mediation tool for the promotion of mentalization functions.

LEARNING DISABILITIES & EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY WORLD: WORK IN PROGRESS?

Sborlini I., Paoloni G., Sorgi K., Conti C., Orsucci F.

In the university field the psychological counseling to Specific Learning Difficulties is part of the range of services offered in order to strengthen skills and abilities of student development, through the activities of reception, guidance, mentoring and teaching mediation, promoting full inclusion and protection of equal opportunities for study.

THE ROLE OF THE CLINICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING ON THE HEALTH OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Rezzonico G., Bani M., Strepparava M.G.

University counseling service can be seen as a front-line service to detect and manage at an early stage mental health issues in young adults helping them in crucial turning points in lifespan development and to detect early psychopathological. This paper presents the effectiveness data of a university counseling service.

THE COUNSELING FUNCTION IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Sarchielli G., Di Fabio A., Sirigatti S.

The aim of the presentation is to examine counseling as a special professional function in the field of Clinical, Health and Occupational Psychology. This function involves different multidimensional competencies and professional activities and might become an important intervention area for scientist and practitioners also in Italy.

IS060
SUPPORTING TRANSITIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY IN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Environment and sustainability

Convenor	Ricardo García Mira, University of A Coruña, A Coruña - Spain
Presenters	Adina Dumitru, University of A Coruña, A Coruña - Spain
	Ellen Matthies, Otto-von-Guericke University, Magdeburg - Germany
	Giuseppe Carrus, University of Roma Tre, Rome - Italy
	Irina Macsinga, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara - Romania
	Tony Craig, The James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen - United Kingdom
Discussant	Marino Bonaiuto, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

Despite cross-cutting multidisciplinary research and policy efforts in most European states it has not been possible to achieve significant changes in consumption and production which would reverse or slow down the devastating projections outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change (IPCC) for the ecosystems. The role of Environmental Psychology in giving responses to some key societal challenges is becoming more widely recognized within the broader field of Environmental Sciences, providing both conceptual frameworks for the understanding of key aspects of global problems and methodologies for exploring the human-environment interactions. Considerable research funds have been dedicated to investigate the barriers to and drivers of transitions to sustainable societies and to define the processes and tools that would promote multi-level changes towards sustainability. It has long been recognized that for transitions to sustainable societies to be effective, it is necessary to tackle both consumption and production, and to conceptualize lifestyles as situated patterns of activities, in contexts such as workplaces, homes and communities.

The present symposium will explore the multiple research dimensions and determinants of sustainability transitions, as well as the main obstacles to achieving considerable greenhouse gas emissions reductions in areas such as energy consumption, waste generation and management or mobility. It will explore the psychological and social factors influencing (un)sustainable behaviors, and the utility of different tools for the definition and testing of pathways for the transformation of workplaces and communities, such as participatory scenario development tools, modeling and simulations. Within a multi-disciplinary framework, it will show how social science theory, modeling tools and multi-method empirical research can describe the conditions under which sustainable lifestyles can become the norm, rather than the exception.

A TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES
Adina Dumitru
Although embedded practices and lock-in systems account for part of the difficulty in tackling climate change, individual behavior still plays a key role in sustainable transitions. We will discuss an approach to lifestyles that considers the temporal and spatial dimensions of environmentally-relevant behavior and show how it can inform both research and policy.

SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION, MINDFULNESS AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR
Giuseppe Carrus, Fridanna Maricchiolo, Angelo Panno & Lucia Mannetti

Previous studies showed that Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) on the one hand, and Mindfulness, on the other hand, are related to environmentally relevant behaviors (ERB). In a correlational survey we test a mediation path from SDO to ERB, through mindfulness. Findings show that lower SDO is related to greater mindfulness, which in turn, is related to more ERB.

INTENT PLUS IMPACT IS NEEDED! IMPLICATIONS OF A TWOFOLD PERSPECTIVE ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Ellen Matthies

Within the discourse of education for sustainable development a twofold definition of individual sustainable consumptionis common, comprising intent and impact aspects of individual sustainable behaviours. We take up this definition and show that it is in accordance with the psychological knowledge about possible longterm and side effects of interventions in the domain of environmentally significant behavior.

BUILDING MODELS OF A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: FROM STATISTICAL MODELLING TO SOCIAL SIMULATION OF ACTIVITY PATTERNS

Tony Craig

Basic and advanced statistical methods have, for a long time played akey role within the psychologist's toolbox. We report here on some successful collaborations between environmental psychologists and computer scientists, and introduce some ideas from agent based modelling that can help in developing understanding of sustainability transitions.

THE ROLE OF IMPLICIT ATTITUDES IN SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE'S DEVELOPMENT

Irina Macsinga

People decision to develop a sustainable lifestyle is related to their goals, with beneficial effects for society. However, sometimes, there is an inconsistency between goals and behavior which creates an ambivalent attitude. Using indirect measures, the study aims to identify people implicit attitudes towards environmental issues, and based on the results, particular interventions are discussed.

IS061
EMOTIONAL EATING

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot topics – Eating disorders

Convenor	Tatjana van Strien, Free University Amsterdam and Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen - Netherlands
Presenters	Aranka Dol, Hanzehogeschool Groningen, Groningen - Netherlands
	Carmen Keller, ETH Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland
	Hanna Konttinen, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland
	Laura Winkens, VU University, Amsterdam - Netherlands
	Tatjana van Strien, Free University Amsterdam and Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen – Netherlands
Discussant	Tatjana van Strien, Free University Amsterdam and Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen - Netherlands

Emotional eating is an evolutionary atypical stress response. Distress is normally associated with a hyperactive hypothalamic-pituitary adrenal axis (HPA-axis) with physiological reactions designed to prepare the individual for a fight or flight response, thereby suppressing feelings of hunger. The unnatural response of emotional is thought to be acquired as outcome of adverse rearing experiences early in life. These may have lasting effects on the HPA-axis resulting in a hypoactive instead of hyperactive HPA axis: increased food intake instead of the typical reduced food intake. There also may be problems with attachment, autonomy-connectedness and emotion regulation skills, in particular when perturped mother-infant relationships are involved. Emotional eating is characterized by overeating in response to negative emotions with as outcome 'Kummerspeck': excess weight gained from emotional overeating.

In this symposium we present new results from experiments and (longitudinal) questionnaire studies. Carmen Keller (Zurich, Switzerland) presents new results of a large longitudinal Swiss study. Earlier she showed that emotional eating was a strong predictor of increased BMI one year later and that physical activity attenuated but not annulled this association. Hanna Konttinen (Helsinki, Finland) presents longitudinal results on emotional eating and depressive feelings. Earlier she showed that emotional eating was related to higher consumption of sweet foods and to lower physical activity self-efficacy. Laura Winkens (Amsterdam, the Netherlands) will present results on the question: Mindful eating, emotional eating and depressive symptoms: how are they linked? Tatjana van Strien (Nijmegen/Amsterdam, the Netherlands), explores eating in response to positive emotions in relation to overweight. Aranka Doll (Groningen, The Netherlands) will demonstrate an app for eHaelth emotional eating treatment.

DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF EMOTIONAL EATING: RESULTS OF A FIVE-WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY
Carmen Keller, Christina Hartmann
We examine the influence of emotional eating on food choices and weight change in dependence of personality traits (e. g. neuroticism), body image and life events. A population-based study in Switzerland started in 2010 with yearly follow-up periods for five years (last wave in 2014, N=2880). Results will be presented in the symposium.

EMOTIONAL EATING AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AS PREDICTORS OF 7-YEAR DIETARY AND BODY WEIGHT CHANGES

Hanna Konttinen, Satu Männistö & Ari Haukkala

The study aims to examine the interplay between emotional eating and depressive symptoms in influencing long-term dietary and body weight changes in a Finnish population-based sample (the DILGOM Study). Baseline took place in 2007 (N=5024) and follow-up is conducted in spring 2014. The outcomes of the research will be presented in the symposium.

MINDFUL EATING, EMOTIONAL EATING AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

Laura Winkens, *Tatjana van Strien, Liisa Lähteenmäki, Madeleine Broman Toft, Ingeborg Brouwer, Brenda Penninx, & Marjolein Visser*

Mindful eating, emotional eating and depressive symptoms: how are they linked? In this presentation I will present first results from the European MooDFOOD project, namely those of a cross-sectional study in a Danish and Spanish sample.

POSITIVE VS NEGATIVE EMOTIONS/EMOTIONAL EATING AND OVERWEIGHT. IS 'KUMMERSPECK' A MISNOMER?

Tatjana van Strien (with Machteld A.Ouwens & Marianne Donker).

Positive emotions are a 'neglected trigger for food intake'. Is eating in response to positive emotions also related to overweight? In other words, is 'Kummerspeck' a misnomer and must we also speak of 'Jollyfat'? I address this question in two questionnaire studies and one experiment with actual food intake.

A GUIDED SELF HELP INTERNET INTERVENTION ON EMOTION REGULATION FOR OBESE EMOTIONAL EATERS

Aranka Dol

I will demonstrate a smartphone app developed to practise emotion regulation skills. This application is part of a 6-weeks Internet-based guided self-help intervention for obese high emotional eaters in a group setting. Development of the intervention is in co-creation with the targetgroup and based on an agile methodology.

IS062
THE FUNCTIONAL-COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK IN PSYCHOLOGY

A18. General issues and basic processes - Theoretical approaches

Convenor   Marco Perugini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
              Baptist Liefooghe, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Jan De Houwer, Ghent University, Ghent - Belgium
              Klaus Fiedler, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg - Germany
              Marco Perugini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
              Sean Hughes, Ghent University, Ghent – Belgium

The aim of this symposium is to identify elements that functional psychology can offer to cognitive psychology, both as a general framework and with regard to a variety of topics such as cognitive control, evaluative learning, personality, and social psychology. The basic idea is that both approaches are not in competition because they operate at different levels of explanation. In fact, they might be mutually supportive, provided that there is a commonlanguage to communicate with each other. The symposium will include general talks on the details and merits of a Functional-Cognitive framework in Psychology as well as more specific talks that exemplify its practical application to relevant issues and domains.

INTRODUCING THE FUNCTIONAL-COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK
Jan De Houwer
Whereas functional psychologists explain behavior in terms of elements in the environment, cognitive psychologists explain the impact of environment on behavior in terms of mediating mental processes. In this presentation, I first argue that the functional and cognitive approach in psychology are mutually supportive. That is, functional psychologists can help cognitive psychologists to uncover mediating mental processes whereas cognitive psychologists can help functional researchers to identify new environment-behavior relations. In the second part of the presentation, I review a number of potential arguments for why functional and cognitive psychologist should not interact. I argue that these arguments are based on misunderstandings or can be circumvented.

A FUNCTIONAL TAXONOMY FOR RESEARCH ON COGNITIVE CONTROL
Baptist Liefooghe, Jan De Houwer
Cognitive control is an important mental ability that has led to the construction of a multitude of cognitive control tasks (CCTs) that measure effects, which are considered as proxies of mental processes. Although the use of CCTs is vital for increasing our understanding of cognitive control, there are still important gaps in our conceptualization of the communalities and differences between performances on many different CCTs. In the present talk, we aim to shed some light on the universe of effects that are observed in CCTs by introducing a functional taxonomy of CCTs and the effects they reveal. We argue that much can be gained by describing CCT effects functionally as instances of stimulus control. We then highlight the basis of our taxonomy by illustrating how different CCT effects involve different aspects of stimulus control.

EVALUATIVE LEARNING: PUTTING THE FUNCTIONAL-COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK TO THE TEST

Sean Hughes, Jan De Houwer, Marco Perugini
Although humans may be biologically prepared to prefer certain stimuli over others, many of our likes and dislikes are learned through on-going interactions in and with the environment. Over the last thirty years, researchers have identified a number of important pathways through which novel preferences may be formed and existing ones altered. Most of these pathways involve changes in liking due to regularities in the presence of a single stimulus (e.g., mere exposure), two or more stimuli (e.g., evaluative conditioning) or between behavior and its consequences (e.g., approach/avoidance learning). In this talk we offer intersecting regularities as a fourth and previously undiscovered pathway for establishing likes and dislikes. We consider several important properties of preferences that emerge in this way, discuss their implications for functional and mental theories of evaluation and highlight a number of open questions and future directions for researchers in this area. In short, the empirical and conceptual work outlined here represents an example of the functional-cognitive framework 'in action'.

A FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

Marco Perugini, Giulio Costantini, Jan De Houwer, Sean Hughes
Most personality psychology theories aim to describe systematic patterns of stable individual differences in behaviors, sometimes including thoughts, emotions, and motivations and usually referred to as traits. This conceptualization can easily lead to theoretical circularities in which explanans and explanandum are mixed together (e.g., John is extraverted because goes to party and John goes to parties because is extraverted). The possibility of applying a functional approach to personality structure will be explored based on two core ideas. First, personality can be conceived as relatively stable individual differences in the way in which regularities in the environment impact on behavior. Second, different dimensions of personality (e.g., traits) refer to moderating impact of the individual on (a) different types of environment-behavior relations (b) the impact that other moderators (e.g., type of environmental regularity) have on environment-behavior relations, or (c) the selection of environments that is expected to facilitate certain classes of behaviors.

ON THE (UNEQUAL) RELATION BETWEEN FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND COGNITIVE PROCESS RESEARCH

Klaus Fiedler
My first and foremost argument is that the relationship between functional and cognitive research is asymmetric; the latter is existentially contingent on the former, but not vice versa. I will not refrain from providing telling examples to explain why the bridges metaphor ought to be replaced a pyramid that clearly conveys the fact that whatever cognitive-process research can accomplish in a few stellar moments must be built on a firm fundament of functional research. I will also dare to express – taking a long-ignored Skinnerian perspective – how modest the theoretical and empirical insights gained from over 50 years of research on cognitive mechanisms have been. To outline my critical appraisal, I will discuss the role of model fitting in general and mediation analysis as an instrument of process diagnosis in particular, and the necessity to validate cognitive models in functional research. For illustration, I will refer to recent developments in priming, to what I call a cognitive-environmental approach to decision making, and to recent evidence on an attention-shift mechanism supposed to underlie illusory correlations.

For International Test Commission Track
IS063
COMBINED EMIC-ETIC APPROACH TO CULTURE-SENSITIVE PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics
A14. General issues and basic processes - Personality

Convenor   Fanny Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Presenters   Fons J. R. van de Vijver, Tilburg University, Tilburg; North-West University,
Potchefstroom   (South Africa); University of Queensland, Brisbane (Australia) - Netherlands
            Jianxin Zhang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing -
China
            Qian Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
            Velichko H. Valchev, University of Pretoria, Pretoria - South Africa
            Weiqiao Fan, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai - China

There is a growing need for psychological assessment across the world. Most psychological tests have been developed in western countries, and are translated for local applications. There have been criticisms on the shortcomings of this imposed etic approach, but the indigenization movement to develop local measures also encountered major limitations. The universal (etic) versus the indigenous (emic) debate is revisited in the internationalization stage of cross-cultural psychology. The combined emic-etic approach to assessment is able to provide a culturally-sensitive perspective to meet local needs while maintaining an international perspective for cross-cultural comparison. This approach involves deriving culturally relevant constructs with bottom-up methods, followed by empirical studies to develop and validate scales, and conducting cross-cultural studies to compare universality. Two successful examples of the combined emic-etic approach to personality assessment are presented in the symposium. Three papers will describe the incremental validity of indigenously derived emic personality scales of the Chinese (Cross-cultural) Personality Inventory in predicting behavioral outcomes beyond etic personality scales. Two papers will introduce the development of the South African Personality Inventory for 11 ethnic and language groups in South Africa and the preliminary findings on its etic and emic personality dimensions. These papers illustrate the principles and methodology in developing and validating indigenously derived personality measures using the combined emic-etic approach, and the promise of this approach in building culturally relevant personality assessment measures.

RELATION OF WORK PERFORMANCE WITH IR FACTOR AND IR FACETS
Jianxin Zhang, Mingjie Zhou, Fen Ren
The Interpersonal Relatedness (IR) factor of personality traits has been consistently found in the analyses of CPAI scales and items, and the factor is composed of such scales as Face (FAC), Renqing (REN), and Harmony (HAR) which reflect the adherence to normative social relationships in collectivistic cultures. It is believed that IR is much rooted in Chinese culture so that it can be used more effectively and specifically to predict Chinese behaviors. Results of the recent studies in China found that the IR trait of Chinese enterprise leaders is related to team performance in a reversed U manner. Team performance scores lower if their leaders possess either higher or lower IR characteristics. It coincides with the relationship between team performance and FAC facet scores of team members. That is, members of a team would perform poorly if they either attach too much or too little importance to face behaviors among themselves. In contrast, the HAR facet can predict team

performance in a U manner: members of a team perform better if they either attach either more or less importance to harmony among themselves. The implications of these results are discussed.

INCREMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE EMIC PERSONALITY FACTOR BEYOND ETIC FACTORS TO UNDERSTAND CHINESE ADOLESCENTS' CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Weiqiao Fan

The study examined the contributions of Interpersonal Relatedness (IR) factor, as the emic factor in the CPAI-A, beyond etic personality factors to career development among adolescents from different China regions. 2193 Senior One students, aged 15-19 years (M=16.39, SD=.58), from Hong Kong (613 students), urban Shanghai (804 students), and rural Zhejiang (776 students), were assessed for their personality traits, vocational situation (i.e., vocational identity, information, and barriers), and vocational exploration and commitment. The results indicated that, after controlling for etic personality factors, the IR factor provided incremental contributions to adolescents' career development variables in general. However, some local cultural differences were found among the samples. Specifically, IR showed significant contributions to vocational exploration and commitment across the three Chinese samples. For vocational situation, the contributions of IR to vocational identity and occupational information were significant only in the Shanghai and Zhejiang samples, but non-signficant results were found in career barriers across three samples. The implications to career guidance for high school students on different Chinese local cultural contexts were discussed.

FAMILY ORIENTATION AS AN EMIC PERSONALITY FACTOR: ITS ROLE IN THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF CAREER DEVELOPMENT AMONG CHINESE ADOLESCENTS

Qian Wang, Fanny M. Cheung, Peter Chit Hei Mok, Weiqiao Fan

The current research examined how family orientation (an emic personality factor identified in previous work on CPAI-A) may moderate the link from career-related parental support to Chinese adolescents' career decision making self-efficacy. Tenth graders (M age = 16.39 years, SD = .58) in three regions in China (N = 583 in Hong Kong, N = 724 in urban Shanghai, and N = 700 in rural Zhejiang) participated. In predicting career decision making self-efficacy, a significant interaction between career-related parental support and family orientation was found, such that the greater adolescents' family orientation, the stronger the positive link from career-related parental support to adolescents' career decision making self-efficacy. This moderating role of family obligation was evident in the three regions and among both males and females. A significant interaction between career-related parental support, region and sex was also found, such that while the positive link from career-related parental support to career decision making self-efficacy was of similar strength among males and females in Hong Kong and urban Shanghai, this link was stronger among males (vs. females) in rural Zhejiang. These findings illustrate how personality factors identified by the combined emic-etic approach may be applied to understand the socialization process of career development among Chinese adolescents, and also highlight the importance to pay attention to similarities as well as differences across different regions within China and between the two sexes.

PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA: AN EMIC—ETIC APPROACH

Fons J. R. van de Vijver, Deon Meiring, Velichko H. Valchev

The South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) project aims to develop a personality measure, derived from the implicit personality conceptions in the different cultural groups in South Africa and applicable to all 11 official languages of the country, combining emic and etic aspects of personality. In the qualitative stage, a common personality model was developed from interviews with native speakers of all languages. The model included 9 clusters: Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, Extraversion, Facilitating, Integrity, Intellect, Openness, Relationship Harmony, and Soft-Heartedness.

In the quantitative stage, starting from the original personality descriptions, nearly 2,500 items were devised and piloted separately per cluster (ns between 439 and 1,023). Hierarchical factor analysis was performed to examine the underlying structure; psychometric and substantive criteria were employed to select items. In consecutive steps, the item pool was reduced to 250 items. The questionnaire was administered to 1,155 participants of all ethnic groups. The resulting structure had six factors, was simpler than the qualitative model, with broader factors and strongly represented social-relational aspects.

TRAITS AND DAILY BEHAVIOR IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL GROUPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Velichko H. Valchev, Deon Meiring, Fons J. R. van de Vijver,

There are systematic cross-cultural differences in the way people describe personality: People in individualistic cultures use more abstract trait descriptions and perceive greater cross-situational stability and predictability of behaviors (in short, perceive personality as more traited), whereas people in collectivistic cultures—notably East Asia, but also Blacks in South Africa—use fewer traits and perceive less stability and predictability. The extent to which these differences in perceptions are associated with differences in actual consistency and predictability of behavior has been little researched. The present study examined behavior prediction from trait ratings in Black and White students in South Africa. Participants filled in locally developed personality inventories and measures of hypothesized mediator variables (self-monitoring, lay beliefs, and communication norms), and kept diaries listing personality-relevant behaviors for 21 days. The results are discussed with reference to the integration of trait and cultural-psychology perspectives on personality and of indigenous and cross-cultural psychology.

IS064
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC METHODS FOR APPROACHING COMPLEXITY IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research design and experimental methods

Convenor   Santo Di Nuovo, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Presenters   Andrea Gaggioli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
              Barbara Colombo, Catholic University of Milan-Brescia, Brescia - Italy
              Daniela Maria Pajardi, University of Urbino, Urbino - Italy
              Letizia Caso, University of Bergamo, Bergamo - Italy
Discussant   Alessandro Antonietti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

Complexity challenges the methods of scientific research, and the experimental approaches have possible shortcomings, regarding uses and misuses of measurement instruments, variables, statistics.
Is it possible to approach complexity in psychological applied research?
To approach complexity we need appropriate methods, suitable to integrate the classical experimental one, e.g. by monitoring directly the whole action object of study, allowing the 'sense' of the studied event to emerge.
The symposium aims to show how innovative methods and instruments can be used for psychological applications useful to fulfill social needs with full scientific validity.
After an introduction (by the proponent) regarding the methodological issues aimed at challenging complexity, the contributions to the symposium will deal with different fields of psychological applied research:
- Neurostimulation applied to rehabilitation and cognitive empowerment;
- Positive Technology applied to mental health and wellbeing interventions;
- Evaluation of deception in forensic evaluations
- Evaluation of suggestibility in Juvenile Courts.
The methodological advances and shortcomings in these different applied fields of psychology will be compared and discussed.
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NEUROSTIMULATION: A NEW APPROACH TO REHABILITATION AND COGNITIVE EMPOWERMENT
Barbara Colombo
The applications of neurostimulation to enhance motor rehabilitation and to promote cognitive empowerment in adults and aging people will be critically discussed. The use of brain stimulation in

basic research and in clinical applications reflects its capabilities to modulate cerebral function in ways not feasible with other techniques.

POSITIVE TECHNOLOGY: USING MOBILE PHONES, BIOSENSORS AND VIRTUAL REALITY IN MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING INTERVENTIONS
Andrea Gaggioli
Studies regarding the possibility of using technologies (e.g. smartphones, wearable sensors and virtual/augmented reality) to enhance mental and physical wellbeing. A new field called 'Positive Technology' has been developed, combining the objectives of Positive Psychology with advances in interaction design.

THE IMPACT OF DUAL TASK ON THE EVALUATION OF DECEPTION
Letizia Caso, Francesca Morganti and Patrizia Patrizi
Detecting liars in juridical contexts is very complex and difficult to manage with traditional techniques. Since deceiving is cognitively demanding (involving executive brain center such as the prefrontal cortex), a dual task can be tested asking to resolve a spatial test when telling the lie, analyzing both verbal and not-verbal behaviors.

STUDIES ON EVALUATION OF SUGGESTIBILITY IN JUVENILE COURTS WITH GUDJONSSON SCALE
Daniela Pajardi & Gisli Gudjonsson, M. Vagni, T. Maiorano
The evaluation of suggestibility is a very intriguing problem in forensic assessment. The Gudjonsson's GSS2 scale aims to evaluate both yield e shift suggestibility in cases of suspect child abuse. Recent studies have addressed the relations with cognitive and emotional-social aspects relevant for the juridical decision.

IS065
APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY IN CHINESE CULTURE – MEDICINE, RELIGION, AND PSYCHOLOGY

C13. Culture and society - Religion
C18. Culture and society - Other

Convenor   Buxin Han, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Presenters   Buxin Han, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing -
               Guoqiang Wang, Wuxi Center of Mental Health, Wuxi - China
               Huan Zhu, China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medical Science, Beijing - China
               Jianyou Guo, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
               Kai Zhang, Wuxi Center of Mental Health, Wuxi - China
               Qiuli Yang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing – China

This symposium will focus on the applied psychology in China, in relation to traditional Chinese culture. Four speakers will present their studies on Five-pattern Personality Inventory (Qiuli YANG & Huan ZHU), effect of Chinese herb medicine on anxiety (Jianyou GUO), Taoist Cognitive therapy (Guoqiang WANG & Kai ZHANG), and psychology of religion in China (Buxin HAN).
The Chinese Taoist Cognitive Psychotherapy (CTCP) combines the Chinese Taoist's way of keeping healthy with modern cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). It enlightens people to look at the suffering from a positive perspective, teaches a person to live harmoniously with nature, subject to nature in order to practice non-being, and guides people to maintain psychological balance when we faced several setbacks in our life. Guoqiang WANG & Kai ZHANG will present the detail.
Qiuli YANG and her colleagues developed Five-pattern Personality Inventory. It is the effective application of the theory in the Inner Cannon of Huangdi , to fill the gaps in Chinese personality test, promote the development of psychological test and the traditional Chinese medicine. The inventory for the research and development of TCM psychology and personality psychology plays an important role, and has a certain economic benefits, is worth promoting.
Jianyou GUO tested compound MaTiXiang（CMTX）capsule, composed of four Traditional Chinese medicine（Valeriana Jatamansi Jones, Albizzia Julibrissin, Semen Ziziphi Spinosae and Medulla Junci, is a safe and effective anti-anxiety Chinese Herbs Compound. The effect related to several pathways such as neurotransmitter and inflammatory factors.
Given the thousands years of religious life for most Chinese and over a hundred years of adoption of modern psychology in China, PR as a discipline is just start to develop from perspectives of scientific communication, capacity building, translation of classics, training seminars, project of empirical studies in the 21st Century. Buxin HAN report.

PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION IN CHINA
Buxin Han
Seven Sino-America Bilateral Conferences of PR were held annually with around 100 attendees in each one. Classic text books were translating and publishing. Network of PR, consist with scholars and graduate sutdents from over 20 institutions around China.
Keywords: Psychology of religion, delopment of discipline, training program, empirical studies

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CHINESE TAOIST COGNITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY (CTCP)

Guoqiang Wang & Kai Zhang

CTCP restrict selfish desires; learn to be content and let go; be in harmony with others and humble; use softness to defeat hardness; live together with people harmoniously; overcome hardness with softness; maintain tranquility and act less; follow the laws of nature.

Keywords: Cognitive psychotherapy, Taoist philosophy, maintaining tranquility

PHARMACODYNAMIC STUDY OF THE ANXIOLYTIC EFFECT OF COMPOUND MATIXIANG CAPSULE

Jianyou Guo

Preliminary evaluation of pharmacodynamics about compound MaTiXiang（CMTX）and other tests in rats, showed that in related to several pathways such as neurotransmitter and inflammatory factors, CMTX is safe and effective for treating anxiety.

Keywords：compound MaTiXiang; anxiolytic; elevated plus-maze; light/dark box; open field

THE APPLICATION RESEARCH OF FIVE-PATTERN PERSONALITY INVENTORY

Qiuli Yang & Huan Zhu

Five-pattern Personality Inventory (set in 1987, revised in 2008) is a standardization of indiginous personality test, results Included in "The Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychology, General Psychology, The psychology of TCM" and so on.

Keywords: Five-pattern Personality Inventory, Chinese medicine psychology,

IS066
TRAUMA AND MENTAL HEALTH

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Convenor   Mark van der Gaag, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Presenters   Anabel Gonzalez, Universitary Hospital of University A Coruña, A Coruña - Spain
              Berber van der Vleugel, Community Mental Health Service Noord-Holland Noord,
Alkmaar   - Netherlands
              Dolores Mosquera, Institute for the Study of Trauma and Personality Disorders, A
Coruña -   Spain
              Mark van der Gaag, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam – Netherlands

Many clinicians and scientists consider the treatment of trauma to be dangerous for the patients. They anticipate symptom exacerbation and suicide attempts. In a survey 70% of Dutch practicing psychotherapist stated that they would never use EMDR or Prolonged Exposure in patients with comorbid psychotic disorder and 50% would not in dissociative disorder. Psychotic disorder has almost always been an exclusion criterion in scientific research. There is only little evidence and only pioneers have been treating trauma in these severe mental illness (SMI) patients. This symposium will show that treatment is possible, efficacious and safe and that not-treating these patients, is actually the more deleterious option.

Dolores Mosquera is involved in the treatment of personality disorders with severe traumatization. She will give case examples and short video fragments of the ways on how EMDR can be used in the treatment of trauma. Anabel Gonzalez will continue with case examples and demonstrations in patients with schizophernia and bipolar disorder and clarify the progressive approach that Gonzalez and Mosquera have developed. In the prestigious guidelines by the British National Institute of Clinical Excellence, it is stated that all people suffering from PTSD should be offered EMDR or PE! Yet only minimal evidence was available for patients with a psychotic disorder. This resulted in a large randomised controlled trial in the Netherlands with positive results presented by Mark van der Gaag. In an add-on study, including all subjects with daily auditory verbal hallucinations, a PSYMATE was used for experience sampling. Experience sampling measurements are ecological measurements and can be done by a PSYMATE. During six days it beeped at random times ten times each day. Berber van de Vleugel will present pre and post data of everyday life events, thoughts, emotions and behaviour and the changes that occur as a result of trauma treatment in psychotic patients.

EMDR IN TRAUMATIZED PERSONALITY DISORDERS
Dolores Mosquera
The treatment of severe mental disorders can help us to evaluate the relative contribution of trauma on severe mental illness. Several cases of refractory bipolar disorder or schizophrenia will be presented to illustrate the relationship between traumatic antecedents and refractory symptoms.

REFRACTORY SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS: THE TRAUMA PERSPECTIVE
Anabel Gonzalez
The treatment of severe mental disorders can help us to evaluate the relative contribution of trauma on severe mental illness. Several cases of refractory bipolar disorder or schizophrenia will be presented to illustrate the relationship between traumatic antecedents and refractory symptoms.

THE RESULTS OF EMDR AND PE IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS WITH PTSD: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Mark van der Gaag

155 patients with psychotic disorder and PTSD were randomised to EMDR, PE or Waiting List. Therapy consisted of eight sessions of 90 minutes. Therapy was efficacious and safe. Results were retained at 6- and 12-mont follow-up.

TREATING TRAUMA IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS: AN EXPERIENCE SAMPLING STUDY

Berber van der Vleugel

How is daily life affected by 8 sessions, targeting the worst memories? Reports of experiences (moods, thoughts, feelings and behaviours) were collected at the moment of their occurrence, using the Experience Sampling Method for 6 consecutive days before and after treatment.

IS067
IMPACT OF TRAUMA ON MEDICAL ILLNESSES

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor	Luca Ostacoli, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Presenters	Chiara Piroddi, Niguarda Ca' Granda Hospital, Milan - Italy
	Gabriella Bertino, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
	Liuva Capezzani, Regina Elena National Cancer Institute, Rome - Italy
	Luca Ostacoli, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
	Michael Haase, EMDR Institute Germany, Bad Bevensen - Germany
Discussant	Luca Ostacoli, University of Turin, Turin - Italy

There is an evident relationship between diseases and pathogenic memories, both disease-related and belonging to patient's personal history. Life events may precipitate the onset of the disease and its evolution; major adverse childhood experiences, such as abuse or domestic violence, increases the risk to develop heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes and liver disease. The research findings suggest that the impact of negative childhood experiences on adult health is strong and cumulative. Stressful and traumatic memories linked to the disease involve the diagnosis communication, relapses with reduction of physical functionality, side effects of therapies, diagnostic procedures, fear for the future, and future controls. Attachment unresolved issues affect therapeutic alliance with medical teams and doctor – patient communication, and reduce compliance to both diagnostic exams and therapies. As Nietzsche said, still today many Medically Ills suffer more for the fantasies about the disease than for the disease itself, and when we explore fantasies we find that most of them are based on pathogenic unresolved memories, leading to past or future-oriented worries. Someway, by facing a severe disease we meet the inner self, developed through the elaboration we made all along our history. Psychotherapy through EMDR in Medical Illnesses is aimed at restoring emotional and relational stability in a suffering person, by promoting human and surroundings resources and by helping to face stressful events. Coping skills and processing of distressing memories go along together, as shown in pilot EMDR studies in Oncology, Multiple Sclerosis, life- threatening Cardiac Events, Fybromialgia. The aim of the symposium is to present the possibilities offered by EMDR interventions in different settings of Medical Illnesses with high emotional charge.

OVERVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF TRAUMATIC STRESS ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH
Michael Haase
Traumatic stress can be dealt with or be the cause of debilitating and chronic diseases. The WHO acknowledges the importance of stress for mental health by introducing a new chapter in the ICD 11 titled 'Conditions that are specifically related to stress'. But also the body keeps the score. This lecture will give an overview on the impact of traumatic stress on mental and physical health as well as on evidence based therapy.

CANCER RELATED TRAUMA AND EMDR TREATMENT: STATE OF THE ART
Liuva Capezzani
The relationship between trauma and resilience to cancer disease can be explained by the Adaptive Information Model wich can be considered a new version of the biopsychosocial model in psycho-oncology. Data from monocentric and multicentric researches on EMDR treatment for cancer patients

illustrate this new reading and show EMDR more effective than CBT and supportive therapy for patients with cancer and PTSD diagnosys, both during active medical treatment phase and follow-up medical phase.

EMDR APPROACH IN SPINAL CORD INJURY
Chiara Piroddi
Spinal cord injury (SCI) is a traumatic condition which results in motor, sensory, and autonomic impairments, causing difficulties with functional independence, social integration and employment, besides increased risk of addiction and depression. EMDR treatment is described as a usefull tool both to process traumatic memories and to prevent the following adjustment difficulties.

SHORT-TERM EMDR TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND PTSD
Luca Ostacoli – Gabriella Bertino
The presentation focus on the application of a short term EMDR treatment of 12 sessions for patients with Multiple Sclerosis and PTSD. 50 patients were recruited and randomized to EMDR versus relaxation therapy. Both therapies were effective on Anxiety and Depression, but as regards PTSD EMDR proved to be more effective with 100% resolution.

IS068
EATING DISORDERS AND EMDR

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating Disorders

Convenor   Simona Anselmetti, San Paolo Universitary Hospital, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Maria Zaccagnino, University of Lugano, Lugano - Switzerland
             Natalia Seijo, Centro de Psicoterapia y Trauma, A Coruña - Spain
             Patrizia Todisco, Casa di Cura "Villa Margherita", Arcugnano - Italy
             Simona Anselmetti, San Paolo Universitary Hospital, Milan - Italy

During the last decades research on eating disorders has been increasing, particularly regarding the role of emotion regulation and the link between these disorders and a history of traumatic life events (Putnam, 2001). Trauma theory suggests that the association between traumatic events occurred during infancy and Eating Disorders is better understood as emerging through a series of complicated emotional reactions and coping strategies (Schwartz & Gay, 1996). In this perspective the development of such disordered eating behaviors could be seen as an attempt to manage overwhelming emotions, memories, and stressors experienced in the trauma. Cole and Putnam (1992), in fact, stressed how these traumatic events could lead to deficits in the management of overwhelming emotions and other internal experiences in these individuals.

Regarding the therapy of eating disorders there is a consensus among therapists, regarding the possibility to integrate different strategies of intervention such as the cognitive-behavioral therapy, the family therapy, the dialectic therapy and the psycho-educational support. Several clinicians has suggested an integration with a method focused on the traumatic memories: the Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR). The eye movement desensitization and reprocessing is an eight-phase psychotherapy designed to address past negative experiences, current triggers of the symptoms developed from those experiences, and any future blocks to effective functioning (AIP; Shapiro, 2001). The efficacy of EMDR for the treatment of trauma has been well demonstrated in several meta-analyses (Seidler & Wagner, 2006) and numerous researches in the last decades emphasized the efficacy of the EMDR technique in the treatment of Eating Disorders. In the light of the consideration stressed in literature, the main goal of the present symposium is to evaluate the efficacy of the EMDR method on the core symptoms of Eating Disorders compared to the standard therapies. Our hypothesis is that the integration of the EMDR treatment in standard therapeutic settings (out-patients, in-patients, community) could lead to better results than the standard therapy alone.

THE PRESENCE OF TRAUMATIC EVENTS IN ATTACHMENT HISTORY OF EATING DISORDER PATIENTS AND THE INTEGRATION OF EMDR IN STANDARD THERAPY
Simona Anselmetti
This presentation is focused to explore the presence of traumatic events in the history of eating disorders patients with a study assessing the Adult Attachment Interview. Moreover we are presenting a therapy protocol integrating a specific approach to the treatment of "adverse events" (EMDR) in a sample of eating disorder patients.

TREATING EATING DISORDERS WITH EMDR APPROACH: PRELIMINARY DATA FROM A RESEARCH PROJECT
Maria Zaccagnino

Numerous studies, in recent years, has focused on the link between Eating Disorders and a history of traumatic life events. The aim of the presentation is to outline first results from a research project for the evaluation of efficacy of the EMDR approach in the treatment of Eating Disorders, in terms of work on traumatic memories connected to them.

INTEGRATION OF EMDR INTERVENTION IN A PSYCHO-NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATIVE MULTIDISCIPLINARY INPATIENT PROGRAM FOR EATING DISORDERS (ED): PRELIMINARY DATA IN ED TRAUMATIZED PATIENTS.

Patrizia Todisco

We describe the experience of a Unit specialized in the psycho-nutritional rehabilitation of ED with a multidisciplinary integrated cognitive-behavioural approach adapted to the patients' traumatic experiences. In the inpatient treatment traumas and the related symptoms are tackled specifically through EMDR.

THE REJECTED SELF: EMDR AND IMAGE DISTORTION TREATMENT IN EATING DISORDERS

Natalia Seijo

Everything we have heard we are, and the way we were told to be, is tied to our image. In people with Eating Disorders it acquires a value that ends up becoming the centre of their lives. The goal of this presentation is to explain how we can treat the body image distortion from the EMDR perspective in order to work on the awareness of the real body and reach acceptance.

IS069
POSITIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

Convenor   Victor Corral-Verdugo, University of Sonora, Sonora - Mexico
Presenters   Giuseppe Carrus, University of Roma Tre, Rome - Italy
              P. Wesley Schultz, California State University, San Marcos - United States
              Susan Clayton, The College of Wooster, Wooster - United States
              Victor Corral-Verdugo, University of Sonora, Sonora – Mexico
Discussant   Marino Bonaiuto, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

A growing number of social and behavioral researchers exhibit an interest in defining and exploring intersections between positive psychology and environmental psychology. Since both approaches share the goals of promoting conditions conducive to human wellbeing and environmental quality, such intersection is promising and deserves consideration. Recent findings show that it is not only possible to gain psychological positivity from exposure to positive environmental conditions, but also that the conservation of the environment is promoted by psychological positivity. Thus, the interdependence between environmental and psychological positivity seems to be a worthwhile subject of study. This symposium is devoted to discuss and explore ways in which environmental psychology and positive psychology may interact in studying human and environmental positivity. One aim of the symposium is to address psychological positivity from the perspective of environmental psychology; a series of studies demonstrating the benefits that people obtain from interacting with the natural environment illustrate this point. One more aim of the symposium is to address the positive psychological instigators of sustainable behaviors, and the psychological benefits that people experience from engaging in environmentally-protective behaviors. Presenters in this symposium introduce a definition of "positive environment," which is conceived as a context that promotes individual and collective benefits, also influencing human predispositions to conserve the socio-physical structures on which life depends. With these goals and topics in mind, the presentations take into consideration the positive environmental, cognitive, behavioral and affective dimensions interacting with each other in the emergence and maintenance of, both, quality of life for people and environmental quality.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: THE SEARCH FOR HUMAN WELLBEING AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Victor Corral-Verdugo & Martha Frias-Armenta
This paper discusses the role that environments play in the emergence and maintenance of psychological positivity. The traditional view of environmental positivity is contrasted against an ecological vision of positive environments in which the conservation of environmental quality is as important as the satisfaction of human needs. A study is reported.

NATURE AND HUMAN WELLBEING: ENVIRONMENTS AS SOCIAL CUES
Susan Clayton
A growing body of research attests to the potential positive impacts of natural environments on individual responses such as mood, creativity, and stress reduction. This paper discusses more socially-relevant impacts on self-concept and attitudes, also presenting new research as well as reviewing previous studies.

THE BENEFITS OF CONNECTING WITH NATURE

P. Wesley Schultz & Coral Bruni

Symmetrical relationships between attitudes, self-concept, and self-esteem were studied. Participants completed both implicit and explicit measures of connectedness, attitudes, and self-esteem at two time points: upon entering, and exiting a natural park. In short, connecting with nature promoted more positive environmental attitudes and improves self-esteem.

THE POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF INTERACTING WITH NATURE IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

Giuseppe Carrus, Sabine Pirchio, Massimilano Scopelliti, Ylenia Passiatore & Francesca Federico

This paper presents findings of field studies assessing contact with nature among pre-school and school children. Those findings show that the experience of contact with nature in educational settings produces positive psychological outcomes, such as improved cognitive performance and positive social interaction. Implications of results are discussed.

IS070
CULTURE AND THE BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES: THE MECHANISMS OF SHAPING DIFFERENCES IN HUMAN NATURE

C17. Culture and society - Psychological processes

Convenor   Paweł Boski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw - Poland
Presenters   Deborah M. Roberson, University of Essex, Colchester - United Kingdom
              Michael Boiger, University of Leuven, Leuven - Belgium
              Paweł Boski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw - Poland
              Piotr Sorokowski, University of Wrocław, Wrocław - Poland
              Valery Chirkov, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon - Canada

Cultural and cross-cultural psychology have been occupied with three major questions: 1. What are the cultural differences (dimensions) characterizing and differentiating individuals as well as populations across the globe? - Work on values is the most prominent example of this field; 2. To what extent is the claim for psychology being a universal science legitimate, considering its data base largely restricted to WEIRD people, and the challenges coming from traditional cultures?; and 3. Which mechanisms are responsible for cultural determination of psychological processes?

This symposium will focus mainly on examining the second and third questions. We will be looking primarily on how research findings demonstrating population variation in basic cognition (colour perception), human body preferences, and emotions, can be explained by cultural factors. Language, ecology, and values/norms will be considered as the key transmission belts in contributions presented by Roberson, Sorokowski, and Boiger. The issue of personal autonomy is essential when we consider individual psyche vis-à-vis culture. A person is not a mere reflection of culture, otherwise her/his psychological make-up would be reduced to a status of an isomorphic epiphenomenon. Chirkov will present relative degrees of personal autonomy allowed by various cultural systems, and their consequences for human growth and well-being.

As a consequence of living in the global world, more and more humans become bi- or multi-lingual/cultural. Because of this trend, a model of psyche shaped by a single culture becomes not adequate. Acculturation studies address the problems of culture acquisition/retention, but less often answers are sought on how a bi-/multicultural mind functions in terms of basic psychological processes. Boski will review the existing literature on alternating and hybrid forms of their organization and, in the role of discussant, he will the opinions of the remaining panelists.

CAN 'CATEGORICAL PERCEPTION' REVEAL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND COGNITION?
Deborah M. Roberson
In a number of domains, tests of 'Categorical Perception' (CP) are said to reveal either inter-dependence of cognition, language and culture or their complete independence. I will discuss recent findings in the domains of color and facial expressions and consider whether they can tell us anything meaningful about day-to-day cognition in the real world.

ARE THERE UNIVERSAL PHENOMENA AND LAWS IN HUMAN PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS? - EVIDENCE FROM SMALL SCALE SOCIETIES
Piotr Sorokowski

Evolutionary psychology is responsible for the revival of research on physical attractiveness. WHR, LBR, SDS, and other measures have been introduced in the literature, but the data come predominantly from technologically advanced societies. This paper will focus on the findings collected in small-scale societies, questioning the claim for universality of such preferences.

THE WAY WE MAKE ME FEEL: HOW CULTURAL PROCESSES SHAPE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE
Michael Boiger

Emotional experiences vary across cultures in systematic ways. I will review two mechanisms at the heart of cultural variation in emotion: The culturally shared systems of meaning and meaning making (e.g., language and appraisals) as well as the affordances and dynamics of the social environment (e.g., social practices and interactions).

CULTURE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTONOMY: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THEIR DIALECTICAL RELATIONS
Valery Chirkov

Dialectical relations between culture and human psychological autonomy will be discussed. Culture is crucial for forming mental representations, sense of self and self-regulation that lay at the basis of psychological autonomy; it supports or hinders the development of autonomous functioning. Empowered by autonomy, people support, reject, or change their cultures.

PSYCHOLOGY OF BI-/MULTI-LINGUAL AND CULTURAL INDIVIDUALS
Pawel Boski

This contribution will address a question implicit in previous presentations: What happens to psychological processes of individuals who participate in two or more languages/cultures? Literature on alternating (frame switching) and hybrid (mixed) forms of biculturalism will be reviewed, and their implications for psychology of the growing sector of humanity discussed.

IS071
DOPING BEHAVIOR IN SPORTS

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Convenor   Ralf Brand, University of Potsdam, Potsdam - Germany
Presenters   Anne-Marie Elbe, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen - Denmark
             Arnaldo Zelli, Foro Italico University of Rome, Rome - Rome
             Ralf Brand, University of Potsdam, Potsdam - Germany
             Vassilis Barkoukis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki – Greece

Doping in sport, defined as the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in an athlete's sample, or evidence of the attempted use or use of a prohibited method, appears to be widespread. Empirical evidence on the psychosocial predictors of doping has significantly increased over the last decade. Most important findings are summarized in a recent meta-analysis (Ntoumanis, Ng, Barkoukis & Backhouse, 2014). For example, perceived social norms and positive attitudes emerged as the strongest positive predictors of doping and doping intentions. Morality and self-efficacy to refrain from doping showed up to be most negatively associated with both. But then, there is a paucity of studies that help to develop an integrative view of doping behavior and its psychosocial predictors. In addition, there is limited evidence that findings from the diverse empirical studies conducted so far hold cross-national validity. This symposium illustrates most recent developments and study results from a European network of doping researchers that aim to address these two research gaps. The participating groups from Greece (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki), Italy (Universities "Foro Italico" and "Sapienza" Rome), Denmark (University of Copenhagen) and Germany (University of Potsdam) have been selected for funding by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA, Canada) in separately conducted as well as joint research projects and have qualified for being listed in WADA's social science researcher directory. Their presentations converge in the approach to expand existing views on individual psychosocial predictors of adolescent athletes' doping behavior by focusing team sport settings. For example, in line with evidence that adolescents' intentions to use doping substances partly depends on self-efficacy beliefs to resist social pressure for using doping substances, it is plausible to hypothesize that young team athletes may be less susceptible to consider the use of doping substances in presence of strong beliefs that their teammates have the capacity to refuse or to resist external pressures soliciting doping use as well. In other words, it is plausible to hypothesize a mechanism of effects due to self-regulatory "collective" rather than to "personal" efficacy beliefs. The audience of this symposium will learn (1) that young team sports athletes' intentions to use and actual use of performance-enhancing substances critically depends on interrelated sets of social-cognitive determinants and appraisal processes, (2) that these determinants and appraisal processes explain inter-individual differences occurring within as well as between different sport teams, (3) and that several but not all of these psychosocial characteristics can be generalized across different national contexts.

DOPING INTENTIONS IN ADOLESCENT TEAM ATHLETES: THE ROLE OF ANTICIPATED REGRET
Vassilis Barkoukis & Lambros Lazuras
The presentation will focus on the role of affective beliefs in decision-making processes in relation to doping use. The effect of anticipated regret in predicting young athletes' doping intentions will be discussed. In addition, the incremental predictive ability of anticipated regret in doping intentions over and above the effect of planned behaviour theory's variables will be presented.

SOCIAL COGNITION AND SITUATIONAL APPRAISALS IN DOPING OF SPORT TEAMS: A EUROPEAN CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Arnaldo Zelli, Fabio Lucidi, Luca Mallia, Ralf Brand & Vassilis Barkoukis

The presentation will discuss the results of a cross-national study (i.e. Italy, Germany and Greece) focusing on belief systems (e.g., moral disengagement, regulative self efficacy) and on appraisals of hypothetical interpersonal situations possibly regulating the phenomenon of doping among juvenile sport team athletes.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS AND DOPING ATTITUDES IN FOOTBALL PLAYERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION

Anne-Marie Elbe, Maria Kavussanu & Antonis Hatzigeorgiadis

We will present the results of a study conducted with competitive football players in Denmark, Greece and the UK investigating motivational climate and moral variables (e.g. moral disengagement, anticipated guilt) in connection with the players' doping attitudes. Cross-cultural differences and implications for doping prevention will be discussed.

USING THE PROTOTYPE-WILLINGNESS MODEL TO UNDERSTAND DOPING BEHAVIOR

Ralf Brand & Franz Baumgarten

The Prototype-Willingness Models (PWM) suggests that doping behavior can be explained by interacting processes between one reasoned pathway determined by intentions and one social reactive pathway determined by behavioral willingness. We present the fit of data gathered from an international sample of adolescent athletes to the PWM's central assumptions.

IS072
BIDIRECTIONAL PATHWAYS BETWEEN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Dominik Schoebi, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland
Presenters   Ashley K. Randall, Arizona State University, Tempe - United States
                  Richard B. Slatcher, Wayne State University, Detroit - United States
                  Simone Munsch, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland
                  Thomas Ledermann, University of Basel, Basel – Switzerland
Discussant   Dominik Schoebi, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland

The symposium brings together research on hotspots of the complex pathways linking experiences in family- and similar intimate relationships with physical and mental health. Each of the presentations spotlights the topic from a different angle, relying on different methodological approaches and data, and focusing on various relationship contexts and health facets. Although the linkage between different aspects of close and particularly intimate relationships and physical and mental health is well established, the mechanisms behind these associations are not well understood. Moreover, both theorizing and the available evidence points to the possibility that pathways are bidirectional, which compromises the potential insight on mechanisms that can be gained from cross-sectional or even long-term longitudinal studies. Studies relying on more intensive longitudinal designs are in a better position to provide access to those mechanisms, and the current symposium highlights several variants of such studies in real life contexts, including daily diaries, ecological momentary assessment, weekly reports and ambulatory sampling of auditory recordings. Moreover, an additional challenge in the study of such mechanisms lies the assessment of pathways in data from more than two individuals in relationships, such as a family of two parents and one child. One contribution thus focuses on methodological and modelling challenges of complex relationships with multiple members and proposes solutions.

Taken together, the symposium offers insight into cutting edge research on the links between family- and other intimate relationships and health. This research moves its focus more and more into the reality of complex experiences, tracing individuals from hour to hour, day to day and week to week, as they navigate their daily lives together with their families, partners and friends.

INTERPERSONAL EMOTION DYNAMICS OF SAME-SEX COUPLES IN THE U.S. EXPERIENCING STRESS
Ashley K. Randall & Casey J. Totenhagen
The study examines concurrent or lagged variations in daily negative emotional experiences of partners in same sex couples, and how the experience of different types of stressors (e.g., minority stress) moderates partners' emotional connectedness. This contribution presents novel findings on interpersonal emotional dynamics in same-sex couples.

NEUROENDOCRINE AND HEALTH EFFECTS OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AMONG YOUTH WITH ASTHMA
Richard B. Slatcher
This research examines daily family experiences and their stress responses in 50 youth with asthma. The study used the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR) to examine momentary auditory data on

conflict and positive parental behaviors in families, and their impact on salivary cortisol as a health relevant biological stress marker.

ASSESSING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS AND SPECIFIC PATTERNS IN SMALL GROUPS

Thomas Ledermann

This paper reviews statistical approaches to model interpersonal influence in groups of two and more individuals, and presents modeling solutions to examine data from two or more individuals belonging to different groups or roles. Examples are provided based on existing health relevant data from individuals belonging to families.

PERCEIVED REJECTION, EMOTION DYSREGULATION AND BINGE EATING IN DAILY LIFE

Simone Munsch & Dominik Schoebi

This paper presents multiple studies based on momentary assessments of perceived rejection and acceptance from close others, and their link with psychological distress, as reflected by emotional dysregulation, chronic pain and binge eating. This research presents novel findings on short term dynamics between rejection experiences and maladaptive emotion regulation patterns.

IS073
PARENTING AND CHILDREN WELLBEING

B10. Development and education - Parenting

Convenor   Anna Silvia Bombi , Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters   Angela Mazzone, University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, Chieti - Italy
                Anna Di Norcia, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
                Luca Milani, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Sara Pezzica, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Discussant   Dario Bacchini, Second University of Naples, Naples - Italy

Parenting is a multifaceted construct, including a variety of preventive and remedial practices, as well as a general climate involving the child and the adults. A large body of research has demonstrated the detrimental of negative parenting, with special emphasis on harsh discipline and/or neglect. This symposium focuses instead on the positive parental actions / overall family climate, which provide insights on the role of parents in preventing the child's difficulties or in effectively managing existing problems. Different ages will be considered, since preschoolers to adolescents, as well as different problems: physical integrity in the daily activities (Di Norcia, Bombi and Cannoni), cognitive and emotional regulation in children with ADHD (Pezzica, Bigozzi and Pinto), monitoring of videogames use (Di Blasio) and behavior with peers (Camodeca and Mazzone). The contribution of each paper will be discussed in terms of possible interventions to promote children's wellbeing, both outlining effective ways of doing, and discovering critical issues.

RISK TAKING IN PRESCHOOLERS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MOTHER'S AND CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS
Anna Silvia Bombi, Anna Di Norcia, Eleonora Cannoni
In a structured interview, 131 preschoolers were asked to imagine themselves in potentially risky play situations and to report the risk level (a) they preferred and (b) their mothers allowed. Mothers reported their ideas about children's choices in (a) and their own perspectives on (b). Answers about (a) were similar, but children's perception of (b) were too optimistic. Only children's choices in (a) predicted their injury behavior.

COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DYSREGULATION IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD: THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF PARENTING SKILLS
Sara Pezzica, Lucia Bigozzi, Giuliana Pinto
The paper presents the effects of two types of Parent Training treatment for parents of children with ADHD. Treatments focused on the development of specific parenting skills in order to create a familiar environment able to cope with the dysregulation of the child and to build positive relationships, thus preventing the worsening of the situation.

PARENTAL MONITORING AND USE OF VIOLENT VIDEOGAMES IN ADOLESCENCE
Luca Milani, Giacomo Davide Fumagalli, Paola Di Blasio
We used a cross sectional methodology to assess associations between use of violent videogames, parental monitoring and level of aggression. 348 adolescents 13-17 years old, were administered: ad-hoc questionnaire of videogame use; Youth Self Report; Monitoring Scale. Almost half of the

participants use videogames that are inappropriate for their age. Parental monitoring is negatively associated with the amount of videogame use. The amount of violence in the videogame predicts antisocial behavior.

THE RELATION BETWEEN FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND BULLYING, DEFENDING AND PASSIVE BYSTANDING BEHAVIOURS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PROSOCIALITY
Marina Camodeca, Angela Mazzone
The relationship between family functioning and roles in bullying, and the mediating role of prosociality were examined in 213 preadolescents (mean age = 12.3). Familial cohesion, flexibility, and satisfaction positively affected defending behaviour through prosociality, whereas negative associations were found for bullying and passive bystanding.

IS074
READINESS FOR AGGRESSION IN EMERGING ADOLESCENTS - SOCIOCULTURAL AND FAMILY SOCIALISATION FACTORS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Convenor   Adam Fraczek, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Presenters   Adam Fraczek, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Hanna Liberska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Karolina Konopka, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Magdalena Rowicka, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Marta Rutkowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw – Poland

Discussant   Adam Fraczek, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

The objective of the symposium is to present insights and developments in the area of the measurement of interpersonal readiness for aggression, its sociocultural, socialisation and temperamental predictors, as well as ideological correlates among adolescents.

Readiness for aggression is defined as a set of psychological processes and structures that regulate aggressive manifestations. In the theoretical model three classes of mechanisms underlying aggressive behaviours were identified: Emotional-Impulsive Readiness (E-IR), Behavioural-Cognitive Readiness (B-CR) and Personality-Imminent Readiness (P-IR) (Fraczek, 2008). The constructed instrument, the Readiness for Interpersonal Aggression Inventory (RIAI; Fraczek, Konopka & Smulczyk, 2008) has been empirically tested and confirmed the tridimentional model in Poland and Spain (emotional-impulsive, habitual-cognitive, personality-immanent).

Cross-national empirical studies have shown a relationship between patterns of readiness for aggression, intra-family socialisation (parenting style), cultural experiences in childhood, gender and gender identity (feminine/masculine). Masculine compared to feminine individuals are predominantly characterized by habitual-cognitive readiness for aggression, whereas emotional-impulsive readiness is higher among females than males and habitual-cognitive readiness is higher among males than females.

Analysis performed on data obtained from well-adjusted and maladjusted (prisoners) young adults show that the adjustment moderates the level of readiness of aggression but parenting practices and styles experienced in childhood may contribute to the intensity of interpersonal readiness for aggression.

Further social (family emotional climate, social support) and temperamental characteristics are expected to predict interpersonal readiness for aggression as well functioning in the role of a victim or an aggressor.

Research show that personal patterns of readiness for aggression influence the approval for violence in social life as well as the differences in attitudes towards particular ethnic group which can be expected to be function of left-right belief, economic and political identification, which, in turn, can be related to political party support.

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY AND FACTORIAL INVARIANCE OF THE READINESS FOR INTERPERSONAL AGGRESSION INVENTORY, TESTING METRIC EQUIVALENCE IN SPANISH AND POLISH POPULATIONS.

Adam Frączek

The Readiness for Interpersonal Aggression Inventory (RIAI) is designed for assessing a set of psychological processes and structures that underlay aggressive manifestations. RIAI was thought to identify three main mechanisms: Emotional-Impulsive, Behavioural-Cognitive and Personality-Imminent Readiness; the tridimensional structure has been confirmed empirically in Poland and Spain.

TEMPERAMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE TENDENCY FOR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND FUNCTIONING IN THE ROLE OF A VICTIM OR AN AGGRESSOR IN EMERGING ADOLESCENTS: THE DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE.

Hanna Liberska

The study aimed to define the temperamental and social conditions that may contribute to readiness for aggression, acting like an aggressor or a victim. Family emotional climate, social support, sex and temperament were taken into account to predict and compare the contribution of each of them to three aggression-related aspects considered in this study.

GENDER IDENTITY AND READINESS FOR AGGRESSION AMONG MALES AND FEMALES

Karolina Konopka

The study examined the role of gender and gender identity (masculinity and femininity) of young adults in three forms of readiness for aggression (emotional-impulsive, habitual-cognitive, personality-immanent); showing gender and gender identity differences, and providing unique models for each type of readiness for aggression with respect to the examined characteristics.

INTRAFAMILY SOCIALIZATION FACTORS AS A PREDICTORS OF READINESS FOR AGGRESSION AMONG PRISONERS.

Marta Rutkowska

This study was to identify socialization factors that contribute to readiness for aggression in prisoners and well-adjusted young adults. Focusing on parenting practices and styles experienced in childhood, the unique models of family predictors were established for prisoners and non-prisoners, as well as, for each type of readiness for aggression.

READINESS FOR AGGRESSION AND LEFT-RIGHT WING ORIENTATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS.

Magdalena Rowicka

This study investigated the relationship between patterns of three types of readiness for interpersonal aggression, autoidentification on the left-right wing scale related to the content of acceptable beliefs related to their identification as well as economic domain, political autoidentification and declared support for main political parties.

IS075

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE (IPV), WORKING THROUGH EMDR WITH VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships
B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression
B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect
B10. Development and education - Parenting
C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes
C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender
C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values
E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies
E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

Convenor   Teresa Bruno, Centro Artemisia, Florence - Italy
Presenters   Carla Maria Xella, CIPM (Centro Italiano per la Promozione della Mediazione), Rome
-             Italy
              Paolo De Pascalis, ASL Modena, Modena – Italy

Interpersonal violence, specially chronic victimization of woman and children, is a under estimate health risk factor for population. Traumatic events, like violence, violate the autonomy of the person at the level of basic bodily integrity. The body is invaded, injured, defiled. Traumatic events have primary effects not only on the psychological structures of the self but also on the system of attachment and meaning that link individual and the family. Through the practice of dissociation, voluntary thought suppression, minimization, they learn to alter an unbearable reality. They develop a doublethink: the ability to hold contradictory beliefs simultaneously (Herman 1992).

The purposes of this symposium is to give useful information about approaches of intervention for both victims and perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence, and give some guidelines to prevent emotional impact on clinicians when working with trauma and vicarious traumatization. During the symposium presenters will describe the effects of ongoing trauma on personality organisation and the effects of childhood trauma, abuse and neglect. They point out the traumatic impact of prolonged victimization on development characteristic personality traits, including alterations in empathy and identity. Some specific approaches to victims of domestic and sexual violence are explored included the risk assessment for domestic violence. Authors will illustrate some specific intervention with sex offenders and domestic violence perpetrators. In particular the use of EMDR on both victims and perpetrators during the treatment phases. Specificity of approach and intervention with victims and perpetrator will be described, with a focus on court-prescribed treatment and risk assessment. An outline of treatment for sex offenders (classical relapse prevention model, Good Lives Model, CIPM model) will be provided.

Some issues about vicarious trauma will be discussed in order to understand traumatic countertransference and the importance of therapist's support system.

TREATING TRAUMATIC IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION IN SURVIVORS.
S. Teresa Bruno
The victimization process changes the victim internal world. It's at the origin of pathogenic statements and can operate like malignant hypnotic suggestions. Understand this process is crucial for recovery treatment of complex psychobiological dysregulation in IPV survivors. The recovery stages process is described with particular attention at EMDR use in the different stages

TREATING SEXUAL OFFENDERS. A CLINICAL-CRIMINOLOGICAL APPROACH

Carla Maria Xella

Specificity of approach and intervention with perpetrators of sexual violence against both women and children will be described, A model of intervention based on relapse prevention and Good Lives plans, including the use of EMDR, will be provided

PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR MEN PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR

Paolo De Pascalis

Clinical Psychology Asl Modena provides individual and group psychotherapy for men perpetrators of domestic violence. This is the first center in Italy working in this field of public service. The goal is to make them responsible for their behaviors and to stop it, encouraging a more appropriate relationship based on gender equality and respect for women and children's autonomy.

IS076
E-HEALTH, PSYCHOLOGY AND MEDICINE: THE FUTURE OF A CLOSE COOPERATION

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Convenor   Telmo Mourinho Baptista, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal
Presenters   Artur Rocha, INESC TEC - INESC Technology & Science Campus da FEUP, Porto - Portugal
                Francisco Miranda Rodrigues, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal
                Maged N. Kamel Boulos, University of the Highlands and Islands, Elgin - United Kingdom
                Telmo Mourinho Baptista, University of Lisbon, Lisbon – Portugal
Discussant   Telmo Mourinho Baptista, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal

E-Health is already a reality today and not some future dream. E-Health can infuse a new life into the 'health for all' goal. But how can we link e-Health to psychology and how can we use e-health in developing psychology evaluation and intervention programmes? Psychological health problems are a major public health concern. Behavioral health problems and unhealthy lifestyles are responsible for lost-years-of-life and premature mortality, as well as for years of productive life that are lost due to disabilities (DALY's).Psychologists and their psychological knowledge and research evidence must be called in to this key health area, to help in designing and developing the best e-health solutions and applications for reinforcing positive behaviour and lifestyle modifications. Newer concepts such as gamification can be used more effectively with evidence-based contributions from the field of psychology. How can gamification – the utilization of game elements – be best used innon game situations as an effective way for the promotion of health behavior change? Why has it failed so many times in several applied areas, although it has been presented as a powerful tool? Health problems with behavioral causes are a priority of the World Health Organization. Mobile communication technologies and the Internet have been offering a privileged field for the discovery of answers to some of these problems. Because of its perceived closeness to games, gamification is also a privileged way to health behaviors promotion. These are the questions and problems we are trying to provide some answers and solutions for: to make technology a true and effective way in promoting health and wellbeing, positive health behavior changes and good habits.

NEW CHALLENGES DEMAND NEW STRATEGIES
Telmo Mourinho Baptista
The importance and urgency to develop strategies for the prevention and promotion of health is closely related to the challenges facing health needs. New areas of confluence of different types of knowledge (such as medicine, psychology, health informatics) need to be integrated to create new instruments to help people in their health objectives.

GAMIFICATION AND E-HEALTH
Maged N. Kamel Boulos
We present the main ingredients for a successful implementation of game mechanics (gamification) in e-health interventions intended for health-related behaviour and lifestyle modifications (e.g., in obesity [diet and exercise] or for smoking cessation), drawing on the best current research evidence in this domain, including mobile game apps.

SELF-REGULATION AND GAMIFICATION

Francisco Miranda Rodrigues

Motivation and self-regulation skills are fundamental to health habits formation and change. Self-regulation depends on self-monitoring of health behaviours and social and cognitive conditions for these behaviours to happen. Combined with new health informatics technologies, Gamification allows a new implementation of self-regulation strategies.

ICT4D - PLATFORM FOR INTERNET-BASED DEPRESSION TREATMENT

Artur Rocha

ICT4D is an innovative platform for the treatment for depressionthatcombinesboth internet and mobile technologies, and face-to-face interventions. First usedduring the ICT4Depression project, thisplatoformwillnow be used to support Comparative EffectivenessResearch (TAU vs blended) in 5countriesperforming RCT in the scope of E-COMPARED.

IS077

BIOLOGICALLY-BASED AND CULTURALLY-BASED VARIETIES OF HUMAN PROSOCIALITY AND MORALITY: SOCIALIZATION AND PERSONALITY MECHANISMS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Convenor   Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Presenters   Darcia Narvaez, University of Notre Dame, South Bend - United States
              Deborah Laible, Lehigh University, Bethlehem - United States
              Laura Padilla-Walker, Brigham Young University, Provo - United States
              Maria Mestre, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
              María Rosario T. de Guzmán, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln - United States

Whereas traditional models emphasized social cognitive influences (e.g., Kohlberg, 1969), more comprehensive models have emerged that account for biological- and cultural-based aspects of moral development. Drawing from evolutionary, temperament, personality, social cognitive, cultural, and socialization models of development, scholars are currently examining the wide range of influences on moral development. Furthermore, these new research efforts adopt paradigms that acknowledge the interactive and dynamic mechanisms of development. The present symposium is designed to present examples of these new research paradigms, and to summarize recent findings that advance our understanding of moral development.

The symposium gathers researchers from a wide range of theoretical perspectives that use diverse methods and study diverse samples. Biological perspectives are exemplified in the research on temperament (Laible and colleagues) and attachment and the evolved developmental niche (Narvaez and colleagues). Cultural and socialization processes are focus of the studies on community building and shared cultural practices in Poland (de Guzman and colleagues), parental socialization practices (Laible and coleagues) and parenting styles (Walker & Carlo). Finally, the work on sympathy, empathy, and perspective taking (Walker & Carlo; Carlo and colleagues) represents social cognitive perspectives. These influences are studied using multiple methods (e.g., multiple reporters, observations, interviews) and in diverse populations (e.g., Poland, U.S., Turkey, Spain). The works represent a wide range of moral outcomes and analytical approaches (e.g., latent growth curve modeling, qualitative, structural equation modeling). Thus, the findings will significantly contribute to richer conceptualizations of moral development and greater understanding of the complex, interplay mechanisms that account for such development.

BAYANIHAN: COMMUNITY BUILDING AMONG FILIPINOS IN POLAND
Maria Rosario T. de Guzman, Carolyn P. Edwards, & Jill Brown
This phenomenological study examines the process of community building within a growing Filipino population in Poland. Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions evoked themes reflecting the roles of religion, helping, cooperation, shared cultural practices, and individual agency in coping with challenges related to migration.

THE EVOLVED DEVELOPMENTAL NICHE AND ITS EFFECTS ON MORALITY IN ADULTS

Darcia Narvaez, Lijuan Wang, Ashley Lawrence, & Ying Cheng
Like other animals, humans evolved intense parenting to optimize offspring development. Studies show evolved practices are related to moral development in young children. Here mediation models based on adult retrospective reports of childhood experience show significant paths from attachment, mental health, moral capacities to moral orientation

LATENT GROWTH CURVE ANALYSIS OF SYMPATHY AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR DURING ADOLESCENCE
Laura Padilla-Walker & Gustavo Carlo
Prosocial development is influenced by a variety of dispositional and relational variables. However, we know little about longitudinal change in prosocial behavior during adolescence. This paper will use latent growth curve modeling to determine whether longitudinal change in sympathy and parental warmth are associated with change in prosocial behavior.

THE LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT, PARENTING, AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S COMFORTING, COOPERATION, HELPING, AND SHARING
Deborah Laible, Gustavo Carlo, Asiye Kumru, & Cara Streit
Mothers of 293 Turkish children completed measures of parenting, temperament and prosocial behavior. Analyses showed induction (age 4) was related to approach (age 6), which predicted prosocial behavior (age 7). Maternal warmth (at 4) was linked with less reactivity (at 6), which predicted more helping, and had direct links with cooperation (at 7).

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PARENTAL USE OF REWARDS, EMPATHY-RELATED TRAITS AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS
Gustavo Carlo, Maria Mestre, Ana Tur-Pocar, Paula Samper, & Natalie Johnson
Examined the relative effects of parents' use of social versus material rewards on adolescents' empathic tendencies and prosocial behaviors in adolescents from Spain and the USA. Discussion will focus on the different roles of social and material rewards in predicting prosocial tendencies.

IS078
EMDR: THEORY, PRACTICE AND RESEARCH APPLICATION IN A MASS DISASTER

F07. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological consequences of natural disasters for individuals, families and communities

Convenor   Elisa Bergonzini, ASL Modena Carpi, Modena - Italy
Presenters   Elisa Bergonzini, ASL Modena Carpi, Modena - Italy
          Isabel Fernandez, Center of Psychotraumatology, Milan - Italy
          Lucia Formenti, Center of Psychotraumatology, Milan – Italy
Discussant   Elisa Bergonzini, ASL Modena Carpi, Modena - Italy

EMDR has demonstrated effectiveness in treating chronic PTSD and old trauma memories, yet early EMDR intervention, specially in mass disasters could be of great interest for prevention and intervention in the field of mental health. EMDR can be part of a comprehensive treatment and can become an elective treatment for people who can be very exposed when a disaster hits a community. The presentations will highlight clinical aspects of using EMDR following recent trauma of great magnitude such as earthquakes or murders of children.

Objectives of the Symposium are numerous. First of all, the authors will show the outcomes of EMDR interventions in different areas, focusing on both natural disasters and social tragical events. These interventions were delivered to the affected population in the aftermath of such catastrophes in order to study the structure and the effectiveness of treatments in the acute phase of trauma.

The authors will describe throughly the development of individual and group treatments and their connections with the reductions of PTSD symptoms. They will present epidemiological data and measured change in post-traumatic stress before and after EMDR. Moreover, the authors will highlight the effectiveness of these interventions in different periods of life, specifically childhood and old age.

Findings of these studies suggest that EMDR treatment is a valid early trauma-focused intervention in case of community disasters: it is not only effective in the process of recovery from trauma but it also facilitates the traumatic episode narrative and the normal process of mourning, thus preventing the development of future emotional deseases. As part of a comprehensive approach, intervening with EMDR has proven to give a significant contribution.

At the end of the Symposium practical guidelines for implementation of EMDR in the acute and chronic phase of trauma after a mass disaster will be provided.

OUTCOMES OF ACUTE PHASE TREATMENTS FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE THAT HIT EMILIA IN 2012
Elisa Bergonzini
On the 20th and 29th of May 2012, Emilia was hit by two major earthquakes of a magnitude 5.9 on the Richter scale. This study shows the outcome of EMDR interventions provided within three months after the events. At the end, considerable attention will be devoted to the results of these interventions on older people (>65).

EMDR WITH CHILDREN INVOLVED IN MASS DISASTER
Isabel Fernandez
EMDR can be an early trauma-focused treatment with children involved in mass disasters. Individual and group sessions can be used for school children seriously exposed to trauma and grief including:

threat to life, loss of friends and siblings, etc. During the presentation the structure of an intervention in the acute phase will be described.

EMDR: OUTCOMES OF GROUP TREATMENTS FOLLOWING COMMUNITY DISASTERS

Lucia Formenti, Maslovaric G., Gilardi T., Mastronardi C., Perilli S., Sacchezin S., Fonticoli E., Luzzi M., Paturzo C.

This study describes the application of EMDR in group as an early trauma-focused intervention with children involved in three different community disasters. Results indicated that after EMDR group treatment children had a lower percentage of post-traumatic symptoms and subjective psychological distress.

IS079
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LEARNING AND REMEMBERING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Convenor   Peter Graf, University of British Columbia, Vancouver - Canada
Presenters   Maria A. Brandimonte , Suor Orsola Benincasa University, Naples - Italy
             Peter Graf, University of British Columbia, Vancouver - Canada
             Wendy Jolliffe, University of Hull, Kingston upon Hull - United Kingdom
             William Hirst , New School for Social Research, New York - United States

Learning and remembering often appear to have a social aspect which is underscored, for example, when students must collaborate in figuring out how to build a web-site or when a married couple attempts to recollect details from their long-ago wedding day.But social learning/remembering is not universally recognized as a valid and distinct phenomenon, or as valuable pedagogic approach; especially in higher education (e.g., college and university), the emphasis is still on solo learning andsocial aspects are frequently regarded as interchangeable with other aids that could be provided to facilitate learning and remembering (e.g., video aids, study guides, different viewpoints).In support of the hypothesis that social, collaborative learning and remembering are more than augmented solo learning/remembering, one contribution to this symposium reports new research on the costs and benefits which can occur in collaborative retrospective remembering. Another contribution focuses on social prospective remembering -- remembering to do something for others -- and shows that this form of memory is affected by both the amount and type of reward associated with successful performance. A third contribution concerns the mindset people engage for interpreting memory failures, and shows that such failures are perceived as particularly serious if they are about the future (i.e., prospective memory failures) andif they impact other people. The final contribution to this symposium focuses on the conditions which are necessary for true collaborative learning, and it uses research to highlight elements which are critical for designing effective teacher education programs and for implementing cooperative learning more generally in higher education.

LONG-TERM SELECTIVE FORGETTING AFTER LISTENING TO SELECTIVE REMEMBERING: A CONSEQUENCE OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING
William Hirst, Martin Fagin & Robert Meksin
Listening to another's recollection of events produces selective memory improvements and selective forgetting. The most definitive study suggests that long-term retention is more likely when interweaved selective remembering and re-exposure trials are distributed than massed. Our research investigated this hypothesis with retention intervals up to a month, and our results highlight both the costs and benefits of collaborative remembering.

EFFECTS OF MATERIAL AND NON-MATERIAL REWARDS ON REMEMBERINGTO DO THINGS FOR OTHERS
Maria A. Brandimonte&Donatella Ferrante
Previous research shows that pro-social prospective memory -- remembering to do something for others -- is impaired by small material rewards. We have recently found that the amount and type of reward have different effects on pro-social prospective memory, on concurrently ongoing activities, and on participants' predictions about future pro-social actions. We hypothesize that reward effects are modulated by conscious or unconscious motivational mechanisms.

MEMORY FAILURES ARE MORE SERIOUS IF THEY ARE ABOUT OTHERS AND ABOUT THE FUTURE
Peter Graf & Michelle Crease Lark
Memory failures are assumed to be interpreted differently if they concern the past (retrospective) rather than the future (prospective). Our research shows differences between retro- and pro-spective memory (e.g., the latter are regarded as being more serious), but only when interpreting failures that occurred in a social context. We use the findings to speculate about the different schemas engaged for interpreting retro- and pro-spective memory failures.

DEVELOPING COOPERATIVE LEARNING PEDAGOGY IN INITIAL TEACHER EDUCATION
Wendy Jolliffe
Cooperative learning - a strategy in which students work in teams to improve their understanding of a subject - presents a variety of challenges. Research shows that training teachers in cooperative learning impacts their understanding, attitudes and classroom practice. I use research findings to identify critical elements in designing effective teacher education programs and for implementing cooperative learning more generally in higher education.

PS080
THE PROFESSIONAL CAREER OF PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE CYBERSPACE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Convenor   Stefano Manzo, Ordine Psicologi Regione Campania; Anima Research Institute,
Naples -   Italy
Presenters   Stefano Manzo, Ordine Psicologi Regione Campania; Anima Research Institute,
Naples -   Italy
                Anna Cannata, Anima Research Institute, Naples - Italy
                Christiane Eichenberg, Sigmund Freud University, Vienna - Austria
                Alessandro Calderoni, Psymind; Fatebenefratelli Hospital, Milan - Italy
Discussant   Antonella Bozzaotra, Campania Region Psychologists Association, Naples - Italy

The wide diffusion of new communication technologies, empowered by the use of the web, is changing the traditional modalities of working, of dealing with commercial exchanges, of offering services, of socializing. Structures, institutions, services and performances are undergoing the inescapable processes of deconstruction and digitizing, and are urged to the use of the cyberspace; people search for information concerning psychological care, health and wellbeing; services and professional performances are offered directly online. As a consequence, the professionals of the psychological sectors are urged to adapt and supply their psychological interventions according to this new dimension.

But, notwithstanding the advantages, those technologies entail some levels of criticality. Both clients and professionals feel that, added to the fear for a subversion of our traditional relationships, it is the confusion and uncertainty given by a chaotic and unregulated offer for both services and performances, and involving the efficiency and dependability of the psychological interventions.

All this aspects have produced two opposite effects: either an uncritical acceptance of logics, procedures, and instruments which do not belong to the psychological profession, or the total refuse of the new technologies. In the meantime, there has not been occasion to reflect and analyse the relationship among the conveniences offered by the new communication technologies and the psychological processes they involve. On the contrary, we consider it is necessary to regain the specificity of our profession, by reflecting on shape and content it could assume inside this new context.

The present symposium is aimed at reinforcing and integrating those researches aimed at exploring the state-of-the-art of the online psychological interventions. More in details, we will present the results of our researches in: drawing an updated map of the online psychological services offered in Italy; analysing the representations that psychologists have of the online psychological interventions; conducting an inquiry on the expectations of the "clients" on the psychological services; studying the effects of a psychological service offered to "native digit" generations.

Our researches start by drawing a conceptual map of the reality of the psychological interventions in the cyberspace, reporting limits and potentialities of these new forms of intervention. It would then focus on identifying general principles able to guarantee the high quality and competency of the professionals of the psychological sector; drawing guidelines, clear and coherent with the ethics of the profession, addressed to both the government decision-makers and our committee; identifying possible perspectives for the future of our profession.

THE PROFILE OF A PROFESSIONAL IN THE CYBERSPACE; A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY AMONG PSYCHOLOGISTS OF THE CAMPANIA REGION

Stefano Manzo

He will present an inquiry conduced among psychologists of the Campania Region, collecting the different opinions and expectations on the online psychological intervention: who is already working online, who would like to, who would never do it.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES INTO THE CYBERSPACE; A FIRST CENSUS ON THE SERVICES OFFERED IN ITALY

Anna Cannata

She will present the results of a survey censing the psychological services offered in the cyberspace inside the Italian territory, aimed at identify their typologies, characteristics and peculiarities, main strength and weak points.

THE INTERNET AS A MENTAL HEALTH ADVISOR IN GERMANY – RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY

Christiane Eichenberg

The internet constitutes a popular source of health information. However, the use of the internet and other modern media in the domain of mental health remains widely unclear. This study aimed at exploring the readiness for seeking information online and making use of online counseling and media-assisted psychotherapy.

ZHENG, THE FIRST ITALIAN FACEBOOK-BASED ON LINE HELP FOR TEENS: PROJECT, MODEL, OUTCOME

Alessandro Calderoni

Zheng was born in 2010 as the first public and free Italian service for psychological help aimed at teenagers on Facebook. In the first year of its history, Zheng scored almost 900 teen users, more than 500 chat, and 300 email. In 2014 it still works and it's a model for other services.

PS081
THE PSYCHOBIOLOGY OF STRESS

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

Convenor   Michael Smith, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne - United Kingdom
Presenters   Mark Wetherell, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne - United Kingdom
                Angela Clow, University of Westminster, London - United Kingdom
                Michael Smith, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne - United Kingdom
                Sarita Robinson, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire - United
Kingdom
Discussant   Angela Clow, University of Westminster, London - United Kingdom

This symposium will be presented by members of the British Psychological Society (BPS) Psychobiology Section with expertise in the psychobiology of stress. Each speaker leads a research programme, collectively investigating i) the basal functioning and reactivity of endocrine and cardiovascular parameters relating to stress, ii) psychosocial factors which may impact upon functioning of these endocrine and cardiovascular systems and iii) the role of these systems in mediating such outcomes as health and cognitive performance. The first talk will consider the effect of anticipation on the release of the stress hormone cortisol, and will suggest that this may be a mechanism by which the individual prepares biologically for forthcoming demand. The following talks will consider the role of individual differences in modifying the psychobiological response to stress. The second talk will suggest that insecure anxious attachment style is associated with an increased cortisol response to psychosocial stress. The third talk will demonstrate that Type D (distressed) personality is associated with a blunted cardiovascular response to stress, and will consider whether dysregulation of the HPA axis in this group of individuals may explain the increased physical health symptoms associated with Type D personality. The final talk will discuss the impact of facing life-threatening, stressful situations on cognitive performance. Taken together, the symposium aims to consider the role of psychobiological stress reactivity, and basal functioning of psychobiological stress systems on health, wellbeing and cognition, as well as inter-individual differences which may be involved in dysregulating psychobiological stress pathways and stress reactivity. From an applied perspective, it is important to identify the health and cognitive implications of a dysregulated stress response so that targeted interventions can be developed. The symposium is supported by the BPS Psychobiology Section.

ASSESSING THE PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN THE ANTICIPATION OF STRESS
Mark Wetherell
Cortisol is increased during stress. The anticipation of stress also leads to increased secretion and may prepare the individual for forthcoming demand. We have assessed the impact of a range of manipulated stressors on diurnal cortisol rhythm.

INSECURE ANXIOUS ATTACHMENT STYLE PREDICTS AN ENHANCED CORTISOL RESPONSE TO GROUP STRESS
Angela Clow

Anxious attachment style is associated with poor health but links with stress reactivity are not clear. Using the TSST for groups we show increased HPA axis activation and sustained perceived stress compared to secure and avoidant attachment style.

TYPE D (DISTRESSED) PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL STRESS REACTIVITY
Michael Smith
This talk will present a series of studies in which we have been investigating the relationship between Type D (distressed) personality and i) cardiovascular responses to stress, and ii) basal secretion of the stress hormone cortisol.

THE PSYCHOBIOLOGY OF FACING LIFE THREATING SITUATIONS – THE IMPACT ON COGNITION
Sarita Robinson
This paper will outline a series of studies undertaken to examine the impact of acute stress on cognition. The paper will also consider the effects of individual differences and nutritional interventions on trauma resilience.

PS082
UNDERLYING MECHANISMS OF EXTERNALIZING AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENCE

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

Convenor	Kirsten Smeets, Karakter Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Nijmegen - Netherlands
Presenters	Kirsten Smeets, Karakter Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Nijmegen - Netherlands
	Mireille Bakker, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Nijmegen - Netherlands
	Jennifer Richards, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Nijmegen - Netherlands
	Anoek Oerlemans, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Nijmegen - Netherlands
Discussant	Floor Scheepers, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, Utrecht - Netherlands

Developmental disorders are often characterized by externalizing and social behaviour problems. Maladaptive aggression and antisocial behaviours are reported in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorders (ODD), and conduct disorders (CD). Lack of empathy, poorer emotion recognition, and impaired prosocial behaviour is often reported in autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and CD. There is a need for information on multiple aspects of the origins in these affected behaviours. Examining causal mechanisms for externalizing and social behaviour problems has been difficult, partly because of the large within-disorder and between-disorder heterogeneity of these behaviours (e.g. one person with emotion recognition problems might develop conduct problems, whereas the other person develops autistic problems or no problematic behaviour). This symposium integrates novel insights into the underpinnings of social behaviour problems and related traits (e.g. autistic spectrum traits, attention deficits and hyperactivity problems, oppositional behaviour problems and delinquent or conduct problems) using a complementary array of research designs and methodological approaches (gene-environment interactions and parenting effects, psychobiological markers, and person-cantered research).

CAN PROACTIVE AND REACTIVE AGGRESSION BE DISTINGUISHED AS DIFFERENT SUBTYPES OF AGGRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS? A VARIABLE- AND PERSON-BASED APPROACH
Kirsten Smeets
Literature is inconsistent as to whether proactive and reactive aggression can be separated or not. The aim of this study was to examine the possible distinction of proactive and reactive aggression and determine the underlying behavioural profiles. Results show that proactive and reactive aggression can be distinguished, however proactive aggression does not seem to occur in the absence of reactive aggression. Furthermore, reactive aggression seems to encompass a form of internal frustration and external provocation. Contrary to previous studies, aggression factors and classes were not differentially associated with other mental health problems and mainly driven by overall severity rather than subtype of aggression.

THE ROLE OF TESTOSTERONE, CORTISOL AND OXYTOCINE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS
Mireille Bakker
This research is focused on hormonal values within a sample of children and adolescents with disruptive behaviour disorders (DBD). High values of testosterone are connected to a decrease in

empathic skills, which in turn is connected to aggression or antisocial behaviour. In contrast, it is proposed that cortisol has a modulating effect on this. In addition, since both empathy and oxytocine are connected to social functioning there may be a role for oxytocine on empathic processes. Outcomes are explored within different subtypes of aggression and level of callous unemotional traits.

ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOURAL AND NEURAL REWARD PROCESSING: A TEST OF THE DIFFERENTIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY THEORY
Jennifer Richards
While extremes in reward sensitivity can lead to maladaptive behaviour, little is known about its genetic and environmental background. To improve our understanding of individual differences in reward sensitivity, we tested the differential susceptibility theory, which states that individuals carrying plasticity gene variants will be more disadvantaged in negative, but more advantaged in positive environments. Behavioural and neural responses to rewards were assessed during a monetary incentive delay (MID) task in adolescents with and without Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). We found evidence for differential genetic susceptibility toward positive social environments for both behavioural and striatal reward sensitivity. Evidence was also found in favor of cumulative genetic plasticity toward negative environmental effects for general task performance.

LONGITUDINAL, RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER TRAITS AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENCE. THE TRAILS STUDY
Anoek Oerlemans
Disorders on the autism spectrum (ASDs), or autistic traits, have been associated with deficits in prosocial behaviour. The current study investigates the longitudinal relationships between autistic traits and prosocial behaviour in early to late adolescence. Results show that ASD and prosocial traits were fairly stable over time. In addition, small cross-lagged effects indicate that worse prosocial behaviour predicts poorer ASD outcomes (i.e. more traits) at a subsequent time-point, and vice versa.

PS083
ATTITUDES TOWARD SAME-SEX MARRIAGE AND GAY/LESBIAN PARENTING ACROSS EUROPE

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

Convenor   Salvatore D'Amore, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Presenters   Salvatore D'Amore, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
              Marta Evelia Aparicio-García, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
              Marta Dora, Jagiellonian University, Krakow - Poland
              Klio Geroulanou, New York College, Athens - Greece
Discussant   Roberto Baiocco, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

The legality of same-sex marriage (SSM) and gay or lesbian parenting (GLP) has been an object of controversy in many European countries. Besides these important civil and legal recognitions, how attitudes toward SSM and GLP are changing is an important question not only for psychologists but for the formation of public policy and for political decisions as well. Previous research has only shown the correlated variables of positive and negative attitudes toward SSM. No European research has studied correlates of positive and negative attitudes towards SSM and GLP. In the framework of this symposium we will present results coming from a huge cross-national research comparing heterosexual's attitudes of 18000 students across 7 European countries (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Spain).

The sample involved between 300 and 1000 participants for each participant country. Half of the sample involved heterosexual females and the other half heterosexual males. All participants were from 18 to 25 years old. Up to one-third of the students from each country were to be from the Social Sciences, but at least two-thirds of all participants must come from others faculties. The survey questions were administered anonymously online through the internet. and with encryption to ensure complete security of the data gathered. This research is important in order to gauge what attitudes are prevalent in the selected countries and also to understand the sources of resistance to the quest for same-sex marriage and lesbian/gay parenting rights. After this first presentation, results from three contrasted countries (Greece, Poland and Spain) in term of civil rights and socio-political situation will be presented. The findings of these cross-national and national studies may be important not only for scholars but also for the formation of public policy to enhance the well-being of lesbian and gay populations across Europe.

ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES AND PARENTS IN SPAIN
Marta Evelia Aparicio-García, Béatriz Fernández-Castilla
The results show that two variables are really important when predicting a greater support toward homosexuals: political ideology and importance of religion. Having contact with homosexuals and specially being satisfied with emerge as key factors in predicting support from same-sex marriage, homosexual parenting and positive attitudes toward them

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAME SEX MARRIAGE AND GAY AND LESBIAN PARENTING AMONG GREEK STUDENTS
Klio Geroulanou

This presentation will focus on the Greek sample's results, particularities, and implications. Main findings indicate that male gender, religiosity and political conservatism are most related to negative attitudes towards homosexuality, same sex marriage and parenting. Other correlates to these variables will also be discussed in detail

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAME-SEX MARRIAGE AND PARENTING IN POLAND
Marta Dora, Magda Mijas
Despite ongoing social changes resulting in broadening the definition of family, same-sex marriage and lesbian or gay parenting are objects of controversy in many European countries, with Poland taking lead. The analysis of over 660 surveys has shown a great homogeneity of the sample with gender and religiosity as main predictors of the attitudes.

ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY AND LESBIAN MARRIAGE AND PARENTING ACROSS SEVEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Salvatore D'Amore, Robert-Jay Green, Katie Katuzny, Thèrese Scali, Roberto Baiocco, Olivier Vecho, Pedro Alexandre Nuno da Costa, Magdalena Mijas, Marta Evelia Aparicio, Klio Geroulanou
This study (N=13,373) shows that attitudes toward same-sex marriage and gay and lesbian parenting across seven European countries are associated with participant's country of residence, sex, number of LGBT people in social network, religiosity, belief in traditional gender roles, and satisfaction in social relationships with LGBT people.

PS084
A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO ORGANIZATIONS: IMPACT OF POSITIVE ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR ON WELL-BEING AT WORK

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Convenors   Ranjeet Nambudiri, Indian Institute of Management Indore, Prabandh Shikhar - India
             Papri Nath, Indian Institute of Management Trichy, Tiruchirappalli - India
Presenters   Ranjeet Nambudiri, Indian Institute of Management Indore, Prabandh Shikhar - India
             Papri Nath, Indian Institute of Management Trichy, Tiruchirappalli - India
             Marshall Valencia, University of Nottingham, Selangor Darul Ehsan - Malaysia
             Belén Mesurado, National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Buenos Aires - Argentina
             Abhishek Totawar, Indian Institute of Management Trichy, Tiruchirappalli - India

Since decades, OB scholars have focused on exploring negative behaviour at workplace, such as burnout, depersonalization, and absenteeism. Recent evidences, however, lay emphasis on the effects of positive (proactive) organizational behaviour like positive emotions, flow, hope, and optimism.

This new perspective of 'positive organizational behaviour' (Luthans, 2002) argues that it is very unlikely that presence of same factor will lead to satisfaction and absence to dissatisfaction.

Therefore, it is essential to explore positive (proactive) organizational behaviour distinctly, instead of considering it opposite to negative organizational behaviour. This may contribute as an alternative to the traditional reactive approach of studying behaviour in an organizational context. Several POB studies show that studying positive organizational behaviour gives a comprehensive understanding of the variance in organizational outcomes (Bakker & Schaufeli, 2008).

The primary objective of this symposium is to integrate some recent work on positive organizational behaviour from different contexts. The four studies presented in this symposium, carried out in three different geographical locations, tested through experimental and survey designs, highlight the significance of positive organizational behaviour. Holistically, they explain how employees can become more proactive, energetic, dedicated, and absorbed by their work. The discussion triggered by this symposium will aim at developing a holistic understanding of the place where we work and live by focusing both on reactive and positive aspects of it.

The proposed symposium serves to achieve two objectives. First, we highlight the impact of positive organizational behaviour at employee and organizational level. Second, we integrate the findings and propose a framework for future research.

JOB CRAFTING PREDICTS WORK ENGAGEMENT: THE MODERATING ROLE OF WELL-BEING AND EXTRAVERSION
Marshall Valencia
Findings from a Malaysian sample indicates that positive job crafting-engagement link is more enhanced when negative affect is high; and when low flourishing combines with high extraversion. Implications on how low well-being can be harnessed to stimulate employee engagement are discussed.

DOES FEELING POSITIVE CONTRIBUTES TO WELL BEING AT WORK?

Papri Nath

A study on 511 Indian school teachers shows that positive experiences at work predict greater well being through building psychological resilience. Moreover, structural equations reveal that emotional intelligence moderates the impact of positive emotions on psychological resilience. The study has implications in designing human resource development programs.

THE RELATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL WITH FLOW AND ENGAGEMENT IN ARGENTINEAN EMPLOYEES

Belén Mesurado

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the Big Five factors of personality and Psychological Capital with flow and engagement in Argentinean employees.

The results of SEM showed that the theoretical model fit the data very well. The role of personality and capital psychology in the prediction of flow and engagement in work setting is discussed.

MOOD AND SELF-EFFICACY: HEDONIC AND UTILITARIAN MOTIVATION AS MODERATORS

Abhishek Totawar, Ranjeet Nambudiri

A four-quadrant framework is developed and tested to examine the causal influence of mood on self-efficacy with hedonic and utilitarian motivation moderating this relationship. A quasiexperimental design is followed with three mood states experimentally induced across six groups. Results and implications are discussed in the organizational context.

FRAMEWORK FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Ranjeet Nambudiri

We conclude this symposium by synthesizing findings from the four studies. It is expected that such synthesis and integration will provide useful guidelines for future research in the arena of POB.

PS085
IMPROVING SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE UNITED NATION AGENDA BEYOND 2015

D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility

Convenor   Pamela Bernabei, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, Rome - Italy
Presenters   Pamela Bernabei, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, Rome - Italy
              Veronica Odintsova, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
              Gabriella Palumbo, Italian National Health Institute, Rome - Italy
              Margherita Carotenuto, AEO, Unit of sustainable development and training, Milan - Italy
Discussant   Marina Capasso, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

Looking beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nation (UN) sustainable development agenda for the period after 2015 is addressing new challenges facing people and planet: improving economic and social well-being while protecting the environment, and address issues including growth, equality, peace and security, governance and human rights. It must constitute global transformational change for people and planet, with common, shared responsibilities for all countries, recognizing that countries have different capabilities. The goal is "simple but daunting - prosperity and dignity for all in a world where humankind lives in harmony with nature".

So, if responsibility and reciprocity are in synergy, can people and the planet live together happily? And, when arguing about 'sustainable human relations', 'social responsibility', organizations and sustainability are we discussing about theory or practice? The aim of the Symposium is to try to give answers to this challenge. The speakers, all involved in various committees and working groups that address global problems, will describe the activities and the realization for the implementation of the MDGs in regional areas of Europe and Russian Federation: from poor and abandoned places to sustainable ecobiological projects and centres of humanistic art and culture. In particular, the responsibility of young university students, involved in the projects, to achieve goals 2 (i.e. achieving universal primary education), 7 (i.e. ensuring environmental sustainability), 8 (i.e. global partnership for development) will be highlighted. Thus, projects that place human being at the centre of sustainable development: education, civilization, which then bear the result of economic prosperity and psychological well-being. Finally the results concerning "Civilization in progress, through cultural diversity and MDGs achievement" (under the high level segment of the Economic and Social Council of UN) will be discussed.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR ALL MANKIND
Pamela Bernabei
Cultural barrier has been the most difficult to manage. This is why the focus of the paper is on the state of art on tools for training young people and entrepreneurship with its additional components of corporate social responsibility (CSR).

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
Veronika Odintsova
To promote environmental education and social responsibility, the faculty of psychology of St. Petersburg University is running training courses on interaction between physical space and person-friendly environment. Results are discussed.

CIVILIZATIONS IN PROGRESS AND LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Gabriella Palumbo
Results of programme "Civilization in progress, through cultural diversity and MDGs achievement" (at Lizori, under the high level segment of ECOSOC of UN) and its restoration as an ecobiological sustainable development pilot example is discussed.

THE REAL HUMAN CULTURE AS GUARANTEE OF CULTURAL DIVERSITIES AND SUSTAINABILITY
Margherita Carotenuto
Beyond many differences between cultures, civilizations, forms of society, there is a common foundation.
This "common denominator" can be identified and described to evolve healthy individuals and sustainable coexistence forms.

PS086
LESBIAN AND GAY PARENTS IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT: "WHAT THEY THINK WE ARE. WHAT WE ACTUALLY ARE"

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

Convenor	Nicola Nardelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Presenters	Roberto Baiocco, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
	Paolo Roberto Pagone, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
	Marina Miscioscia, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
	Victor Figueroa, University of London, London - United Kingdom
Discussant	Vittorio Lingiardi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

Studies regarding parenting by lesbians and gay men belong to a branch of research started about 40 years ago. Several studies have investigated the parental capability of lesbians and gay men and the consequent development of their children. Research has mostly focused on lesbian mothers that have conceived during previous opposite-sex relationships. In addition, there are studies about biological gay fathers, gay and lesbian couples with adoptive children, and children born via medically assisted procreation (MAP; i.e., surrogacy or insemination by donor). There have been various foci of research, but two macro-categories can be noticed: on the one hand, there are studies about differences and similarities between the parental skills of opposite-sex parents and same-sex parents; on the other hand, there are studies about the outcome of children raised by lesbian and gay parents referring to the sexual, social, psychological, and cognitive development compared with peers from heterosexual parents. Overall, results demonstrated how lesbians and gay men could be good parents in child rearing, caregiving ability, division of labour, and parental skills. Simultaneously, researchers studied the other side of the coin: the discriminatory social context in which lesbian and gay parents and their children live (or even the desire of lesbians and gay men to become parents). The legal standards concerning same-sex marriage and the opportunity for gay men and lesbians to raise children differ within the European legal scenario. Nevertheless, lesbians and gay men have to face prejudices perpetuated against them, not only as citizens but also as parents, regardless of the State they live in.
What are the attitudes towards lesbian and gay parents, and the wellbeing of their children? How can we prevent the prejudices against them? What are the challenges addressed by them? The aim of this symposium is to contribute to answering these important questions, presenting four studies that have used qualitative and quantitative methods. Hereupon, we want to merge these two distinct themes to provide a rounded overview of a concern that restricts specific people's civil rights because of their sexual orientation.

ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY AND LESBIAN COUPLES AND PARENTS IN ITALY
Roberto Baiocco, Salvatore D'Amore, Robert-Jay Green, S. Ioverno, S. Mazzoni, Vittorio Lingiardi
This study aims at examining the correlated variables of positive and negative attitudes toward same-sex marriage and parenting in Italy where LGBT having different recognition levels about their civil and parental rights.

REDUCING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LESBIANS AND GAY MEN AS PARENTS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT PREJUDICE
Paolo Roberto Pagone, Nicola Nardelli, Roberto Baiocco, S. Ioverno, A. Simonelli, Vittorio Lingiardi

Aim of this study is to evaluate reduction of negative attitudes towards lesbian and gay parents among university students through teaching. Both implicit and explicit prejudice are assessed.

COPARENTING ACROSS TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD IN LESBIAN-HEADED FAMILIES: TWO CASE STUDIES

Marina Miscioscia, A. Simonelli, J.M. Gauthier

In this presentation we observe coparenting across the transition to parenthood in two lesbian-headed families. Coparenting will be assessed by using the Lausanne Trilogue Play approach at time 1 (during pregnancy) and time 2 (3 months after birth).

THE IDENTITY LIFE COURSE OF CHILEAN LESBIAN WOMEN BECOMING MOTHERS FROM HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

Victor Figueroa, F. Tasker

Lesbian mothers living in Latino countries encounter different challenges due to the traditional expectations for parenting and family formation of their societies. This study explored the coming out process of 13 lesbian mothers living in Chile.

PS087

RESILIENCE ACROSS CULTURES: USE OF THE DEVEREUX EARLY CHILDHOOD ASSESSMENT FOR PRESCHOOLERS AND DEVEREUX STUDENT STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT IN PROMOTING RESILIENCE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Jack A. Naglieri, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Devereux Center for
Resilient   Children, Villanova - United States
Presenters   Ignazio Ardizzone, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
            Francesca Santoro, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
            Sara Panunzi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
            Serena Galosi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
            David-Jan Punt, Hogrefe Uitgevers, Amsterdam - Netherlands
            Matteo Ciancaleoni, Hogrefe Editore, Florence - Italy

The evaluation of factors related to resilience has become a key component to the positive psychology movement, sometimes referred to as Social Emotional Learning (SEL) in the United States. SEL skills are substantially developed through social learning contexts and theoretically linked to the frontal lobes. Measurement of SEL skills is essential if psychologists and educators are to ensure the development of healthy social-emotional skills. This session will begin with a description of the Devereux Early Childhood Assessment for Preschoolers (DECAP2) and the Devereux Student strengths Assessment (DESSA) published in the U.S. This will include the theoretical rationale for the scales, their psychometric qualities, and application of these rating scales for promoting resilience. Next, the research on the two versions that have been developed in the Netherlands and Italy will be described. Finally, application of these tools for the promotion of resilience in clinical practice will be provided.

ADAPTATION OF DESSA QUESTIONNAIRE: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY
David-Jan Punt, Matteo Ciancaleoni
The DESSA is an USA questionnaire adapted in the Netherlands and Italy. The aim of the study was to assess the cross-cultural differences of the test across these countries. It was administered to parents and teachers to evaluate both versions.

PROMOTING RESILIENCE: DESSA AND DECA -P2 IN ACTION
Ignazio Ardizzone, Francesca Santoro, Sara Panunzi, Serena Galosi
The authors through clinical examples show the effectiveness of Devereux Early Childhood Assessment for Preschoolers second Edition and the Devereux Student strengths Assessment-K-8th Grade in Promoting resilience and preventing child and adolescent psychopathology. The authors also stress the potential of the two tests in giving information on the normal and pathological development of personality highlighting an additional and useful of DESSA and DECA in the study of precursors of personality disorders.

PS088
ENHANCING SPATIAL ABILITIES THROUGH MOTOR PRACTICE

A12. General Issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Convenor   Angelica Moè, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Presenters   Wenke Möhring, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland
              Petra Jansen, University of Regensburg, Regensburg - Germany
              Francesca Pazzaglia, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
              Jérôme Clerc, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Discussant   Attilio Carraro, University of Padova, Padua - Italy

The ability to rotate 3-D objects in the space is fundamental when performing many everyday tasks such as finding one's way in a new environment, finding the shortest way to reach a place, as well as succeeding in learning many academic subjects ranging from geometry to physics or chemistry to the extent that it predicts the choice of STEM careers and professions (Wai, Lubinski, & Benbow, 2009).
Until now research has outlined that a) many biological, cultural, motivational, and experiential factors influence the ability to rotate correctly and fast, b) men outperform women in mental rotation (e.g., Halpern et al., 2007). There is also evidence that the ability to mentally rotate objects can be improved in many ways ranging from playing action video-games, solving mental rotation items or sketching 3-D objects, engaging in spatial tasks, being included in an academic program which involves spatial manipulations or representation, reducing stereotype threats, attributing performance to effort (e.g., Uttal et al., 2013).
This symposium will focus on a way of improving mental rotation abilities: motor practice.
The beneficial effects of motor experiences, manipulation of objects, sports practice, dance, and physical activities on mental rotation ability will be presented through studies conducted in four different European countries focusing on populations ranging from 6 months to adulthood.
These activities involving motor practice performed over the years would result in a sort of long-lasting and continuous training of overall spatial abilities and mental rotation, in particular, which could have beneficial effects on both cognitive performance (mainly the ability to represent and manipulate objects) and health (overall beneficial effects of physical activity). Factors such as expertise, involvement, characteristics of the motor experience provided will be considered.
The discussion will focus on the role of the mental representation of movement in the development of mental rotation abilities in both genders, and on the motivational aspects which could favour the engagement in activities which boost mental rotation and spatial thinking.

EARLY EFFECTS OF MOTOR EXPERIENCE ON INFANT'S MENTAL ROTATION
Wenke Möhring, Andrea Frick
The role of motor experience for infants' mental rotation ability was investigated using the violation-of-expectation paradigm. At 6 months of age, infant's mental rotation performance was improved by prior manual experience, at 8-10 months performance was correlated to motor experience.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MENTAL ROTATION PERFORMANCE IN SECOND GRADERS AFTER LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM CREATIVE DANCE TRAINING
Petra Jansen

Two studies examined the beneficial effects of dance training. An increase in performance in mental rotation was observed after five weeks of dance lessons and even after one lesson, but not after normal physical education lessons.

EFFECTS OF EXPERTISE IN MENTAL ROTATION PERFORMANCE
Francesca Pazzaglia, Angelica Moè, Beatrice Benelli
Studies outlining the effects of expertise in adults practicing sports or physical activities at a regular basis will be presented. Research showing that professionals perform better in mental rotation than beginners, and that gender differences maintain but reduce with increasing practice will be discussed.

STRATEGIES WHICH ENABLES TRANSFER OF MOTOR PRACTICE INTO COGNITIVE ABILITIES
Jérôme Clerc
I will resume my past research showing positive effects of motor practice on cognitive abilities, including mental rotation and memory for order. I will stress the need of considering individual strategies people make use of when transferring motor practice to non-motor cognitive tasks.

PS089
PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAGE IN MASS EMERGENCIES: GOALS, CRITERIA, ENACTMENT METHODS

F07. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological consequences of natural disasters for individuals, families and communities

Convenor	Michele Cusano, SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy
Presenters	Angelo Napoli, LUMSA University Rome; SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy
	Isabella Cinquegrana, SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy
	Anna Palumbo, SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy
	Michele Cusano, SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy
Discussant	Michele Cusano, SIPEM Società Scientifica (Italian Emergency Psychological Society), Rome - Italy

In order to introduce the concept of psychological triage, it's important to consider that it represents the first instance of welcoming and evaluation of the patients on the basis of precise criteria that make it possible to establish a priority of intervention. We can basically say that psychological triage is a first-welcoming and first-evaluation intervention for the victims of the event, in which, through a receptive-evaluative-decisional process based on pre-defined criteria, we welcome the person, evaluate their need for psychological help, identify how postponable the treatment is and determine the person's access to psychological care assigning them to a specific priority class. The higher the class, the more timely the treatment is going to be. Psychological triage - therefore - is an act, or more specifically a receptive-evaluative-decisional process, enacted through pre-established criteria and methods, articulated in sequential well defined phases:
a) reception
b) recognition of signs and symptoms
c) attribution of a priority code

On a practical and concrete level, we can say that psychological triage is the process through which we can assess the urgency for a specific subject to receive and perceive psychological sustainment in that precise moment.
It should be noted that the psychological triage should not be considered an act or a psychodiagnostic process. The psychological triage tends to evaluate whether there is need for psychological support and how urgent. The psychodiagnostic, instead, tends to describe traits and mechanism of psychic functioning. The psychodiagnostic aims to establish a framework psychic, the psychological triage is intended to protect the psychological status of person.

GOALS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAGE
Angelo Napoli
Psychological triage tends to evaluate the need for psychological care and the urgency of it, using standardized criteria and procedures that are shared and uniform.

Starting with psychological reactions to critical events and addressing issues related to the assessment of psychological impact, the presentation will focus on goals, procedures and tools of psychological triage.

THE NEED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAGE INTERVENTION
Anna Palumbo

Studying, experimenting and enacting the process of psychological triage is the only way to distinguish, in situations of mass emergency, between the victims who need immediate psychological care and those for which treatment can be postponed.

CRITERIA FOR THE THE ENACTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAGE
Isabella Cinquegrana

Psychological triage is enacted through the use of criteria on the basis of which operators assigns subjects to treatment classes. Such priority classes are: low priority (PSI 1), medium priority (PSI 2), high priority (PSI 3).

ADMINISTERING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRIAGE FORM
Michele Cusano

The psychological triage form is to be considered a rapid and effective instrument for the retrieval of all necessary information, the assessment of the subject's need for psychological care and the preservation and study of all collected information. Therefore, particular importance is due to the properly filling the form and interpreting the elements that constitute it.

PS090
ISSUES AND POSSIBILITIES OF MORAL ACTING RESEARCH

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Convenor   Marek Preiss, University of New York, Prague - Czech Republic
Presenters   Iva Stuchlíková, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice - Czech Republic
                  Marek Preiss, University of New York, Prague - Czech Republic
                  Tereza Příhodová, Prague Psychiatric Center; National Institute of Mental Health,
Prague -   María Luisa Vecina, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
                  Alena Nohavová, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice - Czech Republic

The moral acting is a various concept, which may be studied through many approaches. Authors of the symposium try to point out, define and account for some of these approaches. The main objective of the symposium is a broader interdisciplinary reflection on moral acting, focusing on psychological, clinical and philosophical perspective. We present findings from the ethical perspectives using different populations and settings, university students and healthy subjects. Our focus carries from philosophy over to measuring honesty and cheating; moral emotions, moral reasoning and ethics of university students; coping strategies for academic dishonesty; and measuring honesty.
Nonetheless, the assumption of a shared meaning of academic cheating is not usually verified and it may introduce an extra measurement error, especially when items are decontextualized. The anchoring vignettes methods may help to solve the problem by letting respondents evaluate both their situations, as well as hypothetical situations happening to other people (anchoring vignette).
Like a moral vignette or dilemmas we could use for the research of morality an event that actually happened. Consequently, we considered measuring morality through the responsibility for the plane crash of Malaysian Boeing 777 on July 17th,2014. Using this approach we usually assess someone's morality by knowing just his behavior. Majority of psychological research about morality/ethical dilemmas, uses information about behavior as the most common type of assessment. However, the latest research also underlined the role of emotions in morality, apart from the cognitive area. In conclusion, with this study we would like to start the reflection concerning the impact of different types of information about others on our subjective image of their morality. Aside from events we may show an interest in prevalent social problem. We may emphasize a family violence, the problem that has been traditionally treated as a gender-related issue.
Many of these moral terms seem to be linked under the umbrella of the moral integrity notion. The development and use of integrity testing has substantially risen in the recent years. This phenomenon occurred thanks to the increased numbers of dishonest behaviors across academia, as well as across variety of working environments, where employers more often reach out to these instruments to screen their potential future employees.
Because the subject of research is morality, we often face the issue that is usually called the validity problem. We found that involved subjects have a tendency to follow and interpret moral stories too much unlikely. These differences then affect and set up subject to answer questionnaires in a random and confused manner. In order to find out why this occurs, we need to examine morality in a more fundamental way.

STUDENTS' MORAL EMOTIONS AND THE EVALUATION OF ACADEMIC CHEATING/DECEPTION SITUATIONS – THE ADVANTAGE OF ANCHORING VIGNETTES

Iva Stuchlíková, Jana Vrbová
The paper deals with the process of developing vignettes that help to place moral emotions into appropriate context with in the academic environment. We started with a survey assessing particular situations in which the students felt moral emotions.

PLANE CRASH OF MALAYSIAN BOEING 777 – ASSESSMENT OF OFFENDER'S MORALITY
Marek Preiss, Mariola Paruzel-Czachura, MichałBrol, Tereza Příhodová, David Krámský, María Luisa Vecina, Fei Cheng
The aim of our presentation is to introduce our research connected with the assessment of morality of a person (group) responsible for the plane crash of Malaysian Boeing 777 on July 17th, 2014. In our research we used the three aspects model in the sphere of morality: behavior, emotions and views.

INTRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL AND NEWLY DEVELOPED INTEGRITY MEASURE
Tereza Příhodová, Marek Preiss, David Krámský, Lenka Krámská
The presented pilot study and standardization study introduces an original measure of integrity. In this work, there are two poles standing against each other, one being integrity, as a complex construct encountering more than a traditional concept of honesty and on the other side counter productive work behavior, as a behavior harming the employer.

SACREDNESS OF THE FIVE MORAL FOUNDATIONS IN MEN IN COURT-MANDATED PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR ABUSING THEIR PARTNERS
María Luisa Vecina, Daniela Marzana, Mariola Paruzel-Czachura
Intimate partner violence constitutes a serious social problem that has traditionally been treated as a gender-related issue or as one aspect of the larger issue of family violence. This characterization is compatible with the assumption that a sacred moral world is threatened by reality, which may be associated with violent defensive reactions.

VALIDITY PROBLEM OF MORAL REASONING TEST IN REGARDS TO THE THEORY OF ONE/THIRD PERSPECTIVE
Alena Nohavová, David Krámský
As a major aspect of moral reasoning the paper finds the engagement and the involvement to interpret the moral issues either from the one person perspective or the third person perspective, as well as the theory of psychical distance. Consequently, the paper tries to account for these perspective issues in line with the Kohlberg's theory.

PS091

NEW DIRECTION OF SELF-CONTROL (AS A JIKO-CONTROL) OF DOHSA-HOU (JAPANESE ORIGINAL PSYCHOTHERAPY USING BODY-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE)

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Convenor	Yutaka Haramaki, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima - Japan
Presenters	Osamu Imura, Osaka University, Osaka - Japan
	Eiji Ozawa, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima - Japan
	Airi Zamami, Nagasaki Junior College, Nagasaki - Japan
	Yutaka Haramaki, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima - Japan
Discussant	Susumu Harizuka, Nakamura Gakuen University, Fukuoka - Japan

A Japanese psycho-therapeutic method "Dohsa-Hou" has been developed for more than 45years in Japan. Initially, the method has been developed for the people with cerebral palsy to improve their bodily movements by Professor Gosaku Naruse and his colleagues. And then the method has been applied to the people with developmental disorders. Now a day in Japan, the clinical psychologists use Dohsa-Hou as a psychotherapeutic method for the various kind patients at the medical center, mental hospital, the mental clinic and the institution for disabled people (ex. psycho-somatic patients, paediatric patients, schizophrenia, depressive disorder, autistic spectrum disorder, ADHD and LD children).

"Dohsa" is a Japanese special word and it means a holistic process of motor action which consists of the psychological process and bodily movement process. The psychologaical process of Dohsa consists of «intention» and «striving». So, the aims of Dohsa-Hou as a psychotherapy is to support the patients to control their mind and body (movement). In other words, Dohsa-Hou might help the patients to integrate their mind and body by themselves. In this symposium, we would like to introduce to Dohsa-Hou (Japanese psychotherapy) and to report the latest studies of Dohsa-Hou, and to discuss the new viewpoints of psychotherapy which integrates mind and body with participants of this symposium.

INTRODUCTION TO DOHSA-HOU
Osamu Imura
Dohsa-Hou is a unique body-oriented approach which has developed in Japan for children with disabilities and patients with mental disorders. The history, theory and techniques will be introduced.

JIKO-CONTROL FOR PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS
Eiji Ozawa
People with developmental disorders often have self-control problems such as impulsivity or repetitive behavior. Many studies indicate Dohsa-Hou improves self-awareness and social interaction. This presentation introduces therapeutic techniques.

JIKO-CONTROL EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENT WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE
Airi Zamami

JIKO-control experience for Obsessive–compulsive is effective in regulation of anxiety and anger. To compare with Yoga, Dohsa-Hou has therapist-confronting experience and therapeutic personal relationship for client.

JIKO-CONTROL FOR CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS
Yutaka Haramaki
Chronic pain patients keep suppressing and inhibition of their emotion and behavior because of their pain. Dohsa-Hou makes the patients activate self-care to manage their conditions by intentional exercise.

PS092
INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY BETWEEN NEW CHALLENGES, GOOD PRACTICES AND INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS SYSTEMS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Ageing and dementia
A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics
A15. General issues and basic processes - Artificial intelligence and expert systems
F15. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Data mining

Convenor	Giampietro Nardo, ASL San Donà di Piave, San Donà di Piave - Italy
Presenters	Luc Pieter De Vreese, ASL Modena, Modena - Italy
	Giampietro Nardo, ASL San Donà di Piave, San Donà di Piave - Italy
	Tiziano Gomiero, DAD ANFFAS TRENTINO Onlus, Trento; Catholic University of Milan, Brescia; University of Padova, Padua - Italy
	Serafino Corti, Fondazione Sospiro ONLUS, Cremona; Catholic University of Milan, Brescia - Italy
	Enzo Grossi, Bracco Foundation, Milan; Villa Santa Maria, Tavernerio - Italy
Discussant	Luigi Croce, Consorzio SIR Milano, Milan; Centro Studi Psico-Medico-Pedagogici e della Mediazione CSPDM, Eboli; Catholic University of Milan, Brescia - Italy

Individuals with intellectual disability (ID) are now living longer with the majority of individuals reaching middle and even "old age." As a consequence of this extended longevity they are vulnerable to the same age associated health problems as elderly adults in the general population without ID. This includes dementia, a general term referring to a variety of diseases and conditions causing a substantial loss of cognitive ability and functional declines; adults with Down syndrome are at especially high risk.
A great deal of recent effort has focused on the very earliest detectable indicators of decline (and even prodromal stages of dementia causing diseases). Therefore, it would be very useful to assess a possible decrease in the level of personal efficiency in the course of time, through the determination of a baseline that delineates the highest level of lifespan functioning reached by the person with ID.
In this way it could be easier to capture which cognitive deficits are to be considered a primary outcome of aging dependent ID and which, instead, are signs of a further impairment secondary to an (incipient) neurodegenerative dementia that is associated by definition with a slowly progressive loss of previously possessed skills.
Pertinent to this context there is another complex and emerging challenge posed by issues related to autism.
Both of these challenges demand new tools, new analysis capabilities and best practices that should be implemented in the general health services.

In this symposium we would like to propose two research that led to the psychometric validation of new tools for the Italian context (DSQIID and AFAST), the development of rational good practice in the management and assessment of aging in intellectual disability (Sospiro and ULSS 10) and an exemplification of the use of some Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and new processo of data mining to analyze data and introducing the potential of these innovative tools applied to a complex field of inquiry like Autism and the functional assessment in people with ID and dementia.

DSQIID
Luigi Croce
A multicentre validation study in aging adults with Down syndrome (DS) and other forms of Intellectual Disabilities of the Dementia Screening Questionnaire for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities This study confirms the cross-cultural value of DSQIID which is a valid and user-friendly observer-rated scale for cognitive screening in persons with DS aged 40 years and over and in individuals with ID non-DS with age of 50 years and older.

DEMENTIA SCREENING IN PEOPLE WITH ID
Giampiero Nardo
Case study: data concerning the one year follow-up of a baseline screening for dementia applied to a population of more than 200 persons with the Dementia Questionnaire for Persons with ID (DMR) in a population of eastern Veneto and proposed procedures for access and service activation in a national Health Service (Local Health Unit 10).

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS IN AUTISM RESEARCH
Enzo Grossi
The presentation will focus some potential applications of artificial neural networks in research activities on autism ranging from the development of predictive models starting from pregnancy risk factor to the disentangling of EEG chaotic signals to intelligent neuro-imaging

PS093
IMPLICATIONS OF THE SUCCESSFUL ADVOCACY OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS TO INFLUENCE THE NEW SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

F01. Expo 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Convenor   Janel Gauthier, Laval University, Quebec City - Canada
Presenters   Judy Kuriansky, Columbia University Teachers College, New York - United States
                Telmo Mourinho Baptista, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon; Iberoamerican Federation of Psychological Associations (FIAP); Portuguese Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies - Portugal
                Wolfgang P. Beiglböeck, Beiglböck & Feselmayer Consultants, Vienna - Austria
                Florence Denmark, Pace University, New York - United States
Discussant   José M. Peiró, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain

In a monumental paradigm shift at the United Nations, mental health and wellbeing is being included in the global agenda. These Sustainable Development Goals list the 17 goals and 169 targets governments will strive to achieve in the years 2015-2030. This is due to the dedicated advocacy of psychologists with member states of the United Nations, and other stakeholders, during meetings of governments determining the framework. Panelists involved n this process will present major impact of this success on the practice and science of psychologists worldwide, and the steps psychologists can- and need - to do to insure maximal positive impacts on their own work and on the betterment of the planet and people. This advocacy has also impacted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction recently determined in Japan this March. With so many disasters worldwide, including most recently in Vanuatu and in Nepal, the implications to psychologists of this inclusion of mental health in the framework will be discussed.

HOW PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN DO SUCCESSFUL ADVOCACY FOR THEIR WORK
Judy Kuriansky
The steps of the advocacy campaign for inclusion of mental health and wellbeing in the new Sustainable Development Goals will be outlined, including drafting statements and meeting with governments and important stakeholders, to serve as a model for psychologists to advocate in their country, to advance their programmes and research.

MAKING YOUR VOICE KNOWN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Telmo Baptista
This presentation describes how psychologists from all countries can influence the global agenda even when not living in one of the major cities where the United Nations is located, given the presenter's personal experience of participating in advocacy efforts. How the global agenda impacts all psychologists work worldwide is also presented.

WHAT PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN CONTRIBUTE AT THE UN, THE CASE IN VIENNA
Wolfgang P. Beiglböeck

This presentation focuses on the practical work that an IAAP representative is able to do at a UN office in Europe and how UN committees can be influenced effectively, using examples like global drug abuse prevention. Lessons learned are presented, including networking and using existing NGO structures at the UN.

HOW PSYCHOLOGISTS CAN IMPACT ISSUES ON THE GLOBAL LEVEL AT THE UN
Florence Denmark
The presentation describes how psychologists can have a major impact on many issues on the global level, specifically with regard to issues like aging, the family and violence against women, given the presenter's major roles in committees and conferences about these issues at the United Nations.

PS094
PSYCHOLOGY OF AGGRESSIVE AND HOSTILE BEHAVIOR

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Convenor   Pavel Ermakov, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation
Presenters   Pavel Ermakov, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation
               Olga Fedotova, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation
               Vladimir Kosonogov, University of Murcia, Murcia - Russian Federation
               Yuliya Mendzerickaya, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main - Germany
               Irina Abakumova, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation
Discussant   Elena Vorobyeva, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation

At the symposium will be discussed the problem of hostility as forms of emotionally-charged behavior. The problem of a ratio of the studied subjective reality and its objectively observed analogs is the most important in psychology. The term hostility is used along with concepts aggression and anger. Studying of psychological mechanisms of hostility can open new opportunities for prevention of social aggression and prevention of serious somatic and mental diseases.

Next will be analyzed the features of reflection of aggression in educational books on psychology like "graphic guide". Aggression as tool behavioral reaction of destructive character has the numerous manifestations and theoretical treatments.

At the symposium will be analyzed the recognition of anger depending on temperamental traits. The current study explored the link between temperamental traits and the recognition of anger. Participants watched morph faces which consisted of 100 frames depicting a gradual transition from anger to neutral face and vice versa. Structure of Temperament Questionnaire was used to measure temperamental traits of participants.

The following will be considered display of Anger in Lecturer-Student Interactions at Russian and German Universities. This study aimed to find out the association between cultural dimensions, display rules and such aspects of interpersonal interaction as partner's gender and degree of situation publicity in the lecturer-student communication.

At the end will be considered the influence of antiterrorist websites on value attitudes of different population groups. The analysis of the basic components of Internet-contents influencing sense-value features of consumers has shown that the processual component defines the dynamics of influence of the most sense-saturated components of the perceiving Internet-content and brings their sense-creating potential up to the level of devitrifying senses of the very user.

HOSTILITY AS FORMS OF EMOTIONALLY-CHARGED BEHAVIOR: FEATURES OF CONCEPT'S TREATMENT
Pavel Ermakov, Olga Fedotova

The problem of a ratio of the studied subjective reality and its objectively observed analogs is the most important in psychology. The term hostility is used along with concepts aggression and anger. Studying of psychological mechanisms of hostility can open new opportunities for prevention of social aggression and prevention of serious somatic and mental diseases.

FEATURES OF REFLECTION OF AGGRESSION IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS ON PSYCHOLOGY LIKE "GRAPHIC GUIDE"
Olga Fedotova, Pavel Ermakov

Aggression as tool behavioral reaction of destructive character has the numerous manifestations and theoretical treatments. A projection of a visual image of aggressive behavior in the book Niegel C. Benson "Psychology. A graphic guide to your mind and behavior" (Cambridge, 2007) allows the person who is interested in psychology to get acquainted with manifestations of aggression.

RECOGNITION OF ANGER DEPENDING ON TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS
Vladimir Kosonogov, Elena Vorobyeva, Alisa Titova
The current study explored the link between temperamental traits and the recognition of anger. Participants (N = 69) watched morph faces which consisted of 100 frames (pictures) depicting a gradual transition from anger to neutral face and vice versa. Structure of Temperament Questionnaire was used to measure temperamental traits of participants.

DISPLAY OF ANGER IN LECTURER-STUDENT INTERACTIONS AT RUSSIAN AND GERMAN UNIVERSITIES
Julia Mendzheritskaya, Miriam Hansen, Vera Labunskaya
This study aimed to find out the association between cultural dimensions, display rules and such aspects of interpersonal interaction as partner's gender and degree of situation publicity in the lecturer-student communication. We conducted an online-study with lecturers at universities in Russia and Germany.

THE INFLUENCE OF ANTITERRORIST WEBSITES ON VALUE ATTITUDES OF DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUPS
Irina Abakumova, Pavel Ermakov
The analysis of the basic components of Internet-contents influencing sense-value features of consumers has shown that the processual component defines the dynamics of influence of the most sense-saturated components of the perceiving Internet-content and brings their sense-creating potential up to the level of devitrifying senses of the very user.

PS095
CYBERBULLYING AND YOUTH: FROM THEORY TO INTERVENTIONS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Convenor   Francine Dehue, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands
Presenters   Trijntje Völlink, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands
              Nicole Gunther, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands
              Niels Jacobs, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands
              Katrien Van Cleemput, University of Antwerp, Antwerp - Belgium
              Heidi Vandebosch, University of Antwerp, Antwerp - Belgium
              Conor Mc Guckin, College Green, Dublin - Ireland

This symposium will provide a complete overview on the latest knowledge regarding cyberbullying, and evidence based interventions to prevent and combat (cyberbullying). The presentations of the symposium will be structured on the basis of Intervention Mapping (IM). IM is a protocol consisting of six steps that can be used as an iterative process for theory and evidence-based development of health promotion interventions. The symposium presentations will follow the first 5 steps:

Step 1 Needs assessment: What is the most adequate way to define cyberbullying? What do we know about the prevalence of cyberbullying? What are the (mental-) health consequences of (cyber-) bullying?

Step 2 Defining change objectives: What are the most important behaviors and determinants related to (cyber-)bullying? To what extent are cyberbullying and bullying distinct or related? And which coping strategies are effective in preventing and combatting (cyber-) bullying? What are the most important change objectives to prevent and combat cyberbullying?

Step 3 Theory-based intervention methods and practical applications: Which theories and methods can be used to prevent and combat cyberbullying? What practical strategies can be used in interventions and which change objectives do they try to influence?

Step 4 Intervention programs: Which interventions are developed using Intervention Mapping? What is known about their effects? What is needed for further improvement of these interventions?

Step 5 Developing the program while making sure that it matches the previous steps and preferences of the target group.

Step 6 Evaluation: How adequate is the definition of cyberbullying?, do the interventions indeed contribute to decrease (cyber-)bullying, recommendations for improvement of the interventions.

One of the unique advantages of this symposium is that it is based on the book 'Cyberbullying and Youth: from theory to interventions' that will be published by Psychology Press in July 2015 as part of the Current Issues in Social Psychology series.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Nicole Gunther
Early studies on cyberbullying developed a definition in a top-down approach starting from the definition of traditional bullying. The adequacy of these definitions will be discussed. Moreover, a systematic narrative review of the quantitative research to date on the negative outcomes of cyberbullying compared to traditional bullying is provided.

DEFINING CHANGE OBJECTIVES; BEHAVIORAL AND (INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL) DETERMINANTS OF BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING

Trijntje Völlink

This presentation will explore current findings to determine key similarities and differences between behavior and determinants of traditional and cyber bullying. Practical implications will be discussed in regard to the question whether interventions should specifically tackle cyberbullying, or address this as just one component of traditional bullying behavior among peers.

THEORY-BASED INTERVENTION METHODS AND PRACTICAL

Niels Jacobs

The theoretical reasons as to why online interventions are considered useful tools to combat cyberbullying, several theory-based methods and strategies that can be used, different elements that should be taken into account for a successful intervention and the importance of including program participants into the development will be discussed.

INTERVENTION PROGRAMS: CURRENT STATE OF THE ART

Katrien van Cleemput, Heidi VandeBosch

In this presentation four interventions will be introduced. Two newly developed ICT-based interventions have a main focus on combatting cyberbullying (i.e. Friendly Attac and Online Pestkoppenstoppen.nl) whereas two other existing ICT based interventions have a main focus on traditional bullying (i.e. FearNot and Let's not fall into the trap). The pros and cons of both approaches will be discussed.

EVALUATION: COMPARING INTERVENTION PROGRAMS AND CONCLUSIONS

Conor Mc Guckin

This presentation integrates 'know how' of Part I and the practical applications of Part II. The main questions that will be discussed are: Is the definition of cyberbullying adequate in selecting the children who actually need help? To what extent do the ICT interventions of presentation 4 indeed differ in the use of methods, practical applications and content? How effective are these interventions to combat (cyber-) bullying? Recommendations to improve future intervention.

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PS096
INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE: A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

Convenor	Sharon Coen, University of Salford, Manchester - United Kingdom
Presenters	Olawale Oni, University of Salford, Manchester - United Kingdom
	Caroline Jones, University of Salford, Manchester - United Kingdom
	Augusta Isabella Alberici, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
	Patrizia Milesi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
	Anna Kende, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest - Hungary
Discussant	Abigail Locke, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield - United Kingdom

Echoing the long standing debate in political communication which sees (news) media as a force for democratisation (the "virtuous cycl" perspective, championed by Pippa Norris, e.g. Norris, 2000), or as the cause of disengagement and apathy (the 'spiral of cynicism' perspective, e.g. Capella and Jamieson 1997), the diffusion of the internet and the progressive affirmation of social media (SM) as a platform of communication have opened a debate concerning the potential of these new forms of communication to foster civic – and political – engagement. On the one hand, internet skeptics (e.g. Morozov, 2011) see the internet as the main avenue for "slaktivism" (i.e. low-effort actions which substitute a more substantial engagement), on the other, enthusiasts (e.g. Shirky, 2008)view the online world as a unique platform not only for deliberation, but also for organisation and coordination of collective action. The proposed symposium,bringing together research conducted in four Nations (Nigeria, UK, Italy and Hungary), will present a social psychological perspective on the role played by online platforms in fostering deliberations concerning political and social issues in the community by identifying the underlying processes involved in adoption, use and participation in online debates as well as the link between online participation and offline activism.

It is hoped that this debate will provide insight on the important contribution that social psychological research and evidence can give to understanding the role played by new technologies in public deliberation, the development of an informed citizenry and civic engagement.

WHAT ROLE DO WE SEE YOU PLAY FROM HERE? OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION FOR PARTICIPATORY PROGRAMMING IN RADIO BROADCASTING
Wale Oni
This paper explores the impact of technology adoption in journalism by reporting the results of a series of studies looking at journalist's own – and audience's beliefs about - role conceptions in the context of participatory radio programming in Nigeria.

ECHO CHAMBER? AN ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC'S REACTION TO LOCAL NEWS REPORTS OF THE SALFORD RIOTS IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
Sharon Coen, Caroline Jones
We report a media framing analysis exploring the relationship between the coverage of the Salford riots in local newspapers and the public reaction (in terms of comments posted online) to such reports.

COLLECTIVE ACTION AND THE SOCIAL AFFIRMATION FUNCTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Anna Kende, Adrienn Ujhelyi, Nóra Lantos, Martijn van Zomeren, Eötvös Loránd

Starting from the SIMCA model of collective action, we report three studies exploring whether social (i.e. social affirmation, network building, interactive, and creative) uses of social media motivate collective action intentions and activist endurance.

"THE RIGHT THING TO DO": DISCUSSING ONLINE AND THE MORAL PATHWAY TO COLLECTIVE MOBILIZATION

Augusta Isabella Alberici, Patrizia Milesi

Activists of two web-based political groups participated in two studies. We investigated whether activists' perceptions of some features of online deliberation moderated the link between moral obligation beliefs and politicized identity.

PS097
EMERGING ADULTHOOD TODAY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Convenor   Lucia Leonilde Carli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Elena Anzelmo, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
                Franca Tani, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
                Marzana Daniela, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Margherita Lanz, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Emanuela Rabaglietti, Univesity of Turin, Turin - Italy
Discussant   Heike Maria Buhl, University of Paderborn, Padeborn - Germany

Social changes during the last decades have contributed to prolong the path toward adulthood. The juvenile phase is now extended in time and is undefined from a social, professional and affective point of view, rather than constituting a temporary condition. Within psychological and psycho-social literature this situation is indicated by the introduction of the distinction between emerging adulthood and young adulthood.

The Symposium proposes an analysis and a discussion of the factors that may play a role in the path toward adulthood and that can influence emerging adults' wellness, as well as their future as potential adults and parents-to be.

In particular, it will be discussed the role of attachment to peers (partners and friends) in connection to Italian emerging adults' current attachment to parents and life satisfaction; the emergence of new attachment networks among Italian students and working emerging adults in connection to romantic attachment and recalled parental bonding; the links between the juvenile Neet condition (Not in Employment, Education or Training) in Italy and family factors of a relational and socio-demographical nature; the individual and family predictors of Italian emerging adults' financial and subjective well-being; the relationship between emotion-related textual content posted by Italian young adults on their Facebook profiles and their emotional well-being.

PARENT AND PEER ATTACHMENT: WHICH INFLUENCE ON EMERGING ADULTS' LIFE SATISFACTION?

Tani Franca, Guarnieri Silvia, Smorti Martina

Attachment relationships with parent and peer are a major indicator of life satisfaction and individual well-being. Despite this, there has been insufficient empirical work focused on understanding the interrelationships and links between attachment to specific social partners (mothers, fathers, friends and romantic partners) and life satisfaction during emerging adulthood. The main focus of the present study was to examine the influence of parental attachment on emerging adults' life satisfaction. In addition to considering direct associations between these variables, we investigated indirect pathways through peer attachment in emerging adulthood. The sample comprised 385 emerging-adult adolescents (36.1% females), aged from 18 to 25 years. The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment was administered to assess parent and peer attachment. The Experiences in Close Relationships was employed to assess romantic attachment. Finally, the Satisfaction with Life Scale was employed to assess life satisfaction. Structural equation modeling techniques were used to identify the direct and indirect effects of parental attachment on life satisfaction. Results indicated that both parental attachment and peer attachment were positively related to life satisfaction, with romantic attachment being the stronger unique predictor. Further, the findings suggest that only romantic attachment mediates the association between attachment to mother and life satisfaction. Romantic partners

achieve a privileged position in an emerging adults' affective world. Nevertheless, parents continue to have a crucial influence on their children's lives. Results appear to be consistent with the prototype hypothesis, which claimed that early attachment experiences lay a foundation for future intimate relationships.

ATTACHMENT NETWORK DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD

Elena Anzelmo, Judith Feeney, Lucia Leonilde Carli

Several studies have shown the growing importance of partners and friends as targets of attachment functions within adolescents' and young adults' attachment networks (Hazan, Zeifman 1994; Fraley, Davis 1997; Trinke, Bartholomew 1997; Feeney 2004). These studies linked a transfer of ' attachment functions' from parents to partners, with relationship length and romantic attachment security. However, studies connecting the transfer of attachment functions and recalled parental bonding are lacking (Friedlmeier, Granqvist 2006).

The aim of the present study is to investigate emerging adults' attachment networks and their links with both socio-demographical variables, such as gender and worker/student status, and relational variables, such as romantic relationship length, romantic attachment and recalled parental bonding.

The study is part of a broad project called ' Parenthood today' financed by IReR (Regional Research Institute of Lombardy). The aim of the project is to investigate, during different phases and conditions of the life-cycle, critical factors for parenting choice and parental investment.

Participants were 257 Italian emerging adults (63.8% female) aged between 19 and 24 who were student or workers. All participants were currently in romantic relationships.

Self-reports were used: 1) a self-report adaptation of WHO-TO interview (Hazan, Zeifam 1994) for attachment netwoks; 2) the Parental Bonding Instrument (Parker et al. 1979) for recalled parental bonding (Care and Overprotection); 3) the Experience in Close Relationship Revised (Fraley et al. 2000) for romantic attachment (Anxiety and Avoidance).

Results showed 5 attachment network configurations that varied significantly according to gender, student/worker status and romantic relationship length. Some of these configurations were also connected to Avoidance and to Maternal Care.

WHO ARE ITALIAN "NEETS"? YOUNG ITALIAN NEETS AND THEIR FAMILY BACKGROUND

Daniela Marzana, Sara Alfieri, Elena Marta, Emiliano Sironi, Alessandro Rosina

The present work aims to investigate the relationship between several family variables (parents' educational level, intrusiveness, support, and autonomy) and young Italians' status as NEETs (Not in Employment, Education, or Training). A representative sample of 9.087 young Italians filled out an online questionnaire The results reveal that perceived degree of autonomy has a specific negative impact for males Neets while intrusiveness presents a positive impact mainly for females Neets.

ITALIAN EMERGING ADULTS' FINANCIAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY PREDICTORS

Margherita Lanz, Semira Tagliabue, A. Sorgente

The prolonged transition to adulthood, characterizing the Mediterranean area and in particular Italy (Tagliabue, Beyers, Lanz, 2014), challenges research in investigating the factors enhancing emerging adults' well-being . In particular the financial crisis of 2008 determined a difficult financial situation, especially for emerging adults. Thus, research on emerging adults' well-being should also consider the financial dimension (Shim et al., 2009). The study aims to illustrate the different factors explaining financial and subjective well-being in emerging adulthood. Individual factors (work condition, living arrangement, financial independence, age, personal needs and expenses), family

factors (family structure, parental [emotional] and financial support, perceived financial status) and individual and financial well-being were collected from 285 Italian emerging adults (20-30 years old). Preliminary findings underline that different predictors affect subjective well-being according to emerging adults ' work condition. Moreover, family variables (emotional support and perceived financial status) explain different percentages of financial well-being's variance: students (54%), student-workers (27,3%) and workers (16,7%). Multigroup analyses related to emerging adults working condition will be performed. Findings will be discussed taking into account the European context.

TEXTUAL INDICATORS OF EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: A STUDY ON FACEBOOK AMONG YOUNG-ADULTS

Davide Marengo, Michele Settanni, Emanuela Rabaglietti

The relationship between online behaviors on social network sites (SNS) and offline behaviors, attitudes and personality is well documented. Concerning internalizing symptoms, findings suggest that the analysis of user-generated content on Facebook profiles can provide relevant information for the identification of users at risk for depression and anxiety. In most studies, rating of user content is generally performed by manually browsing SNS user profiles. Automated text analysis could represent a more cost-effective, time-efficient analytic approach. In a sample of 199 young-adults (Mean age: 28.4 years; 66% females), the main aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between emotion-related textual content posted by participants on their Facebook profiles and self-report symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress. As a secondary aim, age differences were investigated. Automated text analysis was performed with the LIWC software. The DASS-21 scale was used to collect information about internalizing symptoms. Correlation analyses revealed the Negative emotions and Sadness LIWC categories to be positively correlated with self-report depression, anxiety and stress, while Anger correlated only with anxiety. Overall, the frequency of emotion-related words was found to be higher for participants aged ≤ 25 years than for older participants; correlations between the LIWC emotional categories and the DASS-21 scales were also generally stronger for younger participants. Finally, results are compatible with findings on more traditional text sources and support the use of automated text analysis for the extraction of meaningful indicators of psychological distress from textual content posted on SNS, in particular for young users.

The study of Tani, Guarnieri and Smorti analyses the mediation role of attachment to peers (partners and friends) in connection to emerging adults' current attachment to parents and life satisfaction. This study suggests the importance of partners in addition to parents for emerging adults' well-being.

The study of Anzelmo, Feeney e Carli explores the emergence of new attachment networks within distinct groups of students and emerging working adults by investigating their preferred target figures for attachment functions. This study also connects emerging adults' attachment networks to romantic attachment and recalled parental bonding.

The contribution of Marzana and colleagues examines the Neet condition (Not in Employment, Education or Training), namely a juvenile condition of individuals not committed to learning or working activities during the last 6 months. This study links this status to family factors of a relational and socio-demographical nature.

The study of Lanz, Tagliabue and Sorgente examines the individual factors (work condition, living arrangement, financial independence, age, personal needs and expenses) and the family factors (family structure, parental emotional and financial support, perceived financial status) explaining financial and subjective well-being in Italian emerging adulthood.

Lastly, the study of Settanni, Marengo e Rabaglietti examines the relationship between emotion-related textual content posted by Italian young adults on their Facebook profiles and their and self-report symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress.

PS098
NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH ON THE EMOTION REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Convenor   Ozlem Ayduk, University of California, Berkeley - United States
Presenters   Ozlem Ayduk, University of California, Berkeley - United States
               Ethan Kross, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor - United States
               Louis A. Penner, Wayne State University, Detroit - United States
               Rachel E. White, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia - United States

The concept of psychological distance -- the removal of events from direct experience of "me" in the "here-and-now" has been central to social psychological theories of self-regulation for the last 50 years. Growing out of this work, recent research has focused how psychological distance from the self specifically, impacts emotion regulation and well-being. Findings have shown that focusing on negative emotions from a third person, self-distanced as opposed to a first person, self-immersed perspective reduces emotional reactivity and enhances well-being by facilitating big picture appraisals on distressing events. In this symposium, we will present novel extensions of this work, which begin to shed light on the regulatory functions of different psychological distancing strategies using multiple designs (experimental, individual differences, longitudinal), populations (college students, community participants, adolescents) and levels of analyses (behavioral, developmental, neural).

Kross & Ayduk will review findings demonstrating that using non first person pronouns and one's own name (rather than "I") during introspection enhances psychological distancing from the self. In turn, these different types of "self-talk" consequentially impact self-regulation across multiple contexts (i.e., making good first impressions and public speaking) leading people to experience less distress, ruminate less, and perform better. He will also present neural data underscoring the utility of this strategy for automatic and effortless down-regulation of negative affect.

White & Duckworth will address the question of whether adolescents spontaneously engage in self-distancing (i.e., taking an observer perspective during visualization) and whether doing so is linked to adaptive outcomes. Their findings show that spontaneous self-distancing while reflecting on anger-related experiences predict better emotion regulation, and that this relationship strengthens with age. These findings highlight the role that self-distancing plays in fostering adaptive self-reflection in adolescence, and begin to elucidate the role that development plays in enhancing the benefits of engaging in this process.

Penner, Gueverra & Albrecht will present data on parents of pediatric cancer patients -- a group known to be vulnerable to psychosocial problem associated with their child's disease. Findings show that parents who were both high in trait anxiety and spontaneously self-distanced as they analyzed their feelings surrounding a past medical procedure their child went through reported less distress in response to subsequent medical procedures and greater well-being longitudinally. These findings underscore the utility of harnessing self-distancing as a regulatory mechanism in at-risk populations.

Ayduk & Bruehlman-Senecal will present data on temporal distancing demonstrating that adopting a distant-future perspective (e.g., how will I feel about this 10 years down the line) on stressors relative to a near-future (e.g., how will I feel about this 1 week from now) perspective reduces emotional distress regardless of event severity. Moreover, this effect is mediated by impermanence focus—that is, the extent to which participants focused on the transitory aspects of their stressors. Temporal distancing thus, seems to be a relatively easy to implement distancing strategy that buffers against both minor and major stressors.

SELF-TALK AS A REGULATORY MECHANISM: HOW YOU DO IT MATTERS

Ethan Kross, Ozlem Ayduk

We will review findings from a program of research demonstrating how third-person (vs. first person) self-talk fosters effective self-regulation at the experiential, behavioral, and neural levels by fostering challenge (vs. threat) appraisals.

SPONTANEOUS SELF-DISTANCING PREDICTS ADAPTIVE SELF-REFLECTION ACROSS ADOLESCENCE

Rachel E. White, Angela L. Duckworth

In two studies, adolescents reflected upon anger-inducing or worrying personal experiences. Spontaneously self-distanced (v. self-immersed) reflection on these events predicted more adaptive insight and, in turn, less emotional reactivity.

SPONTANEOUS DISTANCING AMONG PARENTS OF PEDIATRIC CANCER PATIENTS

Louis A. Penner, Darwin Gueverra, Terrance Albrecht

Among parents of pediatric cancer patients, high trait anxious parents' spontaneous use of self-distancing (i.e., third-person perspective) while thinking about a past medical procedure for their child prospectively predicted better parental functioning.

THIS TOO SHALL PASS: TEMPORAL DISTANCE AND THE REGULATION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

Ozlem Ayduk, Emma Bruehlman-Senecal

Findings indicate that focusing on how one would feel about a stressor in the distant future (i.e., temporally distanced perspective) fosters distress regulation and well-being by leading people to focus on the impermanent aspects of their emotions.

PS099

PSYCHOTHERAPY AND TECHNOLOGY: FROM THE "EMBODIED MIND" TO "DOCTOR NOTES". A NEW SUPPORT TO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

Convenor   Antonio Acerra, Scuola Romana Psicoterapia Familiare, Avellino - Italy
Presenters   Franco Baldoni, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
                Mattia Minghetti, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
                Giulia Landi, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
                Vincenzo D'Innella Capano, Inventor and lead developer of Telpress Doctor Notes –
Italy

Research in psychotherapy imposes, among other things, a challenge with objectivity. In addition to that, the research data are limited partially due to the scarcity of standardized and reliable tools. In particular, until now, researchers have been lacking of an effective and shared monitoring tool able to assess psychopathological disorders and their development in a given time-frame, for a given case and considering the relational and non-verbal aspects of the therapeutic process.

Telpress Doctor Notes is a method that combines clinical interpretative models with the monitoring of the interactions and transactions via a technology originally intended for audiovisual classification and analysis. Introduced by Telpress International BV this technology, which is based on a software architecture, has been newly applied in psychological assessment and in individual, couple and family therapy.

With implications also for training, this technology helps clinicians in their supervision activities as well as in clinical analysis. It provides support in analyzing, annotating, labeling and indexing local or remote audiovisuals - also in real-time - and integrates a sharing mechanism, making results available to the scientific community, revealing as a simple, user friendly and standardized tool. The system also allows to extract annotated non verbal content as well as to produce textual documents with embedded videoclips or snapshots where necessary.

The annotation consists in the integral or partial transcription of the verbal and non-verbal communication and it provides an effective method to store and index large amounts of structured or unstructured clinical data along with the audiovisual information and its metadata. With its integrated searching tools, thousands of hours of audiovisual documents become available in an indexed form, so that local and remote operators can extract only relevant sections according to their submitted search criteria.

This methodology is useful in clinical assessment, for example in the analysis of Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) and in the study of implicit mentalization, based on non-verbal and procedural elements. Psychotherapists can compare data useful for research and clinical ends and, when permitted, extract visual clues of data provided by other clinicians; keeping track of the evolution of their own research and treatment becomes a possible and simple task. Educators can track and supervise trainees and trainees can analyze sessions with precision and without the need to learn sophisticated software tools nor the necessity to buy dedicated hardware appliances.

The user interface in itself represents an innovation and permits to run in all available web browsers making its use potentially ubiquitous, its learning process very fast and cost effective. This contributes

to make of Telpress Doctor Notes a strong allied for the research community in clinical assessment and in psychotherapy, allowing operators to set common goals with mutually verifiable progresses.

In brief, Telpress Doctor Notes can help to reach these fundamental goals:

- live tagging of real-time sessions and events
- annotate on the basis of verbal and non-verbal communication
- indexing and quick data retrieval of audio visual elements
- remote and real-time supervision of psychotherapeutic sessions
- (selective) sharing of the information with the scientific community
for research, training and therapeutic ends.

FAMILY PSYCHOTHERAPY AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES
Antonio Acerra
Clinical research in family psychotherapy imposes, as a necessary assumption, to abandon the necessity of objectivity, the inclusion of the observant and the observed and the rigidity of the method used. We are proposing a method that combines the systemic-relational paradigm with the monitoring of the interactions and transactions through a new technology.

IMPLICIT MENTALIZATION ASSESSED BY MENTALIZATION ASSESSMENT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY (MAP)
Franco Baldoni
Examples of implicit mentalization in a psychotherapeutic session will be displayed following Mentalization Assessment in Psychotherapy (MAP) criteria (Baldoni 2014) and using Telpress Doctor Notes method for the analysis of non-verbal behavior.

NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR IN ADULT ATTACHMENT INTERVIEW (AAI). AN ANALYSIS USING TELPRESS DOCTOR NOTES METHODOLOGY
Mattia Minghetti, Giulia Landi
An example of a videotaped Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) will be displayed codified following Dynamic-Maturational Model of attachment and adaptation criteria end using Telpress Doctor Notes methodology to study non-verbal behaviour.

TELPRESS DOCTOR NOTES: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TECHNOLOGY
Vincenzo D'Innella Capano
Telpress Doctor Notes is a new technology implementing a method that combines clinical interpretative models with monitoring of the interactions and transactions via a web platform originally intended for audiovisual classification and analysis.

PS100
LONGITUDINAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO COGNITIVE AND NON-COGNITIVE EDUCATIONALLY RELEVANT TRAITS AND THEIR AETIOLOGY

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

Convenor   Sergey Malykh, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Presenters   Maja Rodic, Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
                Margherita Malanchini , Goldsmiths University of London, London   - United Kingdom
                Elaine White, Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
                Maria Grazia Tosto, Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Discussant   Yulia Kovas, Goldsmiths University of London, London - United Kingdom

Longitudinal investigations into educationally relevant traits have provided insights into their development and the nature of their interrelationships. The proposed symposium presents a collection of investigations into individual differences in educationally relevant traits and their aetiologies using longitudinal methodologies.

The first talk (Rodic) is a large-scale cross-cultural study of cognitive development. The talk explores the longitudinal relationship between mathematics anxiety, mathematics achievement and mathematically related cognitive traits in 6-9-year-old children from the United Kingdom and Russia. The second talk (Malanchini) combines longitudinal and genetically sensitive methodologies to investigate individual differences in mathematics motivation and its association with school achievement in a large sample of twins. The talk discusses the stability of the aetiology of mathematics motivation and achievement as well as the origins of their longitudinal (age 9 – 16) relationships. The third talk (White) presents findings from a longitudinal, cross-cultural investigation of 11-12 year-old children in Russia and the United Kingdom. The study explores the developmental trajectories of school achievement, cognitive abilities, anxiety, self-efficacy and enjoyment in the context of mathematics and geography classrooms. The fourth study (Tosto) applies multivariate genetic analyses to investigate the aetiology and development of oral language and components of reading fluency and reading comprehension between childhood and adolescence (ages 7 – 16).

MATHS ANXIETY, EARLY ARITHMETIC AND MATHS RELATED COGNITIVE SKILLS: A LONGITUDINAL & CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION
Maja Rodic, Tatiana Tikhomireva, Sergey Malykh, Olga Bogdanova, Xinlin Zhou, Yulia Kovas
The longitudinal relationship between maths anxiety, maths achievement and mathematically related cognitive traits was investigated in Russian and UK early primary school children. The emerged cross-cultural similarities and differences are discussed.

MATHEMATICS MOTIVATION: STABILITY AND CHANGE IN ITS AETIOLOGY AND ITS LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATION WITH MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT
Margherita Malanchini, Zhe Wang, Robert Plomin, Yulia Kovas

We explored the origins of mathematics motivation and its development over time (age 9 to 16) in a large sample of twins. The longitudinal relationship between mathematics motivation and mathematical ability and achievement was also investigated.

A LONGITUDINAL CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION INTO POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COGNITIVE AND NON-COGNITIVE FACTORS WITHIN THE MATHS AND GEOGRAPHY CLASSROOM
Elaine White, Efrosini Setakis, Tatiana Kolienko, Yulia Kovas
This longitudinal study followed UK and Russian students aged 11-12 years on multiple occasions across one academic year focusing on their maths and geography classrooms. Developmental trajectories were explored in relation to non-cognitive factors and cognitive abilities.

ORAL LANGUAGE, READING FLUENCY, READING COMPREHENSION: THE AETIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 7, 12 & 16 YEARS. A UK TWIN-STUDY
Maria Grazia Tosto, Philip Dale, Robert Plomin, Emma Hayiou-Thomas
Genetic analyses on reading fluency, comprehension & language measured at 7, 12 & 16 in UK twins revealed genetic factors as responsible for stability & covariation within & across domains. Fluency & comprehension showed a partial different aetiology.

PS101
BEING TOGETHER APART: USING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PEOPLE LIVING WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Convenor   Karen Rodham, Staffordshire University, Staffordshire - United Kingdom
Presenters   Jeff Gavin, University of Bath, Bath - United Kingdom
             Neil Coulson, University of Nottingham, Nottingham - United Kingdom
             Karen Rodham, Staffordshire University, Staffordshire - United Kingdom
Discussant   Daryl O'Connor, University of Leeds, Leeds - United Kingdom

Health systems are struggling ''to cope with the demands of acute care, let alone the needs of those with long term health conditions,'' (Barlow, Wright, Sheasby, et al., 2002), it is therefore essential that those living with chronic conditions are able to self-manage. Successful self-management necessitates the development of a range of skills including knowledge of the condition and its treatment, maintenance of adequate psychological functioning and the ability to implement lifestyle changes required when living with a chronic condition (e.g. Clark, Becker, Janz et al., 1991; Redman, 2011). Technology has the potential to play an important role in facilitating the ability of people with chronic conditions to self-manage. For example, a number of researchers have documented the utility of online support groups. However, the provision and moderation of such sites can be an onerous task and can bring with it the fear of litigation. There are a number of ways online support can be offered – via support groups, mobile phone apps, wiki technology, Facebook and other social media platforms. However, with increasingly sophisticated technology available to us, are we at risk of acting like the Emperor and his new clothes? Are our heads turned by the sci-fi technology that is increasingly moving from the realm of the imagined to that of reality? In order to explore these issues, this symposium addresses 3 key issues related to providing remote support for people living with chronic conditions:
· Building and nurturing a supportive online environment
· The role of moderators
· The experiences of forum members

BUILDING AND NURTURING A SUPPORTIVE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT
Jeff Gavin, Karen Rodham, Neil Coulson, Leon Watts
This talk will present the findings from an NIHR funded research study which set up an online forum and observed how support grew and developed. Implications for the provision of online support are explored.

THE ROLE OF GROUP MODERATORS WITHIN HEALTH-RELATED ONLINE SUPPORT COMMUNITIES
Neil Coulson, Rachel Shaw, Richard Smedley
Two studies will be presented exploring a) views of 33 moderators and b) a thematic analysis of 790 moderator messages with regards the processes, challenges and benefits of their role. Implications for successful community development are explored.

MEMBERS' EXPERIENCES OF HEALTH-RELATED ONLINE SUPPORT COMMUNITIES
Karen Rodham, Jeff Gavin, Neil Coulson, Leon Watts, Toni Karic, Hannah Heath
This talk will present the findings from a programme of studies exploring members' experiences of health-related online support communities. Lessons for health professionals, forum developers and patients are explored.

PS102
ART THERAPY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COMPLEXITY TRAINING

E22. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Convenor   Tania Simona Re, Careggi Hospital, Florence; University of Florence, Florence;
                University of Genoa, Genoa - Italy
Presenters   Paolo Barcucci, Dean of the Health Section – Addiction Sector, Torino - Italy
                Tania Simona Re, Careggi Hospital, Florence; University of Florence, Florence;
                University of Genoa, Genoa - Italy
                Katja Lemberg, Director of KASVAVA Project - Finland
                Eija Tarkiainen, Responsible of Minuksi Project - Finland
                Silvana Cagiada, Cultural and Research Association "Care of Human Beings", Crema
                - Italy
                Luisa Merati, Euromediterranean Network for Humanities in Medicine - Italy
                Flavia Barbagelata, Member of the Italian Association of Psychosomatic Medicine -
                Italy
                Bruna Dighera, Il Gabbiano Association - Italy
Discussant   Tania Simona Re, Careggi Hospital, Florence; University of Florence, Florence;
                University of Genoa, Genoa - Italy

The training of psychologists poses increasingly complex challenges, in parallel to the increasing articulation of our societies and wider opportunities for intervention that will make it possible and necessary for this professional.
For several years we have carried out experiments and projects, training area, then not only fundamentally therapeutic or preventive, in which the use of expressive and performative methods such as art therapy, are used to prepare professionals from various areas, including which psychologists, the complexity of their role.
We could say that there is a possibility to include in the curricula a subject that could almost be described as "the complexity in and of itself," and that training in this specific field are particularly useful form of expression just as the fine arts, while representing a distinct area-technical language, convey the right to citizenship in that capacity for suspension of disbelief that in an era increasingly exclusive measurability "objective", and in which the recovery of the areas rather uncertain and unspeakable, without of course for this to abdicate irrational, it is absolutely necessary.
The symposium will also describe some experiences run triple in the formation of groups in which a psychologist expert in cultural anthropology, one expert on addictions therapist and a psychiatrist art have addressed the issue of altered states of consciousness through shamanic techniques and exorcism without nothing to give up the rationality and even the evocative power of these rituals.

THE UNESCO CHAIR IN GENOA: A POSSIBILITY FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH
Tania Simona Re, Paolo Barcucci
The UNESCO chair project stems from a cultural necessity to fill and a wealth of knowledge to preserve. Health, environment and treatment strategies are considered to be strictly connected in contemporary medicine. This new, integrated approach contradicts and overcomes the traditional separation between humanities, scientific medicine and treatment. Health and approach to treatment

strategies are not uniform around the worlds; the universal baseline is quality assurance of investigation in science.

AUTOHYPNOSIS
Silvana Cagiada
Practice of self-hypnosis, so unscientific, are still used by primitive peoples or by some Eastern religious with the same procedures used by the ancient seers Egyptians, Aztecs, Greeks and Romans, to facilitate the self-induction of trance, they used techniques are not so different those who today have a clinical use in auto and hetero induced hypnosis.
The best use of the principles of functioning of our brain, even in the light of new scientific knowledge of psychobiology, we can have a vision of a broad spectrum of ways of which the mind uses to communicate with the body in somatic, visceral, humoral also through 'integration between science and practice "natural", since all that is archaic and primitive is always within us.

THE ARTISTIC EXPRESSION AS A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION MULTIMODAL
Luisa Merati, Flavia Barbagelata
We propose a project of holistic therapy for inner growth, structured as a formal organization that uses musical modes of communication trans modal technique in which visual images and sound integrated, but also olfactory and gestural come together to offer a similar experience the artistic expression of self and hetero direct, according to the archaic language of the dream, to establish a direct bridge of communication with the deep unconscious and enable scenarios such as to growth and deep natural harmonic.

KASVAVA (GROWING)
Katja Lemberg, Eija Tarkiainen
Kasvava (growing) is a Finnish national project that lasts for almost ten years, sponsored by the Association of Psychiatrists of South East Finland and funded by the Finnish Agency of the monopolies. The project was built to meet the demand of the people to be able to find reports and tools to stay in a single place with all their inner dimensions and every aspect of daily life. The working tools were built on experiential knowledge and all operators have initially made their way inside the structure.

THE PATH OF THE "THREE HELLS" AS A PROCESS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
Bruna Dighera
In the framework of the activities carried out by thirty years in the community of "Il Gabbiano", the meeting with the association CRAMS (Research Centre Art Music Entertainment) has produced a fertile contamination that has allowed us to realize a large share in Lecco area of social transformation, taking advantage of an ongoing collaboration with the students of vocational schools and art, involves migrants, individuals at risk, groups affected by poverty and marginalization.
The social action conduct ended with an art installation, coprogettata by students and by the population is under construction, emblematic title "The three Hells".

PS103
INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE, MINDFULNESS, HYPNOSIS AND EMDR: NEW FRONTIERS FOR TREATMENTS

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Mindfulness

Convenor   Tania Simona Re, Careggi Hospital, Florence; University of Florence, Florence; University of Genoa, Genoa - Italy

Presenters   Davide Lazzari, SIPNEI President (Italian Society of Psychoneuroendocrinoimmunology) - Italy
Laura Gianotti, Hospital Santa Croce, Cuneo - Italy
Piero Stanley Pirro, Hospital Santa Croce, Cuneo - Italy
Isabella Bonapace, Psy Mindfulness Trainer - Italy
Tania Simona Re, Careggi Hospital, Florence; University of Florence, Florence; University of Genoa, Genoa - Italy
Luisa Merati, Italian Society of Psychosomatic Medicine SIMP, Euromediterranean Network for Humanities in Medicine - Italy
Jorge Emanuel Martins, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal
Maura Franca Garombo, S.I.S.P.Se o.n.l.u.s Italian Society of Sexual Psychopathology - Italy
A. Contarino, S.I.S.P.Se o.n.l.u.s Italian Society of Sexual Psychopathology - Italy
C. Rosso, S.I.S.P.Se o.n.l.u.s Italian Society of Sexual Psychopathology - Italy

Discussant   Mario Simones, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal

Integrative Medicine is gaining attention worldwide both in terms of a complementary and an alternative approach to the conventional therapies. Integrative Medicine has expanded in different categories: alternative medical systems (e.g.,homeopathy, traditional Chinese medicine); biologically based practices (e.g., herbs, vitamins, food); mind body medicine (e.g., meditation, autogenic therapy, progressive muscle relaxation) and Mindfulness.

Indeed the last 5-10 years have witnessed huge steps and the vast mobilisation of multidisciplinary competences "toward a Science of Consciousness", as clearly illustrated in the recent international conference on that topic held in Stockholm under the patronage of the Center for Consciousness Studies of the University of Arizona and of the Perfjell Foundation. At the same time that Science, and especially the Neuroscience and the Physics of consciousness progresses, tools and new understanding have been developed that will allow for the transfer of much of that basic Science into clinical practice. This transfer doesn't only concern the clinical practice exclusively with mental disease but also the regular clinical practice where a patient, using his, or her mind, can influence the progression of disease, becoming what one could rightly call a therapeutic partner.

The need to establish connections between Medicine, especially in the therapeutic aspect (healing), and all the information already obtained from the mind-matter phenomenology has led to much experimentation and the orising in this border area.

The Mind Body medicine uses the power of thoughts and emotions to a positive impact on maintaining health and in the healing process. The mind-body approaches, particularly those that use the relaxation response and beliefs of the patient, have been found effective in different mental and phisical disorders. This is an area where new developments are happening everyday and where there is growing evidence that new techniques like mindfulness, EMDR, hypnosis can influence and alter many physiological processes including the immune system. It stands to reason that further experimentation in this area is therefore necessary

"MOLECULES OF EMOTION": THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL MODEL OF PNEI
Mirko Labella

We are complex beings. The Psiconeuroendocrinoimmunology is the science that studies and integrated connects various disciplines from medicine to psychology, anthropology, economics, biology to physics. The SIPNEI is the first multidisciplinary company that studies with scientific method approaches of integrated medicine for a health care professional who is familiar with the complexity of the human network.

INSIDE-OUT CONNECTEDNESS: HAPPINESS TRANCE COHERENCE IN A MULTIMODAL NEUROFEEDBACK ENVIRONMENT
Jorge Emanuel Martins

Developed as a neurofeedback BMI to help creating a fully immersion experience of the subject, in order to induce a Subjective Happiness State and Long-Term Well-Being, with Clinical Hypnosis, as a self-taught Altered State of Consciousness. The main outcome of this project is to adapt the healthcare environment to a more mindfulness meditative experience. The multimodal neurofeedback environment is the informational experiential matrix where the subject will create the heart-brain-body neuroplastical coherence to achieve the Inside-Out Connectedness.

MINDFULNESS AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
Isabella Bonapace, Maria Grazia Gaia

The objective of this study is to determine: 1) whether Mindfulness Meditation ameliorates the quality of life in patients affected by Multiple Sclerosis; 2) what evaluation participants have of the Mindfulness program and these will be investigated through semi-structured interviews; and 3) the analysis of what occurred during the program's sessions.

MINDFULNESS BASED STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAM ON CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN: A PILOT STUDY
Laura Gianotti, Piero Stanley Pirro

The objective of this pilot study is to determine the impact of the Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) program on chronic low-back pain (CLBP) as well as on physical, endocrine (cortisol hormone) and psychological functioning. Participants in this observational study were 28 adults, average age = 47.77, sd = 12.36, median = 47.

EMDR TREATMENT IN SEXUAL OFFENDING
Maura Franca Garombo, A. Contarino, C. Rosso

An Instrumental Case Study This case describes the use of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) to reduce reactivity in a sex offender. Contemporary sex offender treatment theory considers the role of unresolved trauma in the etiology of sexual offending and relapse risk.

A COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED STRESS REDUCTION BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH ORGANIC DISEASE AND HEALTHY PEOPLE: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY
Luisa Merati, Alice Azzoni

Mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) is a stress-reduction program based on meditative practices, it is composed of 8 sessions of two hours and a full-day session. This program has shown consistent efficacy in a variety of populations. The aim of this study is to observe the difference in the outcomes of MBSR in patients with organic disease and healthy people, focusing on psychological and physical well-being, perceived stress and awareness.

Participants (N=13, M(SD) Age= 46,62 (14,28), 70% Women) are divided in two groups: the first group (N=3, M(SD) Age = 49,67 (9,07) , 66% Women) formed by fibromyalgia, multiple sclerosis and polytrauma patients; the second group (N=10, M(SD) Age = 45,7 (15,8) , 70% Women) formed by healthy people. The groups run the program separately.

Data are collected at the start of first, sixth session, at the end of the last session of the treatment and after one month by the end of it; using the Short Form Health Survey (SF-12), the Psychological General Well-Being Index (PGWBI), the Mesure du Stress Psychologique (MSP) and the Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS).

Data are analysed with statistical procedures for compare MBSR's outcomes between the two group of participants and eventually find significant differences.

PS104
RESTORATIVE APPROACH COMMUNITY: PROMOTE WELL-BEING, PREVENT DISRUPTION AND DEVIANCE

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Convenor   Patrizia Patrizi, University of Sassari, Sassari - Italy
Presenters   Pia Christensen, University of Leeds, Leeds - United Kingdom
                Martha Frías-Armenta, University of Sonora, Sonora - Mexico
                Patrizia Patrizi, University of Sassari, Sassari - Italy
                Giancarlo Tamanza, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Discussant   Elena Marta, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

The symposium aims to stimulate a debate on developments of communities marked on a conflict management based on relational, peaceful, responsible and solidarity approach.

In particular, we will set up a comparison between different situations where the relationship is the main resource to build social ties, interactions and opportunities for prevention of distress and deviance, generative connections of well-being: between people, between systems, between people and systems.

The conflict/crime management promoted by the restorative model represents a cultural shift: community who call themselves Restorative City, schools that adopt restorative approaches, urban areas that use the community for the effective management and resolution of conflicts (Wright, 2010; Patrizi, 2014). At the citizen is recognized an active role in conflict management and more generally in the government of the community in which he/she lives, making him/her feel part of the system (Wright, 2010). The community can/must therefore be promoting lifestyles and relationships oriented to peace, well-being of the person and the community (Lent & Brown, 2008). The symposium will focus on the presentation of a model of Restorative Justice (Restoratives practices), for the protection and promotion of individuals and communities.

Our model of Restorative Community is immersed therefore in a complex international debate on normative changes, the implementing measures and operational protocols to be adopted in judicial and extrajudicial fields, with the main aim to promote individual and collective welfare, fight recidivism, participate in the dissemination of a sense of social security. Its objectives traced back to the need to revise the penal systems in the light of the scientific evidence and operational considerations and, at the same time, the development of new forms of treatment to reduce the conflict within the social dynamics.

In this regard the symposium will focus on the presentation and comparison of international restorative practices experiences in judicial and extrajudicial fields.

A RESTORATIVE COMMUNITY MODEL APPROACH: PROCESSING THE PROCESS
Patrizia Patrizi, Gian Luigi Lepri, Anna Bussu, Ernesto Lodi
The paper will present the development of a theoretical research on governance, on indicators and restorative justice that substantiate the proposed model of Restorative Community, the ReCo model. Will be presented the structure of the action-research project that provides focus groups in order to involve the representatives of institutional agencies.

VITAL CITY, VITAL CHILDHOOD: YOUNG PEOPLE, COMMUNITY AND RESTORATIVE PRACTICES

Pia Christensen

This paper presents on-going UK research into urban gardening as a restorative practice. This paper examines some commonly recognised inter- and intra-generational community tensions and conflicts and discusses the potential for the engagement of children and young people in urban gardening movement activities as a way to transform (or exacerbate) such relationships.

ATTITUDES OF JUDGES ABOUT ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Martha Frías Armenta

The purpose of this study was to examine the attitudes of judges or lawyers of the courts in relation to the acceptance of alternative measures in juvenile justice systems. The results show that attitudes had a direct effect on the acceptance of the alternative measures, whereas the social norm affected attitudes. The results show the importance of the psychological variables in the prediction of decisions making of the judges and other law professionals of the courts.

VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE. PROCESS AND OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Giancarlo Tamanza, Marialuisa Gennari

In this paper we present and discuss a training program aimed to support the improvement of a Juvenile Mediation Service. It runs over three years, and it was divided into three distinct steps: a phase of evaluation research on the process and outcomes of undertaken activity; a supervising of the meditative practice; a phase of training about the operation mode of the working group.

PS105
CULTURAL-HISTORICAL APPROACH IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Convenor   Olena Vlasova, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine
Presenters   Oleg Panchenko, P. L. Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Kiev - Ukraine
                Oksana Yaremchuk, I. I. Mechnikov National University of Odessa, Odessa - Ukraine
                Regina Erchova, Moscow State Regional Institute of Social and Humanity Studies, Kolomna - Russian Federation
                Andrii Trofimov, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine
                Svitlana Paschenko, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine
Discussant   Svitlana Paschenko, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine

Ahead of time, L. Vygotsky proposed to study the mechanisms of mental development of human by experimental genetic method the main task of which was the experimental reproduction of any higher form of behavior as a process. Such process was taken in motion and going from the process to its individual moments, that just fits into Post-non-classical paradigm of modern scientific rationality. Continuity of the research subject is viewed in Vygotsky's reasonable ideas about the social situation of mental development, its actual and proximal zone of development, general laws of normal and abnormal development: periodicity, new formations (metamorphosis) development, unevenness of each period, the main lines of development and unity in the process of evolution and involution in the development of psyche that are common for the different levels of psyche (human and animal). The law of construction of higher mental functions, their indirection by cultural mediations, interpersonal character of the human psyche development and the role of mediator in this process, and also the idea of a child's active interiorization of a cultural content as a mechanism of his/her social development made available not only the study of higher mental functions of human consciousness, which is subjective in its nature, but also study of psychological content of the human self-consciousness (its meanings, values and narratives), the formation and development of which forms a modern perspective 'apical psychology' of personality, which Vygotsky was dreaming about, and the object of which is defined as the development of humanistic in person in the process of socialization. The essence of socialization is the development of a man through the mediation of other people's cultural content that becomes internally psychological content of the individual psyche. Social content provides mediation of human mental activity by specific cultural tools (signs and meanings, symbols and myths). As a result, there are opportunities for the personal self-organization and coherent organization and coordination of the joint actions of people.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRAL PERSONALITY IN THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL CHANGES
Olena Vlasova
On the basis of cultural-historical approach it was designed an innovative concept of the processes of personality socialization in conditions of social changes. The model opens a possibility of creation effective complex scientific-research projects (psychological, educational and cultural) and scientifically reasonable practices in the present-day challenging situation in the global society.

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL APPROACH IN RESEARCH OF HUMAN READINESS TO ACTIVITY

Oleg Panchenko, Lyudmyla Panchenko, Mariya Garazha

It is well-grounded that one of the important directions of the contemporary researches within the cultural-historical approach is the evaluation of a human readiness to activity, definition of its psycho-physiological criteria, and the time necessary for the attitude change. Introduction of the research results should occur in attaching obligatory dynamic control of the state of a human readiness to the work in dangerous, extreme and stressful conditions.

PERSONALITY SELF-REALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF HISTORICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Oksana Yaremchuk

Personal self-development is investigated as a creative process of self-realization in cooperation with other people. It occurs through interiorization of the sign systems for interpretation of various cultural texts and synthesizing personal meanings. Research method: psycho-historical reconstruction. The social and psychological concept of ethno-cultural myth-creativity of personality and community not only justifies the sign symbolic determination of consciousness but also makes it possible to interpret the sign as a tool for self-expansion of consciousness in the cultural and historical perspective. Overall, a person creates his/her own texts using the imposition of cultural matrices on the chain of life situations. It creates a "canon" of favorite and experienced as real concepts, texts, stories, characters, coping strategies, etc. On the basis of this canon we designed the self-construction of a person for implementation of the new life projects.

DIGITAL SOCIETY AS A CULTURAL CONTEXT OF PSYCHIC DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS

Regina Erchova

One of the negative consequences of child development in a digital society is a digital dementia meaning a deterioration in cognitive (attention, memory) and emotional abilities. The main task of the research focuses on investigation of the cultural context (digital society) and its influence to psychic development of person. Data were collected with binocular synchronous pupillometry method, and the sample consisted of 466 students.

SOCIALIZATION OF ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL IN THE PRESENT SOCIAL-CULTURAL SITUATION

Andrii Trofimov

Peer-to-peer strategy promotes personnel participation and interaction and stimulates creative ways of thinking, team working and interpersonal communication and forms an environment for the joint study and cooperation in organization. Research methodology includes Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (Porter, 1979), Management Style in Organization (Zakharov, 1999), Interpersonal Relations Test (Leary, 1954), Level of Organizational Culture (Ladanov, 1997), Emotional Intelligence Test (Hall, 2002). The sample is 45 organization employees. The forming experiment has been based on the technique 'Peer Learning Circles' which is a peer-mentoring scheme. It develops personal objectives and motivation, time-management skills and personal activity strategies, critical thinking, team building, leadership and effective communication, reflective psychological readiness to share an experience with the beginners, keen motivation for personal development and life-long learning demanded by the present social-cultural situation.

COPING WITH PROFESSIONAL STRESS IN THE OPEN CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Svitlana Paschenko

The objective of the research is defining the role of professional Self-concept in developing strategies of coping with professional crises in university lecturers. Coping strategies could moderate relationship between excessive professional demands and positive and negative effects of professional activity including job satisfaction, somatic and affective symptoms, psychological distress and burnout. The method is a standardized inventory for exposure of professional crisis and coping factors in lecturers (Gerasimova&Chorosova, 2006). N=302. Lecturers with such coping strategies as targeting new intentions for development, finding self-control and purposes can resist the negative impact of crisis on the affective component of professional self-awareness. Those professors who have a low level of ego-centered self-actualization, self-evaluation of leadership characteristics, orientation to avoidance and ownership and high level of development of various aspects of value component of professional self-awareness, socio-oriented self-actualization, pedagogical and psychological knowledge, professional and globalization identity are the most successful in resisting to the negative impact of professional crises and turn it into coping strategies.

PS107
EXAMINING LEARNING AND TRANSFER IN CHILDREN BY USING PROBLEM-SOLVING TASKS

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research design and experimental methods
B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Convenor   Marijn van Dijk, University of Groningen, Groningen - Netherlands
Presenters   Tatiana Rojas-Ospina, Pontifical Xavierian University, Bogotà - Colombia
             Marlenny Guevara-Guerrero , University of Groningen, Groningen - Netherlands
             Oscar Ordoñez, University of Valle, Cali - Colombia
Discussant   Marijn van Dijk, University of Groningen, Groningen - Netherlands

The study of transfer and scientific reasoning skills is a central matter of research for cognitive and educational psychologists. There is a good agreement that children are able to reasoning scientifically from youngest infancy onwards (Gopnik, 2012). However, learning is not only about acquisition of information, but also about adapting what has been learned to novel situations (Bransford & Schwartz, 1999). This phenomenon is called transfer. A common aspect in the studies on transfer is the interest in how learning can be generalized to other contexts.

The main aim of the present symposium is to provide analyses of transfer in children (between the ages of 4 and 10- years) in problem solving situations with repeated measurement designs. In contrast to the traditional single-measurement designs, this approach shows the variability as an important aspect of learning.

The studies presented in this symposium examine whether transfer is displayed in children's behavior during the solution of new problem-solving by using diverse viewpoints such as: near/far transfer, individual/dyadic, group/case studies, instructional/non-instructional, multimedia/hands-on tasks. In addition, the studies address different contents of transfer: naïve understanding about Arquimedes's principle (AQP), air pressure (AP) and the use of control variable strategies (CVS). The results of these studies all demonstrate the advantages of using a microgenetic method to show the complex relationship of learning and transfer.

Transfer is explored in the three presentations as follows: First, the study of Rojas (University of Connecticut and Universidad Javeriana-Cali) examines far transfer in a group of 4-year olds by using a multimedia task on AQP. Secondly, the presentation of Guevara-Guerrero (University of Groningen) explores near transfer in four dyads of 5-year olds, using hands-on tasks about AP. Finally, the study of Ordoñez (Universidad del Valle) looks at near transfer of CVS in a group of 10-year olds building cars. Together these presentations offer new insights in transfer and provide suggestions about using real-time analysis in future studies.

QUESTIONING TRANSFER AND EMPOWERING TRANSFORMATION OF LEARNING
Tatiana Rojas, Scott Brown
We examine four year-olds' transfer performance when functional context and modality were different in a Problem-Solving condition. We found better performance in the PS condition and evidence of the transformative character of learning and transfer.

THERE IS SPONTANEOUS TRANSFER? CHILDREN SOLVING HANDS-ON TASKS
Marlenny Guevara-Guerrero, Marijn van Dijk, Paul van Geert

By using a multiple case study, we examine the spontaneous transfer in dyads (M=5. 15 years) solving three problem-solving tasks. We found that transfer emerged after adjusting solutions and did not increase between tasks, but showed variable paths.

DISCOVERING AND TRANSFERRING STRATEGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF EXPERIMENTATION

Oscar Ordoñez, Álvaro Iván Valencia

We examine the transfer of CVS in twenty-six children (M= 10.7 years) solving two analogous tasks. Results showed that CVS used at the beginning of each task were highly variable, indicating that children used various approaches to solve the problem.

PS108
CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS OF COGNITIVE AND SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities
B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment
B10. Development and education - Parenting
B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

Convenor   Sergey Malykh, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Presenters   Victoria Ismatullina, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
              Ivan Voronin, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
              Tatiana Tikhomirova, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
              Darya Gaysina, University of Sussex, Brighton - United Kingdom
              Georgy Vasin, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Discussant   Darya Gaysina, University of Sussex, Brighton - United Kingdom

The aim of this symposium is to present results of and reflect on cross-cultural investigations of cognitive and socio-emotional development from childhood through the transition to adulthood. The symposium consists of five presentations that focus on different psychological traits that are central in the second decade of life: general cognitive ability, school achievement, personality, and mental health. The proposed papers use samples drawn from various countries that have been found to differ in terms of their socio-economic status, as well as cultural values, social norms, beliefs, and traditions. All five papers include samples from the Russian Federation and Kyrgyz Republic. In the first paper, the authors present the results of cross-cultural examination of working memory in two samples of Russian and Kyrgyz adolescents. In the second paper, the authors analyse the links between five personality traits and general cognitive ability highlighting the effect of culture, in two samples of Russian and Kyrgyz adolescents. In the third paper, mother-child interactions are examined as predictors of children's school achievement, paying attention to cultural similarities and differences of these relationships in three countries: the UK, Russia, and Kyrgyzstan. In the fourth paper, the associations between parenting practices and offspring emotional and behavioural problems are investigated in samples of young adults from the UK, Greece, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, and Brunei.Finally, in the fifth paper, a genetically-informative cross-cultural approach is undertaken to get insight into aetiology of the relationship between temperament and behavioural problems in adolescents from two countries – Russia and Kyrgyzstan. These five presentations will provide a basis for a general discussion on the importance of interdisciplinary approaches to studying individual differences in cognitive and socio-emotional development in different countries.

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF WORKING MEMORY IN ADOLESCENTS
Victoria Ismatullina
Working memory (CANTAB) was assessed in a sample of 289 adolescents from Russia and Kyrgyzstan. Findings of this research will be discussed focusing on cultural similarities and differences in cognitive development.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "BIG FIVE" PERSONALITY TRAITS AND GENERAL COGNITIVE ABILITY IN RUSSIAN AND KYRGYZ ADOLESCENTS
Ivan Voronin

Associations between "Big Five" personality traits and Raven's Progressive Matrices gscore were tested in Russian and Kyrgyz adolescents (N=206) and appeared to be weak or moderate. Association between g and Conscientiousness differs in two countries.

MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTIONS AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT: UK-RUSSIA-KYRGYZSTAN CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION

Tatiana Tikhomirova

The results of a cross-cultural study of interrelationship between mother-child interactions and child's school achievements in the three samples (N=1375) of 11-14 year-old schoolchildren in the UK, Russia and Kyrgyzstan will be presented.

PARENTING PRACTICES AND INTERNALISING AND EXTERNALISING SYMPTOMS IN YOUNG ADULTS FROM FIVE COUNTRIES

Darya Gaysina

Associations between parenting practices and offspring internalising and externalising symptoms were tested in British, Greek, Russian, Kyrgyz, and Brunei young adults. There is evidence for both country-specific and country-common effects of parenting.

IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS INFLUENCED BY GENES OR ENVIRONMENT? EVIDENCE FROM A RUSSIAN-KYRGYZ TWIN STUDY

GeorgyVasin

Temperament traits and behavior problems are interrelated. What are the mechanisms underlying this relationship? In our study we analyze the extent to which genetic and environmental factors influence this relationship in two different cultures.

PS109
MENTALIZATION AND PARENTING: SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT REFLECTIVE FUNCTION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCHES

B10. Development and education - Parenting

Convenor	Lucia Leonilde Carli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Presenters	Anja Keitel-Korndörfer, University of Leipzig, Leipzig - Germany
	Chiara Giovanelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
	Alex Desatnik, University College London, London - United Kingdom
Discussant	Antonella Marchetti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

In the last 30 years many researchers have underlined the relevance of mentalization, especially in mother-child relationship as it can be considered the capacity to treat the child as a psychological agent and it fosters child development (Meins et al., 2002; Sharp & Fonagy, 2008).

Child development either relational or cognitive or emotional has been linked to this parental ability. More specifically, mentalization has been suggested to have a specific role in intergenerational attachment transmission as infantile experiences with caregiver can be considered a base for the child's attachment security, physical and socio-cognitive development (Sharp & Fonagy, 2008; Rothschild et al., 2010).

Several constructs aiming to explore parental mentalization have been proposed in diverse backgrounds.

In particular in a psychoanalytic framework Fonagy and collaborators (Fonagy, Gergely, & Target, 2007; Fonagy, Steele, Steele, Moran, & Higgitt, 1991; Fonagy & Target, 1997) have proposed the concept of reflective function (RF) which can be defined in mother-infant relationship as: the parent's capacity to reflect upon her own and her child's internal mental experiences (Slade, 2005). More generally RF has achieved a major role in several studies about personality formation and disorders, adolescence and treatment (Bateman & Fonagy, 2004; Benbassat & Priel, 2012; Fonagy, Gergely, Jurist, & Target, 2003; Fonagy & Target, 1998).

In the context of mother-child relationship, another operationalization which has been suggested to be relevant is called maternal Mind-Mindedness (Meins, Fernyhough, Fradley, & Tuckey, 2001).

The symposium can be considered an occasion to deepen some infantile evolutive aspects related to RF and to share critical knowledge and thoughts based on recent studies about mentalization, and more specifically RF and its relationship with MM. Furthermore it aims to suggest reflections and ideas for further studies either theoretical or empirical.

MENTALIZATION AND OVERWEIGHT - HOW FAR GOES THE INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING?
Anja Keitel-Korndörfer, Verena Wendt, Annette M. Klein, Kai von Klitzing
In the first contribute, Keitel-Korndörfer will discuss the role of maternal Reflective Function comparing a sample of overweight mothers with normal-weight ones and she will reflect on the relationship between RF and child's weight.

MATERNAL MENTALIZATION: ARE REFLECTIVE FUNCTION AND MINDMINDEDNESS RELEVANT CONSTRUCTS IN INVESTIGATING MOTHER-INFANT RELATIONSHIP AND CHILD ATTACHMENT?

Chiara Giovanelli, Lucia Carli

In the second contribute, Giovanelli will present a study conducted to compare RF and Mind-Mindedness in a normative sample and she will analyze its results. Moreover she will share some thoughts about the concept of mentalization and the constructs of RF and MM.

PARENTING, MENTALIZATION AND EPISTEMIC TRUST - TOWARDS THE NEXT LEAP IN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

Alex Desatnik

In the third contribute, Desatnik will discuss the concept of mentalization and RF and he will introduce the idea of epistemic trust as a part of a triadic model with RF and attachment.

PS110
POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AND CITIZENSHIP – ASIAN AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

Convenor   Kerry Kennedy, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Presenters   Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn - Poland
            Anna Maria Zalewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland
            Olga Mitina, Belgorod State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
            Nina Nizowskih, Vyatka State Humanitarian University, Kirov - Russian Federation
            Joanna Li Lijua, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong   - Hong Kong
            Kerry Kennedy, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Discussant   Despina Karakatsani, University of the Peloponnese, Corinth - Greece

Citizenship is a common characteristic of modern states extending rights to members and guaranteeing certain protection. In return citizens have obligations to the statefor these benefits. Yet the political behaviour of citizens does not always reflect this 'citizenship contract'. Individuals often feel the need to protest in different ways to assert rights they believe are not being addressed. The reasons for doing so are not always clear. Sometimes there are individual causes related to personality and a sense of alienation while at other times there are social causes related to perceived injustice and entitlements.This symposium will explore how the citizenship attitudes of young citizens in selected Asian and European countries are shaped, how young people view their future political participation and values and whether the traditional 'citizenship contract' is under threat.
Survey data was identified focussing on young people's attitudes to citizenship including the International Civics and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS), the World Values Survey and two European Citizenship Research Projects. The focus was on identifying those variables within different country contexts e.g. personality, attitudes to the nation, political trust, attitudes to equality, political efficacy etc. that accounted for the way young people see their future political participation.
The results indicated that young people from European countries tended to endorse future political behaviour that was more politically oriented that those from Asian countries, they were less influenced by patriotism but were similarly committed to equality as their Asian peers. The comparisons across cultures and political systems showed the importance of contexts that influence citizenship values and the difficulty of generalizing across cultures.

HONG KONG STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO PROTEST
Kerry Kennedy
Successive international research shows that young Hong Kong students show little interest in political engagement, more interest in social engagement and a rejection of illegal protest. Yet ten year later the same students engage in illegal activities in order to advance the cause of democracy. This paper will draw on quantitative and qualitative data to try and explain these changing political behaviors.

YOUNG EUROPEANS' CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIORS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE
Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz

Citizenship attitudes develop from early adolescence. Based on research with 3794 students aged 11-14-18 from 11 European countries we found developmental regularities of citizenship activity: passive and personal citizenship tends to increase with age; there is also general decline in participatory behavior, although a willingness to protest.

PERSONALITY CONSTRUCTS AND CITIZENSHIP DIMENSIONS OF YOUNG POLES

Anna Maria Zalewska

In a study (Grant ESF/84/2006) we found that general citizenship behaviour and its five dimensions – passive, semi-active, social, personal and change-oriented (excluding political activity) – was predicted by various personality constructs from among Big Five traits and social-cognitive beliefs – optimism, values, mental toughness, responsibility.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT OF YOUTH IN RUSSIA

Olga Mitina, Nina Nizowskih

Russian Enlightenment thought accumulated ideas about the formation of citizenship and civic activity, then in specific way they were adopted in SU. Today society doesn't pays attention to this part of education and socialization. The study identified the representations of Russian contemporary youth on these issues

ASIAN STUDENTS' CIVIC BEHAVIOURS AND ATTRIBUTES AND THEIR AFFECT ON CIVIC KNOWLEDGE

Joanna Li Lijua

Civic action occurs as a result of the interaction of students' citizenship attitudes and behaviours. This paper identifies attitudinal and behavioural factors affecting Asian students' civic knowledge at both individual and school levels. Both direct and indirect effects are examined. Data is drawn from the ICCS involving five Asian societies.

PS111
CLINICAL SUPERVISION AROUND THE GLOBE: PRACTICES, EFFICACY, AND REGULATION

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

Convenor	Nadine Kaslow, Emory University, Atlanta - United States
Presenters	Carol Falender, UCLA University of California, Los Angeles - United States
	Anthony Pillay, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban - South Africa
	Analise O'Donovan, Griffith University, Brisbane - Australia
	Nadine Kaslow, Emory University, Atlanta - United States
Discussant	Carol Falender, UCLA University of California, Los Angeles - United States

Clinical supervision has only recently been acknowledged as a distinct professional competency. This symposium will address the various global challenges and advances in training, guidelines, and practices of effective supervision. Although clinical supervision is the cornerstone of clinical training and transmission of the profession and its practices to future generations, internationally, psychology has relied upon the process of osmosis for supervision and has addressed neither the quality nor criteria for successful supervision. Within the past decade multiple countries have begun to remedy this situation by developing guidelines for clinical supervision and by developing regulatory and training criteria. Presenters in this symposium will address state of the art of clinical supervision through the lens of multiple countries, cultures and viewpoints: Australia, South Africa, and the United States. Subjects will include the state of the art of supervision guidelines and standards, regulatory perspectives, effective supervision practices, and the trajectory of supervision training. Critical questions include a) assessment of competence of the supervisor; b) training procedures and requirements to conduct clinical supervision; c) existence of guidelines, ethical standards, or regulations that directly address clinical supervision; d) research on supervision in the various contexts and how they address and inform the areas of practice; e) consideration of outcomes of supervisee development and competence and client outcome.

Objectives:
1)Identify common factors across global settings in the practice and regulation of clinical supervision
2)Identify strengths, commonalities, and variants in guidelines, regulations, and training across global settings
3)Describe consensual themes on effective clinical supervision

SUPERVISION GUIDELINES IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
Carol Falender
Supervision Guidelines were adopted in 2014 in the United States. Commonalities and cultural variants, legal, ethical, and regulatory considerations will be discussed as well as the Western influence on global supervision.

CHALLENGES AND PROCESS: SUPERVISION IN SOUTH AFRICA
Anthony Pillay

Supervision issues and challenges in professional psychology training in South Africa. While supervision in professional psychology training has many universal challenges, countries like South Africa, in social and political transition, have some unique issues influencing the supervision process, content and dynamics.

CLINICAL SUPERVISION AND MANDATORY TRAINING: A VIEW FROM AUSTRALIA
Analise O'Donovan
In 2010, the Australian Psychology Registration Board introduced mandatory supervisor training. Workshop content, effective and ineffective supervisors, and supervisee feedback about supervision in the Australian context will be described.

EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION, CULTURE, AND COMPETENCE
Nadine Kaslow
One of the most challenging aspects of effective supervision relates to supervising trainees with problems of professional competence. The interface between competence problems and multicultural factors will be explored.

PS112
AGEING AND MIGRATION IN EUROPE

C18. Culture and society - Other

Convenors   Isabelle Albert, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
               Dieter Ferring, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
Presenters   Vanessa Burholt, Swansea University, Wales - United Kingdom
               Stephanie Barros Coimbra, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
               Tineke Fokkema, University of Groningen, Groningen - Netherlands
               Anne Carolina Ramos, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
               Dieter Ferring, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
Discussant   Beate Schwarz, University of Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland

Ageing and migration have become key topics in Europe today, as a large number of first generation immigrants of the 1970s are currently approaching retirement age in many European countries. Although the idea of return migration might often be well present in the lives of ageing migrants, an actual permanent return to the country of origin seems to be enacted more seldom by today's immigrants after retirement. This might be due to several reasons such as social aspects (e.g., family and friends), economic issues or health. It is therefore of prime importance to learn more about the particular needs and resources of older migrants and their families. Ageing migrants face undoubtedly a special situation: The acculturation situation may result in an increased need for social support due to fewer sociocultural resources in the host country; however, they may also have a smaller social network due to difficulties in adapting to the host country. Within migrant families, an acculturation gap between first and second generation might further lead to different expectations regarding intergenerational solidarity and support, and this can have negative effects on well-being of the different family members. Issues of assistance and care for aged migrants will thus be crucial both for the receiving society which has to address issues of diversity, integration and social cohesion, as well as for families which provide still the lion's share of support for the aged. Policy makers and practitioners are conscious of the increasing importance of these issues, but more research is needed in order to improve the provisions of age-specific services and assistance for ageing migrants and their families. The present symposium aims to put issues of migration and ageing on the agenda and to raise the awareness of these hot topics in today's society. It brings together leading researchers in the field of ageing and migration from four different European countries which are characterized by a large share of immigrants in their population, namely UK, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Contributions will focus on different, country specific immigrant (and national) groups, examining aspects of ethnic identity and multiculturalism, intergenerational relations, social networks, support and care as well as different aspects of well-being in the context of acculturation. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be applied. The presented studies will be discussed with respect to similarities and differences between immigrant groups and different acculturation contexts, and implications for policies regarding ageing and migration in Europe will be considered. Further, lacks in current knowledge will be addressed and suggestions for future research activities will be presented.

TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY: OLDER MIGRANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES
Vanessa Burholt, Christine Dobbs, Christina Victor

Social identity theory illustrates older UK migrants' belonging to an ethnic group, country of origin of family, and the UK. We explore the influence of cultural heritage, social class, support network and global citizenship on cultural identity.

MULTICULTURALISM OF PORTUGUESE OLDER MIGRANTS AND THEIR ADULT CHILDREN IN LUXEMBOURG

Stephanie Barros Coimbra, Isabelle Albert, Elke Murdock, Dieter Ferring
Addressing the issue of an acculturation gap between generations of migrants, we focus on ethnic identity, multicultural ideologies, acculturative stress and well-being of Portuguese older parents compared to their adult children in Luxembourg.

LONELINESS AMONG MOROCCAN AND TURKISH OLDER MIGRANTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Tineke Fokkema, Theo van Tilburg
Migrants might have difficulties to adapt to their new society and integrate socially. The current study explores feelings of loneliness in 475 people born in Turkey or Morocco, aged 55-64, who migrated more than thirty years ago to the Netherlands.

LONG-TERM CARE PERSPECTIVES AMONG ELDERLY MIGRANTS: THE CASE OF LUXEMBOURG

Ute Karl, Boris Kühn, Anne Carolina Ramos
Based on biographic and network interviews, this paper analyses the long-term care perspectives among elderly migrants in Luxembourg. It shows their preference for paid care work and challenges related to language, culture and social isolation.

"THIS IS NOT MY TOWN": FEELINGS OF CLOSENESS AND SECURITY OF OLDER MIGRANTS AND NATIONAL RESIDENTS

Dieter Ferring, Thomas Boll
The study demonstrates differences in ratings of closeness to one's living area and of feeling secure out of the perspective of older Portuguese migrants and national residents. Results are discussed regarding processes underlying acculturation.

PS113
SOCIAL ROBOTS AS OUTGROUP: SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN RELATIONS TO SOCIAL ROBOTS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Roger Giner-Sorolla, University of Kent, Keynes College, Canterbury - United Kingdom
Presenters   Friederike Eyssel, New York University, Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates
                Francesco Ferrari, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
                Maria Paola Paladino, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
                Ceylan Özdam, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels - Belgium
Discussant   Roger Giner-Sorolla, University of Kent, Keynes College, Canterbury - United Kingdom

Worldwide, in the past decade, there has been a sharp increase in investment into the development of sophisticated social robots. But this is not matched by and equivalent level of progress in the studies that investigate the reactions of humans toward this novel social group of our own creation: the robots. Our symposium will redress this neglect by showcasing recent advances in psychological research on robots as "outgroup". Focusing on robots that resemble human beings (humanoids and androids), we will present research into the psychological processes relevant to their acceptance in social interaction.
Friederike Eyssel will present studies showing how and when the processes of dehumanization and anthropomorphism occur in the context of human-robot interaction.
Francesco Ferrari will present a set of studies based in intergroup theory, demonstrating that people fear highly human-like appearance in robots because they are perceived to pose a threat to human beings' distinctiveness.
Maria Paola Paladino will address the same issue but from a different angle. Using a well-developed social cognitive theory, processes she will present studies investigating the role of Category Conflict in negative emotional reaction toward highly anthropomorphic robots.
Ceylan Özdam will discuss her research showing the interaction between two processes involved in human-social robot interaction, namely attentional reorientation (cognitive) and attribution of agency (social). In addition to behavioral responses this study also investigated neural correlates of interaction with social robots.
The discussant, Roger Giner-Sorolla, an expert in social emotions and dehumanization, will underline how, across different lines of research, psychological theories and research are fundamental to developing more "human friendly" social robotics. At the same time he will also explain how this research represents a challenging laboratory for basic social psychological theories.

FACTORS = HUMANITY?
Friederike Eyssel
We will present experimental evidence on two prominent social psychological phenomena: anthropomorphism and dehumanization. The underlying mechanisms will be discussed using the 3-Factor Model of Anthropomorphism (Epley et al., 2007).

FEAR OF SOCIAL ROBOTS: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOMORPHISM AS A THREAT TO HUMAN DISTINCTIVENESS AND IDENTITY

Francesco Ferrari
Social robots generally are feared for economic reasons as they replace workers. Referring to research on group distinctiveness, we demonstrated that fear toward robots is more generally linked to the threat to human specificity and identity.

IS IT A ROBOT OR IS NOT? THE ROLE OF CATEGORY CONFLICT IN THE UNCANNY VALLEY

Maria Paola Paladino
According to the uncanny valley theory, very human-like robots can be threatening and cause fear in interactions. The three studies presented here investigate the role of category conflict as a cognitive process responsible for this phenomenon.

BELIEVING ANDROIDS? ATTENTIONAL REORIENTATION AND BELIEF MANIPULATION WITH AN ANTHROPOMORPHIC ROBOT

Ceylan Özdam
The present study investigated the potential interaction between the processes of attentional reorientation (cognitive) and attribution to agency (social) and explored its neural substrate by using a picture of an anthropomorphic robot.

PS115

IDENTIFICATION WITH GROUPS FROM FRONT TO COVER: ITS STRUCTURE, MOTIVATIONAL BASIS AND DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Andrey Elster, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel
Presenters   Avihay Berlin , The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

              Andrey Elster, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

              Eyal Rechter, Columbia University, New York - United States

              Sonia Roccas, The Open University of Israel, Raanana - Israel

              Noga Sverdlik, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva - Israel

Social groups consider members' identification as an immeasurable asset and invest considerable efforts in promoting members' affiliation and commitment. Identification provides various benefits, both to the group (e.g., contribution, loyalty) and to its members (e.g., sense of belonging, self-esteem). The proposed symposium aims to deepen our understanding of the concept of identification, by examining its structure, motivational basis, and contextual factors that mitigate its effect.
The first two presentations focus on motivational bases underlying identification. The first examines individual differences in values as predictors of identification over time: Members' values and the values they perceived as expected had a unique contribution. The second presentation studies the opposing effects of locomotion vs. assessment orientations, beyond satisfaction with the leader. Identification, however, is not a uniform construct. The third presentation differentiates between two forms of identification and aims to uncover their motivational and perceptual underpinnings. The fourth presentation shows that attachment and glorification forms of identification differ in their impact on psychological discomfort following violations of personal beliefs by ingroup actions. Finally, the last presentation points to contextual factors affecting outcomes of identification, and shows the moderating role of one's close environment in the relation between identification and membership satisfaction.
The presentations differ in the nature of studies (field and lab), methodology (correlational, longitudinal, multilevel designs) and context (nation, organization, sports teams). Taken together, the research included in this symposium furthers the comprehension of a fundamental concept in social reality - identification with groups. Our joint contributions can be utilized by theoreticians and practitioners to manage and maintain positive relations between individuals and social collectives.

PERSONAL VALUES AND PERCEIVED EXPECTED VALUES PREDICT ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AMONG VOLUNTEERS
Noga Sverdlik, Tali Rabin
In a longitudinal study among volunteers in a prosocial organization, we found that both personal values and values perceived as expected by the coordinator and the protégé in time 1 predicted organizational affective commitment in time 2.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGULATORY MODE AND AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

Eyal Rechter

Participants were 205 female players of a community sport league. Locomotion (positively) and assessment (negatively) predicted affective commitment to the team, over and above satisfaction with the coach.

LOVE VERSUS LOVING CRITICISM: DISENTANGLING CONVENTIONAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM

Sonia Roccas, Maciej Sekerdej

Three studies of Polish and Israeli students seek to disentangle conventional and constructive patriotism by examining perceptional and motivational mechanisms that differentiate between them.

INGROUP IDENTIFICATION AND NEED FOR COGNITIVE CLOSURE INTENSIFY INTRAGROUP DISSONANCE

Avihay Berlin

Identification in the form of attachment (but not glorification) and Need for Cognitive Closure both had a unique contribution in predicting psychological discomfort following a violation of personal beliefs by ingroup actions.

THE MODERATING EFFECT OF UNIT SUPPORT CLIMATE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTIFICATION AND JOB SATISFACTION

Andrey Elster. Lilach Sagiv

Two studies show that the relationship between identification and job satisfaction depends on the unit-level climate: This relationship is significantly stronger in units with a weak support climate as compared to units with a strong support climate.

PS116
EXTENSION ACTIONS: EXTRAMURAL UNIVERSITY AND ITS INTERVENTIONS

B16. Development and education - Other

Convenor   Lucia Maria de Freitas Perez, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Presenters   Lucia Maria de Freitas Perez, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
               Vera Regina Loureiro, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro -   Brazil
               Sandra Albernaz de Medeiros, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de   Janeiro - Brazil
Discussant   Sandra Albernaz de Medeiros, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de
de   Janeiro - Brazil

The university extension has a key role in enabling students training to bring together the community and academia. It opens up perspectives for the everyday reality and offers a field in which the relationship between students and community become valued, allowing the development of a more dynamic academic curriculum, more tuned with the social demands. It is observed that the passage through this experience produces a transformative effect of both the existential and intellectual points of view. In addition, it is clear that such actions contribute to reduce the imaginary inequalities and the gap between the privileged academic world and reality. Being cooperative processes, such activities provide a fruitful field for coordinating professors and scholarship students to develop new research with issues of strong socio-political nature, that can be a source of resources and tools creation for effective transformation of the groups involved. We intend to present actions of different extension projects at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Unirio-Brazil. In this symposium we held a cutout, prioritizing actions concerning people with special needs, college students and young graduates of our university. The methodologies applied are articulated through Research-Action, valuing the involved subjects, whether they are the fellows who work with us or those served by the various projects. At the work "Mazes and skills: the choices of Pedagogy students" our approach goes through the career choices narratives. In "Interlacing knowledge: some practice impasses" we focus on the crises faced by the students when confronted with the professional field. In "Social inclusion of young people and adults with disabilities: changing attitudes" we discuss the work in an institution that attends youth and adults with intellectual and multiple disabilities.

MAZES AND SKILLS: THE CHOICES OF PEDAGOGY STUDENTS
Lucia Maria de Freitas Perez
The "Mazes and Skills" project makes video records of student testimonials about their career choices. They are presented to others, leading to processes of reflection and discussion on the reasons that lead to such choices.

SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES: CHANGING ATTITUDES
Sandra Albernaz de Medeiros

The title-paper discusses an extension project developed by the Institute of Clinical, Educational and Professional Psychology and meets youth and adults with disabilities.

INTERLACING KNOWLEDGE: SOME PRACTICE IMPASSES
Vera Regina Loureiro
The project aims to build a network of sensitive listening and to weave ties with educators in order to create multiple spaces of intersection and discussion, both in classroom and virtual, to address the inherent difficulties of the educational act.

PS117
LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE RELATED OUTCOMES

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship
D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Convenor	Shailendra Singh, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow - India
Presenters	Bhumika , Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur - India
	Shailendra Singh, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow - India
	Arvind K. Sinha, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur - India
	Kailash B. L. Srivastava, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur - India
	Manjari Srivastava, NMIMS Deemed to be University, Mumbai, Maharashtra - India
Discussant	Arvind K. Sinha, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur - India

Leadership and motivation are the two central topics of organizational behavior which attract both academicians and practitioners alike. Motivation is essential for keeping the employees engaged and leadership is essential to show the direction and taking the responsibility motivating self and others. Leadership has been dealt by researchers in multiple ways due to their diverse backgrounds. The symposium addresses the primary question: to what extent do the leadership styles matter in determining   employee related outcomes. The study of leadership becomes more important from Indian perspective as India offers unique cultural context due to its collectivist nature and high power distance. While examining the role of leadership in shaping various employee related outcomes, we have used multiple perspectives on leadership including autocratic vs participative leadership, transactional vs transformational leadership, equity perspective on leadership and empowering leadership. Employee related outcomes may consists of job satisfaction, organizational commitment, employee engagement, job involvement, task performance and contextual performance and job related strain and intention to quit . The major hypotheses tested in the studies are: a. social inequity may be perceived not only in terms of financial rewards, but anything that the person subjectively considers as rewarding, the nature of which may be related to personal values. b. transformational leadership would be positively related to work engagement and psychological wellbeing among managers. C. leadership style would have greater influence on employee attrition than organizational performance. The researchers have followed both experimental and survey method to examine their hypotheses using appropriate samples and measurement tools. The studies included in symposium have followed social exchange theory in general and equity theory in particular to integrate their findings. The studies have concluded that the leaders play a strong role in shaping employee related outcomes. Theoretical and practical implications of the studies have been discussed. Limitations and future directions have also been suggested.

LEADERSHIP WITH PASSION: EQUITY MOTIVATIONAL FOUNDATION OF LEADERSHIP
Arvind K. Sinha
Author and associates discovered that social inequity may be perceived not only in terms of financial rewards, but anything that the person subjectively considers as rewarding, the nature of which may be related to personal values. An intense or frequent reinforcement of over-reward occurrences may lead to a strong inclination toward a self defining activity that one likes or loves, is part of professional position such as leadership roles. Such an inclination has been termed in the literature as "passion". Using the variables of social inequity and competence, the contribution of "over-rewarding" inequity"

on effective organizationally relevant behaviour (with passion nurturing outcomes as the reward) was investigated. Sample consisted of 100 senior undergraduates and 100 pass outs alumni of a technological university, and 80 professionals working in banks. Data analysis comprised of interview data, exploratory factor analysis and regression analysis. Results suggested that an "advantageous inequity" arising out of a basic psychological need of relatedness to some (or a larger) cause, and feeling of competence to make significant contributions to the profession and the humankind at large, may be related to passion, which might make a difference to the form and quality of leadership role enactment. People getting a chance to nurture their passion with such perceived advantage are also likely to be better contributors to the organizationally and possibly socially relevant outcomes.

THE IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING

Kailash B. L. Srivastava

The major objective of this study was to examine the effect of transformational leadership on work engagement and psychological well being among managers. The data were collected from 325 managers through structured interview schedule using the self report method on employee engagement and psychological well being, psychological climate and perceived organizational support. The data on transformational leadership was filled up by the supervisors of the respective managers. The transformational leadership and organizational culture were treated as independent variable and psychological climate and perceived climate was treated as mediator and mediator variable, and work engagement and psychological well-being were considered as dependent measures. The results showed the direct effect of transformational leadership on employee engagement engagement and psychological wellbeing and also the indirect effect of psychological climate, showing its mediation effect. . In addition, the research also indicates that transformational leaders are more effective if there is support form the organization resulting in better engagement and enhanced psychological well being. The findings have implications for managers that if leaders adopt the transformational style, they can easily develop a sense of trust and meaningfulness, which helps employees to better engage themselves, face challenges and develop themselves to create wellbeing. The theoretical and practical implications of the study are also discussed.

Key words: Transformational leadership, employee engagement, psychological climate, perceived organizational support, psychological well being.

FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPOWERING LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR: A STUDY OF TEAM LEADERS' LOCUS OF CONTROL, TEAM MEMBERS' TASK CHARACTERISTICS, TENURE UNDER LEADERSHIP AND POWER DISTANCE

Manjari Srivastava1, Ruta Vyas

The focus of the present research is to understand the factors influencing empowering leadership behavior, a perspective both from leaders and their team members. With the objective that organizations can focus on the right elements and invest in the appropriate areas during their leadership development activities.

The research is exploratory field study. Sampling is purposive, employing triadic design i.e. a manager and two of his/her subordinates are selected for data collection. The total no. of respondents is 240, with 80 managers and 160 of their direct reports.

The sample is drawn from seven professionally run organization including those of Indian origin as well as multi-national companies. This study proposes to explore the relationship between leaders' locus of control and his or her empowering behavior towards the immediate team and further explore the moderating impact of power distance on empowering behavior. Similarly the study also aims to explore if nature of task team members' perform has any association with the empowering behavior of their leader and whether this relationship is moderated by power distance between them. Thirdly, whether tenure under a leadership influences the nature of task subordinates perform?

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis is done to establish the validity of the questionnaires. Further analysis would employ other multivariate techniques of quantitative data analysis.

The finding from this research may be utilized by professionals to guide organizations desiring rapid and sustainable growth, to develop leaders who empower their teams such that they act as leaders themselves and become stimulants for the growth of the organization.

Key words: empowering behavior, team leaders, team members, locus of control, task characteristics, power distance, and team members' tenure.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR SOCIETAL WELFARE: ORGANIZATIONAL ENTRY, SOCIALIZATION AND SENSE MAKING

Bhumika, Arvind K. Sinha

The present work attempts to understand the role of organizational leadership in implementation of social welfare through a perspective known as sense-making, which may be thought of as a process by which individual develops the cognitive map of their environment. It is also a process that helps the organizational role incumbents in making decision about their own career graph including their intent to either remain with or quit the organization especially during the early socialization phase, typically during the first eighteen months on the job. Based on qualitative enquiry from the new role incumbents, who did not yet complete two years of continuous experience on the main job for which they had been selected in their respective cadres. Data collected from primary respondents using semi-structured interviews were analyzed through the grounded theory approach. Based on the insights gathered from the interviews, an attempt is made to advance a framework for understanding the process of sense making of the role of organizational leadership in societal welfare of the internal customers and bringing about the roles of (a) their unrealistic expectations and unmet expectations in prompting them for making a choice between intent to quit or to remain with the organization, and (b) the organizational socialization practices. The results are discussed toward a desirable emphasis on actual implementation rather than just identification and creation of policies, and for implications on part of the organization in the direction of enhanced rate of retention of the recruited role incumbents and their social-emotional welfare.

EFFECT OF LEADER BEHAVIOUR AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE ON EMPLOYEE ATTRITION

Shailendra Singh

Employee attrition has invited a great deal of attention from both academicians   as well as from practitioners. A popular question often raised by managers- what causes employee attrition- the company or the leader? To respond to this debate, the study examines the impact of leader behaviour and organizational performance on employee stress and likely attrition. It was hypothesized that both leadership and organizational performance will have a significant impact on employee outcomes. However, leadership would likely have a greater impact on employee outcomes as it is the immediate supervisor who influences the work life of employee on day- to -day basis. For junior level employees, leader is the person who represents the organization. Eighty young managers responded to questions regarding their motivation, creativity, stress level and likelihood of attrition under   a simulated environment in a 2X2X2 experimental design framework having two kinds of leadership, namely autocratic and participative and two types of organizational performance, namely, loss making and profit making, and two kinds of stimulus order : nature of leadership followed by organizational performance and nature of organizational performance followed by nature of leadership . Results strongly supported the hypothesis that leadership has a greater impact on employee related outcomes including likely attrition than organizational performance. Organizational performance also had a signifiant influence of likelihood of attrition but the magnitude of the influence was relatively smaller. The results give credence to the maxim that employees more likely to leave the organization because of their supervisors than because of their organization's performance or image. The implications for the theory and practice have been discussed.

Key Words: Stress, Attrition, Employee Outcome, Leadership Style, Organizational Performance

PS118
THE INTEGRATION OF NEUROSCIENTIFIC APPROACHES IN THE STUDY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: THE CONTRIBUTE OF NEUROMARKETING

F13. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Neuroeconomics and neuropolitics

Convenor   Vincenzo Russo, IULM University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Carlos Flavian , University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza - Spain
                Dominika Maison, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
                Maurizio Mauri, IULM University of Milan, Milan - Italy
                Daniela Zambarbieri, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
                Egle Vaiciukynaite, Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas - Lithuania
Discussant   Carlos Flavian , University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza - Spain

The aim of the symposium is to explore and discuss the application of neuroscientific approaches as innovative contribution to study consumer reactions. In the last decades the possibilities to take advantage of brain image techniques and the implementation of scientific knowledge about the brain allowed to understand and explain different cognitive and emotional processes involved in consumer phenomena (Plassmann et al., 2012) to such an extent that neuroscientists are able to directly study the brain processes to an unprecedented degree. However the fields of marketing, communication and consumer behavior studies, are still not aware about the neuroscientific advances and about their huge potential. The application of neuroscientific methods, such as the electroencephalography recordings, to market research, has caused controversial debate in the scientific community (Lee et al., 2007). The development of technologies that enable to measure many behaviors of consumers, such as the pointing of the gaze (eye-tracking), or the quantitative facial emotional expressions analyses, or the application of psychophysiological techniques based on the monitoring of the activity of autonomous nervous system (heart rate, respiration, electromyography, skin conductance) can provide important information that can be integrated with traditional methods of market research. However, despite the development of scientific disciplines such as Neuroeconomics (Rustichini, 2006), the rise of protocols or specific techniques enabling market researchers and professionals to take advantage of modern neuroscientific methods is still an open issue. The contributes presented during the symposium will discuss some case studies and some scientific considerations to widen the scopes of neuromarketing, beyond commercial brand and consumer behavior application, in order to share a broader vision on this topic and with the aim to implement marketing as a science.

HOW TO BETTER UNDERSTAND ADVERTISING COMMUNICATION BY USING BIOMETRIC MEASURES
Dominika Maison
Three experimental studies will be presented using implicit measures based on facial emotional reactions. Results showed that using neuroscientific measures provide better understanding of reaction toward advertising than only data based on declaration.

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR IN VIDEO ADS: AROUSAL AS A RECALL TRIGGER
Carlos Flavian

The consumers' interest on advertising is reducing because they are overexposed to ads. This research aims to understand the mechanism by which the introduction of arousing sequences in video advertising affects brand recall (Br) and ad recall (Ar).

INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND INNOVATIVE METHODS IN STUDYING ADVERTISEMENTS VIA PAPER, TABLET AND WEBSITE: A NEUROMARKETING EXPERIMENT

Daniela Zambarbieri

Advertising flyers appearing on a single date on a national Italian newspaper are exposed to: 24 subjects via paper, 24 via tablet and 24 via website. The effects in terms of memorization, total eye-fixation time and brain waves activity are presented.

EVALUATING 3 SOCIAL CAMPAIGNS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH NEUROSCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Maurizio Mauri

We evaluated the effects of 3 social campaign. The 3 ads were exposed to 16 foreigners. During the exposure, for each subjects neuro-psycho-physiological measures were recorded. Results show how they can "detect" the optimal social campaign.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR CONSUMERS' SOCIABILITY RESEARCH IN THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT FROM THE NEUROMARKETING PERSPECTIVE. DOES THAT MEAN "BUTTERFLY EFFECT"?

Egle Vaiciukynaite, Rimantas Gatautis

"A hot medium is one that extends one single sense in "high definition""
(McLuhan, Lapham, 1994, p. 22)

Consumers' sociability refers to social interaction between consumers and includes the social presence to which consumers feel connected to others. The proliferation of social technologies has offered new opportunities for consumers to interact with others in the virtual environment. Recently, consumers have been more empowered and active. However, many companies have faced the challenge to manage consumers' sociability effectively and to measure the performance of it in the virtual environment. Neuromarketing provides better understanding of consumers' sociability through measuring consumers' unconscious processes. The study aims to identify new directions for research into consumers' sociability. Furthermore, the emergence of wearable technology has offered new tools which can be used for consumers' sociability research. Consumer can wear the technology that includes tracking information related to physiological data. Wearable technology allows researchers to investigate the relationship between consumers' sociability and environment and captures consumers' sociability in real time. Thus, this technology will transform research in this area. Several insights for future investigation are identified. Keywords: customers' sociability, neuromarketing, social technologies, wearable technology

PS119
THE HYBRID APPROACH AND THE SMART ENVIRONMENTS IN SCHOOL: EMPOWERING THE TRADITIONAL PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES WITH ECOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Convenor   Orazio Miglino, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy
Presenters   Dario Bacchini, Second University of Naples, Caserta - Italy
                Raffaele Di Fuccio, University of Naples Federico II, Naples - Italy
                Maria Concetta Miranda, Second University of Naples, Naples - Italy
Discussant   Henrick Lund, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby - Denmark

Global investment in Information Communication and Technologies (ICT) to improve teaching and learning in schools have been initiated by many governments; nevertheless the ICT adoption and integration in teaching and learning have been limited (Buabeng-Andoh C., 2012).
At the same time, in the schools are widely widespread well-established psycho-pedagogical approaches (such as the Montessori and Munari experiences, the use of structured materials, etc.) that focus on the active involvement of children and support particular learning materials (educational toys). The ICT devices could easily reinforce these practices, and the materials are able to foster both learning and teaching processes by stimulating the manipulation of concrete objects and peer group cooperation. In addition, they could integrate the new potentialities of the technologies such as the immediate feedbacks, the tracked sessions, and the use of technological daily-life devices in school contexts.
Some technologies, e.g. RFID/NFC sensors, the leap motion and the handwriting recognition are natural candidates to empower the traditional psyco-pedagogical practices. This hybrid approach allows the children and teachers to conduct the activities as in the past, taking advantages of digital technologies. An important aspect is the use of ecological technologies, i.e. not invasive, yet able to extract information by simply observing and not conditioning the children's activity.
It will be detailed the experience in this field faced by a project named INF@NZIA DIGI.tales 3.6 funded by the Italian Ministry of Education. The project will be shown in a double analysis: from a side will be described the project aims and the results achieved; from another side will be detailed the results of a needs analysis, carrying out a series of focus group and questionnaires in order to understand the belief, perceptions and attitudes of teachers and parents about ICT devices in school for children between 3- to 6-year old.

INF@NZIA DIGI.TALES 3.6: AN EXPERIENCE OF THE HYBRID APPROACH IN THE ITALIAN SCHOOL CONTEXT
Raffaele Di Fuccio
It will be described the INF@NZIA DIGI.tales 3.6 project. The aim is to promote the use of ICT technologies (cloud, social media, open data, etc.) and the latest paradigms of human-computer interaction (RFID/NFC sensors and handwriting) in order to define psycho-educational practices which are able to enhance curricular activities.

TEACHERS' AND PARENTS' ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ABOUT THE USE OF LEARNING TECHNOLOGY IN PRESCHOOLERS

Dario Bacchini

The literature identified several factors that influence the decision to adopt ICT into teaching (Chen, 2008, Clausen, 2007). but considering just the teacher's perception. The presentation will focus on a study propose to fill this gap exploring, in a Italian sample, perceptions, attitudes and beliefs about ICT in order to understand whether parents and teachers are willing to integrate ew technologies into their practices of teaching.

PS120
BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES AND PSI CHI, THE INTERNATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY IN PSYCHOLOGY

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Convenor	Mercedes A. McCormick, Pace University, New York City - United States
Presenters	Bernardo J. Carducci , Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
	John M. Davis, Texas State University, San Marcos - United States
	Mercedes A. McCormick, Pace University, New York City - United States
	Randall Osborne, Texas State University, San Marcos - United States
	Martha S. Zlokovich, Psi Chi, International Honor Society in Psychology,
Chattanooga -	United States
Discussant	Florence Denmark, Pace University, New York City - United States

This symposium's main objective is to build bridges, or partnerships, between European Universities (faculty and students) and the USA-based chapters of **Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology.** Such bridges will be used to promote capacity building and professional growth/development in the field of psychology. Each speaker's presentation is focused on providing information and professional experience about promoting Psi Chi's mission internationally. Psi Chi's mission is to produce a well-educated, ethical, and socially responsible member committed to contributing to the science and profession of psychology and to society in general, including to recognize and foster the contributions that diversity makes to the science and practice of psychology. The value of international collaboration, student professional development, engagement, and internet-based technologies are significant threads woven through each presentation.

An important outcome of the **Building Bridges Symposium** is for faculty and students from European universities to understand clearly the historical background of the organization and the important benefits of bringing a chapter of Psi Chi to their campus. The speakers will describe the process for doing so and how it the process has adapted with more international bridges built.A Psi Chi chapter offers professional benefits to the university, psychology department, faculty, and students. Professional benefits of opening a Psi Chi chapter include opportunities to submit for publication in the Psi Chi Journal of Psychological Research, networking, international mentoring, competing for research grants and/or travel grants to attend conferences and other professional meetings, and more. Psi Chi also provides information about graduate school and professional opportunities through technological resources.

Outcomes of the symposium are: 1) to demonstrate a cultural sensitivity model of cooperation between European and US higher education institutions supporting the growth of academic partnerships for faculty and students; 2) describe Psi Chi's effectiveness at supporting faculty and students' professional growth; and 3) demonstrate how Psi Chi's implementation of social media and other technological tools can enhance international collaborations among students in particular.

PSI CHI BUILDING INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES: FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA TO EUROPE
John Davis

This presentation will briefly describe the origin of Psi Chi during the 9th International Congress of Psychology held at Yale University in 1929, ongoing international connections, and recent international initiatives.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONALIZING PSI CHI?

Martha S. Zlokovich

After 80 years as a national honor society, Psi Chi became international in 2009. Presentation considers what does internationalizing the society mean, why is it important to members, and what benefits can it accrue to both US and non US members?

BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN PSI CHI AND EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

Mercedes A. McCormick

This presentation will describe the importance of Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology connecting with universities represented at ECP to build student engagement, academic success, and leadership skills.

BUILDING BRIDGES AS DEVELOPMENT: INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Randall Osborne

This presentation will focus on how Psi Chi's efforts to build bridges between European universities and our Honor Society represent growth on the 6 stages of Bennett's developmental model of Intercultural Sensitivity.

CROSS-CULTURAL CHANCES AND CHALLENGES TO PROMOTING PSI CHI IN ITALY: AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN'S PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

Bernie Carducci

The nuts and bolts to establish an initial Psi Chi Chapter in Italy will be discussed. Networking outcomes and the cross-cultural values associated with selectivity of college/university honor societies will be emphasized.

PS121
THE EDUCATIVE FUNCTION BETWEEN FAMILY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Convenor status	Marisa Persiani, Juvenile Court of Rome, Rome; AIO - NGO in special consultative with ECOSOC, Rome; AEO, Milan - Italy
Presenters status	Marisa Persiani, Juvenile Court of Rome, Rome; AIO - NGO in special consultative with ECOSOC, Rome; AEO, Milan - Italy
	Rossella Celmi, International Organization for Migration, Rome - Italy
	Tatiana Vereitinova, SAO, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
	Daniela Di Pietro, AIO, FOIL, Unit of Psychology and Society, Milan - Italy
Discussant	Floriana De Angelis, University College London, London - United Kingdom

To this day, civilized societies have chosen to institutionalize the family as the "standard" eco-container. Today, however the family as an institution is suffering from increasing pressure: external information easily overthrows the values taught at home, and this applies to all domains; from sexuality to religion, from ownership to anarchy, from love to selfish indifference, etc. Furthermore, there is a growing concern in the world as increasing numbers of children and adolescents are having difficulty managing the challenges of development. According to recent sociological research, an increasing number of youth suffer from apathy, sadness, low self-esteem, and seem to be lacking the capacity to define long-term goals and life choices. At the same time, many adolescents struggle with internalizing problems such as anxiety and depression. Interventions that promote positive psychological well-being may equip young people with the necessary life skills, supports and resources to fulfil their potential and overcome adversity. The aim of the symposium is to present a reflection on the educative function with a focus on the state of the art at international level and the question to which the presenters will try to give an answer is "Is it possible to create a professional style for a new social responsibility between traditional culture and globalisation?" Finally, programs aiming at promoting generic psychosocial competence instead of focusing on specific behavioural problems will be highlighted. In particular, programs aimed to facilitate the process by which the individual gains greater awareness, both to her/his advantage, and to that of the ecosystem in question (system and society).

THE EDUCATIVE FUNCTION BETWEEN FAMILY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
Marisa Persiani
The paper aims to present a reflection on the educative function, passing through the main psychological currents of thought up to recent well-being psychology, underlining the need for an inter-disciplinary approach.

CRISIS OF IDENTITY, EXISTENTIAL PROBLEM AND SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS
Tatiana Vereitinova
Following research by University of Saint Petersburg the principles for a logistic of progress is discussed: 1)increase life quality; 2) emphasis on environment historic values; 3) professional qualifications converge with local environment; 4) international connection point.

AN INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE
Rossella Celmi
Educational programmes of the third millennium, based on empowering young people in solving the difficult balance between individual and society from one side, and evolving their inner positive social vocation on the other, are discussed.

AUTHENTIC INDIVIDUAL AND FUNCTIONAL SOCIETY
Daniela Di Pietro
Society is not abstraction, but a system characterised by individuals. Therefore, to succeed in establishing a "healthy" and functional society, it is suggested to improve physical, mental and psychological wellbeing of individual.

PS122
OBJECTIFYING MEDIA: TURNING PEOPLE INTO OBJECTS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Convenor   Anne Maass, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Presenters   Carlotta Cogoni, Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati, Trieste - Italy
                Silvia Galdi, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
                Maria Giuseppina Pacilli, University of Perugia, Perugia - Italy
                Jeroen Vaes, University of Trento, Rovereto - Italy
                Cristina Zogmaister, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Discussant   Mara Cadinu, University of Padova, Padua - Italy

Media (including TV, advertisement, video games) continue to exert a powerful influence on society, shaping social norms and proposing gender-specific role models. In many countries women tend to be objectified, that is portrayed as bodies rather than individuals. Such objectifying portrayals are particularly prevalent in Italian media, where sexualized images are even extended to children. This symposium addresses the influence of such objectifying portrayals of women and girls on both male and female media consumers. It brings together researchers from 5 Italian universities who investigate the effects of objectifying media mainly with experimental methods, combined with reliable and valid measures (see contribution by Zogmaister et al.).

The symposium provides impressive evidence for the robust and pervasive influence of objectification even after relatively short media exposure. Spectators exposed to such media content tend to perceive women (including individual, non-objectified women encountered after the media exposure) as more object-like. Under normal conditions, human beings and objects are processed in distinct brain regions, yet, when objectified, women are processed much like objects (see contribution by Cogoni et al.) and, as a consequence, are perceived as less human (see contribution by Vaes). This object-like perception of women is likely to disrupt normal empathic responses, thereby discouraging bystanders from intervening in help of the victim (see contribution by Galdi). Interestingly, exposure to objectifying media also interferes with cognitive abilities, such as women's capacity to resolve math problems. Such cognitive impediment is found even in pre-adolescent children (see contribution by Pacilli et al.). Together, this symposium testifies to the multiple effects of media objectification and provides the empirical basis for a broader discussion on how objectifying media shapes society and on how such effects may be prevented.

WHEN WOMEN BECOME OBJECTS
Carlotta Cogoni, Andrea Carnaghi, Giorgia Silani
We investigate the mechanisms of women objectification by using a task where participants had to recognise images of objects and targets (objectified or personalized women, mannequins). Results indicate that objectified women are processed more analytically than the personalized ones or mannequins, comparable to the processing of objects.

TOWARD A RELIABLE AND VALID MEASURE OF AUTOMATIC OBJECTIFICATION
Cristina Zogmaister, Federica Durante, Silvia Mari, Chiara Volpato

The ascription of less-than-human nature to objectified individuals is an important phenomenon and research is needed that links it to its antecedents and consequences. To conduct such research it is mandatory to possess psychometrically sound measures of objectification. Here we review a range of such measures in terms of reliability and validity.

FROM OGLING TO DEHUMANIZATION: UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL OBJECTIFICATION

Jeroen Vaes

Objectification literally refers to perceiving someone as something. When sexually objectified, a woman is treated as a body that is capable of representing her. I will explain the interplay between body-focus and dehumanization, measuring both people's eye-movements and their tendency to dehumanize male and female targets independently.

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO OBJECTIFYING TV ON OBSERVER'S INTERVENTION IN A SEXUAL HARASSMENT SITUATION

Silvia Galdi

Previous studies have revealed unequivocal evidence of a link between objectifying media and sexual harassment. The present investigation provides an important extension of previous research by demonstrating that exposure to objectifying TV also influences observer's actual intervention to prevent the harassment incident from progressing.

THE IMPACT OF SEXUALIZED IMAGES ON CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

Maria Giuseppina Pacilli, Carlo Tomasetto, Elisa Fachechi, Chiara Morbidini

We asked primary school children to complete a math performance test after the exposure to sexualized vs. non-sexualized media images of children of similar age. Findings showed that sexualized images hampered participants' performance. Moreover, a reduction in working memory capacity mediated the effect of sexualized images on children's math performance.

PS123
SPORT CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: A WELFARE INSTRUMENT TO PREVENT DISCOMFORT AND TO CREATE A NEW ENVIRONMENT CULTURE

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Convenor   Giovanni Lodetti, AIPPS's (Association International Psychologie et Psychoanalize du Sport) President, SIPCS's (Società Internazionale Psicologi Clinici dello Sport) President, Milan - Italy

Presenters   Alessandra Cova, AIPPS (Association International Psychologie et Psychoanalize du Sport), Milan - Italy

Giovanni Lodetti, AIPPS's (Association International Psychologie et Psychoanalize du Sport) President, SIPCS's (Società Internazionale Psicologi Clinici dello Sport) President, Milan - Italy

Gaia Oldani, Social Clinic psychologist, SIPCS (Società Internazionale Psicologi Clinici dello Sport) member, Milan - Italy

Elena Pomesano, Clinical psychologist, SIPCS (Società Internazionale Psicologi Clinici dello Sport) member, Milan - Italy

Over the past twentyfive years in Psychology department led by Marcello Cesa Bianchi have been developed some clinical sport psychology studies thanks to the works of C. Ravasini - G. Lodetti .

These works have created a new area of interest for the applied clinical psychology, which is the clinical Sport Psychology ©, focused on the athletes personality growth and on the prevention and treatment of young age discomfort through sport practice.

The aim of this clinical research is to define and share an universal message of the sport value.

The methodology is clinical observation of defense mechanism and relational and communication ways, read through Transactional Analysis observing defense mechanism used from person into the sport activity, their play activity, their relationship to individuate problems and suggest them the right remedial action. We came to a new sport formula, aimed to the prevention and care disconfort and also to the well being development.These studies have been approved by EFPA European Federation of Psychologist Association.Some workshops have taken place in Milan through the Scuola Regionale dello Sport (CONI) and Ordine degli psicologi della Lombardia; a Master of Science has been activated through the Ospedale Sant' Anna in Como under the Patronage of Ordine Regionale degli Psicologi e della Provincia di Milano Projects proposed by AIPPS (registered in Ministero delle politiche giovanili e attività sportive) help children and people to develop correct management of aggressiveness, ADHD, hypomotility, good relationships with peers, immigrants integration, disabled integration.

Principal objective is the prevention of disadvantage using sport not in agonistic sense, but like an approach oriented towards the harmonious growth and a god development of the personality. There is also other specific objectives: develop research and build a new generation of educator, sport instructor, parents, athletes, sport manager, volunteers to share a new approach towards welfare, wellbeing, integration. This particular "way of work" permits to reduce welfare costs and is recommended for young country with young people to teach wellbeing.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW: THE TWENTY-YEARS PATH OF CLINICAL SPORT PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS MANIFESTO

Giovanni Lodetti

Over the past twentyfive years (since 1989) in Psychology department have been developed some clinical sport psychology studies thanks to the works of C. Ravasini - G. Lodetti, Università degli Studi di Milano. These works have created a new area of interest for the applied clinical psychology, which is the clinical Sport Psychology ©, focused on the athletes personality growth and on the prevention and treatment of young age discomfort through sport practice.

Principal objective is the prevention of juvenile disadvantage using sport not in agonistic sense, but like an approach oriented towards the harmonious growth and a god development of the personality. The methodology is clinical observation of defense mechanism and relational and communication ways, read through Transactional Analysis. Our studies observe defense mechanism used from person into the sport activity, their play activity, their relationship to individuate problems and suggest them the right remedial action .These studies have been approved by EFPA that confirmed their complete scientific autonomy in Xth European Congress in 2007, where for the first time a new section called clinical sport psychology has been created and directed by AIPPS (Association International Psychologie et Psycanalyse du Sport).They also develop well being aimed strategies with weak social categories such as children, elderly people and teenagers. AIPPS created the Format Modello Ecologia della Mente e Sport 2012-15 © for EXPO 2015 Milan.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO DRUGS FOR TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN AND TEEN AGERS' MINOR TO SERIOUS DISEASES THROUGH SPORT AS WELFARE INSTRUMENTS: THE GAME ROOM AND THE INTERVENTION ON CHILDREN'S SERIOUS DISCOMFORT

Alessandra Cova, Elena Pomesano

In order to give a complete answer as an alternative to drugs, there have been created some sport projects for children, aimed to act against young age discomfort like ADHD syndrome and bad management of aggressiveness. The scope of these projects is also to limit the use and the costs of drugs for these children's families and social communities.Through the creation of sport game rooms in schools and other private structures, it has been possible to define and develop some clinical therapies aimed to limit the symptoms and the disorders through various sports practice. The methodology used in these contexts is the observation of the defense mechanism used during the sport practice and plays.The major results have been obtained from the individual fight sports like fencing. This martial discipline has been used and for and brought good results also in case of conduct disorder and reduced socialization in primary school contexts and in case of Prader Willy Syndrome (PWS) with mental deficit as well.The clinical approach of these projects allowed to develop a real welfare path through sport practice in schools and in other contexts. This represents a way to prevent more serious disease and it also has a strong impact on the social community in terms of costs (drugs) and wellbeing.

BULLISM: SPORT AS SUPPORT AND PREVENTION THERAPY

Gaia Oldani

Nowadays teenagers suffer for minor to major school and non school related diseases. The intermediate level of seriousness is often expressed through transgressive group behaviours and bullism. The lack of capacity to use their cognitive, affective and relational skills as best they can, cause the above mentioned forms of disease. The vicious circle created between the 'torturer' (bully) and the 'victim' could cause, forward, serious and invalidating diseases for both, like substances abuse and deviance or abandon phenomena or serious depression.These kind of disease are unfortunately growing at international level in primary and secondary schools, where one child on two is at risk of invalidating diseases that could affect the personality development. Sport can act as 'laboratory' where young people can test their and their peers' limits in a protected context defined by rules and aimed to

read the signals of discomfort. This context facilitates the intervention on this discomfort, allowing young people to share and experience a wellbeing path where there are no victims or torturer. This article is about some examples of intervention through sport practice.

PS124
NON-ALTRUISTIC MOTIVATIONS FOR PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND VALUES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Convenors	Liat Levontin, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa - Israel
	Noga Sverdlik, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva - Israel
Presenters	Stephan Dickert, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Vienna - Austria
	Tehila Kogut, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva - Israel
	Liat Levontin, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa - Israel
	Noga Sverdlik, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva - Israel
Discussant	Daniel Västfjäll, Linköping University, Linköping - Sweden

Altruistic behavior and motivation are usually characterized by a focus on the welfare of others. Specifically, prosocial behavior is often accompanied by a conflict between the costs to the helper on the one hand and the wish to improve the welfare of others on the other hand. Hence, the promotion of other's welfare may be on the expense of one's own interests. Although altruistic motives are often the basis for prosociality, in many cases prosociality results from more egoistic mechanisms some of which the decision maker may not be fully aware of. The current symposium presents four research projects that highlight some of these egoistic mechanisms. Sverdlik and Nave use terror management theory to suggest that mortality salience influences the importance people attribute to prosocial values such that values that focus on the welfare of close others become more important, while values that focus on the welfare of distant others may become less important, depending on political orientation. Kogut and Harel show that experiencing partial relief from a recent need, such as eating something after being hungry for a few hours, promotes helping similar others, who are experiencing a corresponding need (hunger). However, this experience of partial relief does not promote helping in general. Levontin and Peer argue that guilt may be a strong motivator for prosocial behavior abut also that prosocial behavior serves as a guilt relief action that diminish other ethical behaviors such as confessing to one's unethical behavior. Finally, Dickert demonstrates how repeated donation requests are perceived by people as more costly and less beneficial. Taken together, the symposium gives a glimpse to some of the most recent findings in the field of prosocial behavior and motivation. Our Discussant, Daniel Västfjäll, will provide his integrative view of the presentations and facilitate discussion among audience members and contributors.

DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SILENCE ON PROSOCIAL VALUES: CARING MORE FOR CLOSE OTHERS BUT CARING LESS FOR HUMANITY
Noga Sverdlik, Yeal Nave
Reminding people of their own death makes them emphasize benevolence values that focus on the welfare of close others. In contrast, it makes political right-wingers deemphasize universalism values that focus on the welfare of humanity.

VISCERAL NEEDS AND DONATION DECISIONS: DO PEOPLE IDENTIFY WITH SUFFERING OR WITH RELIEF?
Tehila Kogut, Inbal Harel

When people experience an ongoing need, they are less responsive to others' needs even when those needs match their own state. However, experiencing a relief from a need, promotes the helping of others who are experiencing a corresponding need.

THE "JUST ENOUGH RELIEF" EFFECT: DONATIONS OR CONFESSIONS AS MEANS FOR SELF-EXONERATION FOLLOWING UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR

Liat Levontin, Eyal Peer

In a series of 4 studies we show that the motivation underlying both confessions and pro-social behavior include relieving one's guilt. Accordingly, one of these strategies (confessing or donating) makes the other one redundant in a given situation.

ALTRUISTIC AND NON-ALTRUISTIC MOTIVATIONS IN REPEATED DONATION DECISIONS

Stephan Dickert

We assessed participants' donation behavior in a repeated donation task. Results showed that people were less willing to donate to the second donation request and that repeated donations were perceived as more costly and less beneficial.

PS125
STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Convenor	Laura Galarza, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Presenters	Laura Galarza, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
	Aida Jimenez, Vanderbilt University, Nashville - United States
	Milagros Méndez, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
	José M. Peiró, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
	Vincent Rogard, University of Paris Descartes Sorbonne, Paris - France
	Marina Romero, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Discussant	Rodney Lowman, Alliant International University San Diego, San Diego - United States

Graduate programs in Psychology face a period of increased challenges and opportunities to comply with changing external and institutional standards of excellence. Some of the challenges include periodic changes in the standards of voluntary accreditation agencies, licensing board exam content, and psychology board regulations, student demographic changes, student mobility, and internationalization initiatives. Our proposed symposium panel composed of academic experts from Europe and the Americas will present and discuss the internal and external standards of excellence, challenges, and opportunities faced by psychology graduate programs in both regions. Internal and external factors impacting graduate psychology programs include From Europe, Professor Jose Peiró from the University of Valencia will discuss aspects related to standards of excellence, accreditation, quality assurance, and assessment of psychology graduate programs in Europe. Vincent Rogard from the University of Paris Descartes and Marina Romeo from the University of Barcelona will add their perspective from experiences in France and Spain. Laura Galarza and Milagros Méndez from the University of Puerto Rico will present on the standards of excellence, accreditation guidelines, and regulatory challenges of psychology programs in the Americas with an emphasis on Puerto Rico, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The presentation by Aida Jimenez will focus on recent developments in psychology accreditation standards for health service psychology doctoral programs in the United States and will discuss general recommendations and implications for psychology graduate programs. Dr. Rodney Lowman from Alliant University in the United States will serve as the symposium discussant. The similarities and differences on standards, challenges, and opportunities between Europe and the Americas will be contrasted.

STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN EUROPE
José M. Peiró
This presentation will discuss aspects related to standards of excellence, accreditation, quality assurance, and assessment of psychology graduate programs in Europe. The presentation will discuss current issues facing European psychology programs.

STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN THE AMERICAS
Laura Galarza, Milagros Mendez
Presenters will provide an overview and comparison of similarities and differences among countries in the Americas on standards of excellence, accreditation guidelines, regulatory challenges, and assessment practices of psychology graduate programs.

PSYCHOLOGY ACCREDITATION STANDARDS AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY FOCUS FOR PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES
Aida Jimenez
This presentation will focus on recent developments in psychology accreditation standards for health service psychology doctoral programs in the United States and will discuss general recommendations and implications for psychology graduate programs.

STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVES FROM FRANCE
Vincent Rogard
The presentation discusses the standards, strengths, and challenges of psychology graduate programs in France and in multi-country European psychology programs in contrast to the information presented by fellow panelists on Europe and the Americas.

STANDARDS, STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVES FROM SPAIN
Marina Romero
The presentation will focus on the standards, strengths, and challenges of psychology graduate programs in Spain and in multi-country European psychology programs in contrast to information presented by fellow panelists on the Americas and Europe.

PS126
YOUNG PEOPLE CITIZENSHIP PROFILES FROM INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE - PART I

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Convenor	Anna Maria Zalewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland
Presenters	José Joaquim Costa, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
	Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn - Poland
	Despina Karakatsani, University of the Peloponnese, Corinth - Greece
	Riitta Korhonen, University of Turku, Turku - Finland
	Susana Goncalves, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
	Anna Maria Zalewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland
Discussant	Joanna Li Lijuan, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

The majority of contemporary social problems among youth cannot be effectively solved through political regulation only, but they require active civic skills and engagement. Active participation in social life as citizen is one of the main indicators of the quality of life. Attitudes towards democracy determining citizenship behaviors develop from early adolescence (Hess & Torney, 2005). During the symposium we will discuss the results of a comparative study (supported by CiCeA/ResearchGrant/2014) into young people's citizenship activity profiles. Six types of citizenship activities have been identified based on the Kennedy's concept (2006): passive, semi-active, politically, socially, personally engaged and change-oriented. 3794 students aged 11-14-18, girls (1955) and boys (1839) from cities (1735) and towns (2031), from 11 European countries where examined with Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire (Zalewska & Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, 2011). Results show high level of passive, semi-active and personal type of citizenship, very limited engagement in politics and action for legal protesting in all countries. Quick cluster analysis revealed four profiles of young citizens: Activists (with high level of civic engagement in all forms and types of activity, but the highest in politics), Conservatives (with average levels of civic engagement and low level of political engagement), Individualists (with high level of passive and personal engagement and very low political and social engagement) and Alienated (with low levels of all activity types). Different proportion of the profiles were found in particular countries Activists (LV: 42%; ES:16%; PL: 30%; GR:59%; PT: 20%; FI: 36%), Conservatives (LV: 36%; ES: 39%; PL: 37%; GR: 29%; PT: 51%; FI: 2%), Individualists (LV: 4%; ES: 4%; PL: 2%; GR: 5%; PT: 3%; FI: 53%) and Alienated (LV:18%; ES: 41%;, PL: 11%; GR: 6%; PT: 26%; FI: 9%).

In the I Part of symposium we will introduce to the problem, research method and will discuss the results from Baltic countries perspective – Estonia and Latvia.

CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIORS AS LIFE SKILLS IN CULTURE AND SOCIETY
Kerry Kennedy
Participation is a key requirement of citizens in democratic societies, both an obligation and a process of engagement. Yet participation takes many forms that can be categorized as passive and active, political and social, legal and illegal. This paper will introduce the broad theoretical framework that has guided the studies reported below.

YOUNG PEOPLE CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOURS – HOW WE MEASURE THEM
Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, Anna Maria Zalewska
In the research we used 34-questions Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire with Cronbach Alpha for scales: passive (.80), semi-active (.67), social (.73), political (.72), personal (.63) and changed-oriented (.80) citizenship.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN BALTIC COUNTRIES – THE LATVIAN PERSPECTIVE
Mara Vidnere
Results show high level of readiness to protest and low passive and semi-active behaviors. Latvian youth had reflects neutral attitude towards national identity and the desire for to social change.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN BALTIC COUNTRIES – THE ESTONIAN PERSPECTIVE
Kristi Kõiv
Estonian youth had focus on two aspects of active citizenships (political and social) rather than semi-active citizenship as voting and an interest in public life.

PS127
YOUNG PEOPLE CITIZENSHIP PROFILES FROM INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE - PART II

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Convenor   Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn - Poland
Presenters   Kerry Kennedy, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
                Anna Maria Zalewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland

                Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn - Poland
                Kristi Kõiv, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia
                Mara Vidnere, Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy, Riga - Latvia
Discussant   Joanna Li Lijuan, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

The majority of contemporary social problems among youth cannot be effectively solved through political regulation only, but they require active civic skills and engagement. Active participation in social life as citizen is one of the main indicators of the quality of life. Attitudes towards democracy determining citizenship behaviors develop from early adolescence (Hess & Torney, 2005). During the symposium we will discuss the results of a comparative study (supported by CiCeA/ResearchGrant/2014) into young people's citizenship activity profiles. Six types of citizenship activities have been identified based on the Kennedy's concept (2006): passive, semi-active, politically, socially, personally engaged and change-oriented. 3794 students aged 11-14-18, girls (1955) and boys (1839) from cities (1735) and towns (2031), from 11 European countries where examined with Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire (Zalewska & Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, 2011). Results show high level of passive, semi-active and personal type of citizenship, very limited engagement in politics and action for legal protesting in all countries. Quick cluster analysis revealed four profiles of young citizens: Activists (with high level of civic engagement in all forms and types of activity, but the highest in politics), Conservatives (with average levels of civic engagement and low level of political engagement), Individualists (with high level of passive and personal engagement and very low political and social engagement) and Alienated (with low levels of all activity types). Different proportion of the profiles were found in particular countries Activists (LT: 60%; LV: 42%; ES:16%; PL: 30%; GR:59%; PT: 20%; FI: 36%), Conservatives (LT: 27%; LV: 36%; ES: 39%; PL: 37%; GR: 29%; PT: 51%; FI: 2%), Individualists (LT: 5%; LV: 4%; ES: 4%; PL: 2%; GR: 5%; PT: 3%; FI: 53%) and Alienated (LT: 8%; LV:18%; ES: 41%;, PL: 11%; GR: 6%; PT: 26%; FI: 9%).

In the II part of symposium research results will be discussed from Central-East European (Poland,), South European (Greece, Portugal) and Scandinavian (Finland) countries. Finally, citizenship behaviors trends, their limitations and perspective for the future will be presented.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN CENTRAL-EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – THE POLISH PERSPECTIVE
Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz
Results show high level of social and low political behaviors. Young Poles are focused on personal growth. They are reluctant to rebel and likely to be involved in the affairs of community rather than the matters of the State.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN SOUTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – THE GREEK PERSPECTIVE

Despina Karakatsani

The Greek youth are focused on passive and social citizenship, less on action for change and personal growth. Results will be analyzed in relation to the historical and sociopolitical background, economic recession and compared to the societal and educational consequences.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN SOUTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES – THE PORTUGUESE PERSPECTIVE

Susana Goncalves, Jose Costa

Results show high level of social engagement and low of readiness for personal growth. Results will be discussed in the light of the economic crisis in Portugal (salaries, unemployment) and the abstention rate in political elections.

YOUNG CITIZENS PROFILES IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES – THE FINISH PERSPECTIVE

Riitta Korhonen

Results show high level of personal growth activity and loyalty to the state but low social engagement among young Finns.

YOUNG EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP PROFILES – COMPARISONS, TRENDS, AND LIMITATIONS

Anna Maria Zalewska

Comparisons of data from various countries demonstrate that young people from European nations, that share a similar history and road to democracy, differ in their civic activity profiles. They cannot be joined based on simple parameters such as the period of free market, membership in the former Soviet block or geographic location.

PS128
REHABILITATION OF (TRAUMATIZED) VIOLENT OFFENDERS - CHALLENGES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Convenor   Tobias Hecker, University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany
Presenters   Jérôme Endrass, University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany
             Tobias Hecker, University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany
             Anke Köbach, University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany
             Anselm Crombach, University Lumière of Bujumbura, Bujumbura (Burundi); University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany
Discussant   Andreas Maercker, University of Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland

The rehabilitation of violent offenders remains a challenge in forensic and clinical settings. This symposium will focus on new developments with a particular focus on traumatized offenders. We will first present therapy outcomes of court-°©- ordered therapies for violent and sex offenders. Recidivism rates will be presented for different offense categories and the effectiveness of treatment will be discussed. Then we present with Narrative Exposure Therapy for Forensic Offender Rehabilitation (FORNET) a new approach for treating violent offenders (Elbert, Hermenau, Hecker, Weierstall, & Schauer, 2012). Violent offenders are at high risk of developing trauma-°©- related disorders and appetitive aggression – a hedonic form of aggression (Elbert, Weierstall, & Schauer, 2010), which reduce successful integration into societies (Hermenau, Hecker, Maedl, Schauer, & Elbert, 2013). FORNET aims at reducing both symptoms of traumatic stress as well as aggressive behavior and readiness for aggression. It broadly follows the logic of the evidence-°©- based trauma-°©- focused Narrative Exposure Therapy. The therapist guides the client by means of exposure through his traumatic experiences linking the emotions to the past. In FORNET we encourage to verbalize also positive emotions and experiences that were linked with violent and aggressive behavior. In this way, the whole range of experiences becomes integrated into the autobiographical memory. In FORNET we support the client to foster the role change from a violent offender to a citizen, who lives a sociall adjusted life. The client develops visions and wishes for the future to support a successful integration into society. Pilot studies with former soldiers and violent youths proved the feasibility of FORNET and found first evidence of a positive outcome (Crombach & Elbert, 2014; Hermenau, Hecker, Schaal, Maedl, & Elbert, 2013). Here, we present two recent clinical trials providing further evidence for the efficacy of FORNET.

THERAPY OUTCOME IN TREATED VIOLENT AND SEX OFFENDERS
Jérôme Endrass, Astrid Rosseger
All male adult violent and sex offenders (N=200) treated by MHS between 1997 and 2009 were compared to untreated offenders. Recidivism rates will be presented for different offense categories and the effectiveness of treatment will be discussed.

TREATING VIOLENT OFFENDERS BY MEANS OF NARRATIVE EXPOSURE THERAPY
Tobias Hecker, Katharin Hermenau

Using FORNET the therapist helps the client to anchor the whole range of sensory and bodily information, cognitions, and emotions in the past. We highlight the importance of addressing the whole range of experiences while treating violent offenders.

EFFECTIVENESS AND DISSEMINATION OF NARRATIVE EXPOSURE THERAPY FOR FORENSIC OFFENDER REHABILITATION

Anke Köbach, Susanne Schaal, Tobias Hecker, Thomas Elbert

In a clinical trial (N=98) with demobilizing combatants in the eastern DR Congo, where civil war prevailed for decades, we demonstrate that FORNET conducted by trained local counselors reduces trauma-related disorders and fosters reintegration.

ADDRESSING EVERYDAY VIOLENCE IN MALE AND FEMALE EX-COMBATANTS BY MEANS OF FORNET

Anselm Crombach, Corina Nandi, Manassé Bambonyé, Roland Weierstall, Thomas Elbert

Burundi has a history of civil war. Risk factors for violent behavior, e.g. childhood adversities and trauma-related disorders, accumulate in ex-combatants. In a clinical trial FORNET aimed at reducing their involvement in current everyday violence.

PS129
EMOTIONS AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS: TREATMENTS AND RESEARCH

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Convenor   Giovanni Maria Ruggiero, Psicoterapia Cognitiva e Ricerca, Milan - Italy
Presenters   Giovanni Mansueto, Studi Cognitivi, Milan - Italy
               Mercedes A. McCormick, Pace University, New York City - United States
               Giovanni Maria Ruggiero, Psicoterapia Cognitiva e Ricerca, Milan - Italy
               Carmela Sansone, Seeds of Unity Pre K, New York - United States
Discussant   Florence Denmark, Pace University, New York City - United States

Emotions and emotional disorders are strictly interwoven in many clinical models. This symposium explores this connection in some clinical and well-being models. Carmela Sansone examines the developed syllabus which is taught to 4-5 year old children for a school year. There is a pre/post test model utilizing the Social Rating Scale (Gresham & Elliott, 1990); the Clark & Clark Doll Test (1947) and the Empathy Self Report Scale (Eisenberg, 1991). The variables measured have been found to be good indicators of emotional competence and the embracement of diversity and to correlate positively with future success and life satisfaction. Mercedes McCormick shows data testing the efficacy of a stress reducing Mindfulness and Yoga Therapy aimed at building Resiliency in Young Adults dealing with Stressful Cultural Events. Bernardo Carducci and the Studi Cognitivi research team (Francesca Fiore, Giovanni Mansueto, Sara Palmieri, Naomi Aceto, and Roberta Cattani) will show data analysing shyness as a failure to respond appropriately in social situations. Giovanni M. Ruggiero will analyze how emotional disorders depend on negative appraisal of categories of events and relational patterns learned within significant experiences and relationships, which are evaluated as intolerably painful, and grievous; and on rigid and unidimensional management of life themes using inflexibly avoidant, controlling, and/or compensatory strategies. Diego Sarracino will speak about the revision, from a neurobiological viewpoint, of the role of emotions in the ABC model as theoretical and technical basis of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT).

COGNITIVE BELIEFS AND PROCESS INVOLVED IN SHYNESS
Giovanni Mansueto, Francesca Fiore, Sara Palmieri, Naomi Aceto, Roberta Cattani, Giovanni Maria Ruggiero, Bernardo J. Carducci
Shyness is the failure to appropriately respond to social situations. This study evaluated which irrational beliefs – belonging to rational emotive behaviour therapy, cognitive behavioural therapy and metacognitive therapy models- composed shyness and explored the differences between shyness and social anxiety in terms of beliefs and processes.

MINDFULNESS AND YOGA THERAPY: TOOLS TO BUILD RESILIENCY IN YOUNG ADULTS DEALING WITH STRESSFUL CULTURAL EVENTS.
Mercedes A. McCormick
This presentation will discuss and demonstrate mindfulness and yoga therapy as powerful stress-reducing tools to help adults build resiliency in dealing with serious cultural events. A stress-reducing program using these tools will be provided.

TEACHING EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND THE EMBRACEMENT OF DIVERSITY TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN BROOKLYN, NY.

Carmela Sansone

The developed syllabus is taught to 4-5 year old children for a school year. There is a pre/post test model utilizing the Social Rating Scale, the Clark & Clark Doll Test and the Empathy Self Report Scale. These variables have been found to be good indicators of emotional competence, embracement of diversity, future success and life satisfaction.

LIFE THEMES AND PLANS IMPLICATIONS OF BIASED BELIEFS: ELICITATION AND TREATMENT (LIBET)

Giovanni Maria Ruggiero, Gabriele Caselli, Sandra Sassaroli

The LIBET is a model for case conceptualization in which emotional disorders depend on negative appraisal of events and relational patterns learned within significant interpersonal experiences and evaluated as intolerably painful and on rigid management of these life themes using inflexibly avoidant, controlling, and/or compensative strategies.

PS130
IS IT TIME FOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY TO ABANDON DIAGNOSIS? CRITIQUES AND ALTERNATIVES FROM THE UK

E02. Health and clinical intervention - Psychodiagnosis
E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor	Anne Cooke, Canterbury Christ Church University, Tunbridge Wells - United Kingdom
Presenters	Anne Cooke, Canterbury Christ Church University, Tunbridge Wells - United Kingdom
	Peter Kinderman, University of Liverpool, Liverpool - United Kingdom
	Richard Pemberton, British Psychological Society Division of Clinical Psychology, Leicester - United Kingdom
Discussant	Tony Wainwright, University of Exeter, Exeter - United Kingdom

Many clinical psychologists in the UK are arguing that the time has come to abandon psychiatric diagnosis together with the idea of 'mental illness', and instead embrace a consistently psychosocial approach to mental health and distress. It is possible that the next ten years will see a radical paradigm shift in mental health care. The dominance of the medical model over the delivery of mental health care - and therefore the working practices of psychologists - has been such that many psychologists unquestioningly accept approaches to assessment, formulation and therapy based on a conceptual framework that is in many ways incompatible both with psychological science and with the actual practice of psychological therapists. However, until recently, viable alternative frameworks were poorly articulated and not widely disseminated.

This symposium will provide an overview of the critiques and suggested alternatives. It will also outline how we are disseminating these ideas in the UK, the role played by the British Psychological Society Division of Clinical Psychology (DCP) and the widespread welcome which they are receiving. The presenters will give examples from the UK of well-developed alternatives to traditional psychiatric diagnosis (Kinderman), to the design and delivery of mental health services (Pemberton), and to the understanding of problems usually regarded as the preserve of biomedical psychiatry (Cooke). Together, these presentations will outline a coherent alternative to current psychiatric paradigms, and will envison a genuinely – and genuinely practical – psychological perspective.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Peter Kinderman
Psychological science offers robust models of mental health and well-being. These integrate biological findings with the substantial evidence of the social determinants of health and well-being, mediated by psychological processes. This presentation will outline how such approaches offer coherent alternatives to conventional psychiatric paradigms.

THE END OF MENTAL ILLNESS THINKING?
Richard Pemberton
Richard will present the UK Division of Clinical Psychology's recent groundbreaking Position Statement on psychiatric diagnoses, which calls for a paradigm shift away from a "disease" model. He

will draw out the implications for theory and practice, and outline a path towards personalized, effective and compassionate psychological care services.

CHANGING SOCIETY'S WHOLE APPROACH TO PSYCHOSIS
Anne Cooke
Anne will present the DCP's recent report: "Understanding psychosis and schizophrenia: why people sometimes hear voices, believe things that others find strange, or appear out of touch with reality, and what can help". This widely acclaimed report takes a consistently psychological approach to what is often seen as quintessential "mental illness".

PS131
SEARCHING FOR NEW APPROACHES TO ENGAGE INTERGROUP TENSIONS IN CONTEMPORARY COMPLEX SOCIETIES: INSIGHTS FROM RESEARCH IN ISRAEL AND POLAND

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Convenor   Helena Desivilya Syna, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yizrael - Israel
Presenters   Daniella Arieli, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yizrael - Israel
              Michał Bilewicz, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
              Victor Friedman, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yizrael - Israel
              Michal Raz, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yizrael - Israel
Discussant   Michał Bilewicz, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

Mounting social divisions and growing diversities characterizing the contemporary societies call for new approaches of engaging the emerging complex intergroup relations. Such novel perspectives and methods need to deal with intergroup tensions in a constructive manner: allowing meaningful existence for all the groups, both autonomously and in tandem while avoiding ostracism, exclusion and promoting expression of genuine voices. Kristeva (1991) succinctly highlighted this challenge: "The question is again before us today as we confront an economic and political integration on the scale of the planet: shall we be, intimately and subjectively, able to live with the others, to live as others, without ostracism but also without leveling?"(p.1).

The symposium aims to discuss lessons emerging from research in two complex societies: Israeli and Polish both abound with conflict-ridden histories of intergroup relations. Drawing on social psychology of intergroup relations, conflict engagement theories and dynamic complex systems, the new approaches explored in the studies focus on identifying ways to circumvent the core division and conflict issue while creating alternatives to maintain cooperative intergroup relations (e.g. alternative attractors, superordinate goals, joint spaces and crossed categories). Such alternatives include common geographic identity (community), common tasks for mixed work teams, common goals such as professional education and partnerships pursuing new social or business venture. The Israeli presentations focus on examination of such novel methods in the area of nursing education and mixed nurses team in actual work setting and the Polish revolves around the well-know "contact hypothesis" and its expansion to include historical elements. Notwithstanding differences in context and research methodologies, the symposium will culminate with integrated insights and delineation of future research directions.

INTERVENTION PROCESSES AT AN ARAB-JEWISH ENCOUNTER IN THE ACADEMIA
Daniella Arieli, Victor Friedman
The study aims to both understand as well as influence Jewish and Arab nursing students' relations. We suggest a novel theoretical-practical approach based on social constructivism, for coping with tensions related to intercultural encounters. It encourages the participants to consciously and jointly reflect on and construct their space of encounter.

MAPPING THE STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES IN JOINT ENCOUNTERS OF NURSES IN ETHNICALLY AND NATIONALLY DIVERSE WORK TEAMS

Michal Raz, Helena Desivilya Syna
The study examines nurses', members of mixed work teams, efficacy in developing cooperative relations to accomplish joint tasks, utilizing the positive aspects of diversity while sidestepping negative legacies of protracted national conflict.It also elucidates the fostering and inhibiting factors in constructing cooperative relations.

HOW HISTORICAL CONTACT CAN AFFECT INTERGROUP RELATIONS?
Michał Bilewicz
In this talk I try to extend Allport's contact hypothesis (1954) into historical dimension. I suggest that knowledge about historical contacts of our ancestors, as well as about group members who transgressed group borders by their moral behavior (moral exemplars) can improve intergroup relations. Evidence from Polish-Ukrainian, Polish-German and Polish-Jewish context will be provided.

PS132
ENTREPRENEURSHIP: PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE AND NEW FINDINGS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Convenor   Mariola Laguna, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Presenters   Garazi Azanza, University of Deusto, Bilbao - Spain
               Artur Domurat, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
               Susana Correia Santos, ISCTE-IUL Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisbon - Portugal
               Adam Żaliński, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Discussant   Lorraine Uhlaner, EDHEC Business School, Roubaix - France

Entrepreneurship leads to both economic growth and job creation, at the same time delivering innovative solutions to social and environmental problems. Small and medium-sized enterprises not only constitute more than 90 per cent of European businesses, but also provide the majority of private employment in Europe. Most of the entrepreneurship literature is dominated by business administration and economics, however psychologists make important contributions to the understanding of entrepreneurial intentions, cognitive processes, of entrepreneurial activities and their interplay with broader social environment. As the unique working environment, entrepreneurial firms offer a chance to investigate psychological mechanisms of motivation, cognition, personality, and performance of entrepreneurs and their employees. Therefore, the symposium proposes to investigate entrepreneurship from a psychological perspective, including variables on individual and team levels. Presentations included in the symposium explore the relationships between personal resources, risk-taking propensity, motivation and entrepreneurial intentions, actions, or business success. They aim to show connections between psychological research and entrepreneurship by presenting novel empirical findings which examine psychological antecedents, outcomes and processes associated with entrepreneurship, including social context into the analyses.

THE SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF THE ENTREPRENEUR AND ITS EFFECTS ON ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDES, INTENTION AND SUPPORT
Garazi Azanza, Leire Gartzia
Despite the importance of entrepreneurship for economic growth and development, research about the social perception of the entrepreneur is still scarce. This study aims to further explore the social image of the entrepreneur in key groups: young Spanish people and social agents involved in the business creation process.

ENTREPRENEURS ARE NOT RISK PRONE, THEY ARE BRAVE
Artur Domurat
The aim of the studies is to test the common belief that risk-taking propensity is the distinguishing trait of entrepreneurs. As it turns out, entrepreneurs do not consider themselves as prone to risk, but as brave. Their choices in lottery tasks are not riskier than choices of wage earners. Differences emerge when the settings are ambiguous.

THE ENTREPRENEURIAL POTENTIAL AT THE TEAM LEVEL: A PROXY FOR A LONGITUDINAL APPROACH

Susana Correia Santos, António Caetano, Sílvia Fernandes Costa

This study presents the entrepreneurial potential construct in entrepreneurial teams competing in a venture competition. A total of 18 entrepreneurial teams participated in this study. The results showed that entrepreneurial potential profile can be a useful tool to point out successful and highly potential teams.

SELF-EFFICACY, POSITIVE AFFECT, AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS: LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS

Adam Żaliński, Wiktor Razmus, Mariola Laguna, Oleg Gorbaniuk

The research aims to reveal reciprocal relationships between positive psychological resources and success in entrepreneurial activity, using longitudinal framework. It tests how work specific self-efficacy, positive affect represented by enthusiasm, and subjective entrepreneurial success reciprocally influence one another in a three-wave study.

EIS133
BECAUSE THE WAY TO THE HEART IS THROUGH THE STOMACH. PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION OF EATING DISORDERS

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

Convenor   Christoph Steinebach, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Zurich - Swiss
Presenters   Christoph Steinebach, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Zurich - Swiss
                Anne-Christine Volkart, Institute Private practice, Orbe - Swiss
                Karin Teepe, Centre de Soins Parcours d'Exil, Paris - France
                Volker Schulte, Institute University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland
                FHNW, Windisch - Swiss
                Alberto Zucconi, IACP Institute Instituto Dell'Approccio Centro Sulla Persona, Roma
                - Italy
Discussant   Alberto Zucconi, IACP Institute Instituto Dell'Approccio Centro Sulla Persona, Roma
                - Italy

Social conditions, cultural norms, and individual needs determine our eating habits. Eating disorders lead to severe impairments that lead not only to individual but also social, and societal harm. Prevention and therapeutic services are aimed at changing the individual behavior and to forge a lasting Influence on problematic emotions, cognitions and social factors. It Is becoming increasingly clear that a consideration of the basic needs of the individual, their strengths, and resources must complement the traditionally on deficits oriented interventions. In this symposium we offer an analysis of current eating disorders as a social as well as individual problem. We reflect on strategies of health promotion and psychotherapy In different countries. To line out new perspectives for both, health promotion and therapy we stress the perspective of basic needs and strengths. As the participants oft he symposium are from practice as well as research both perspectives will be brought together to highlight evidence based practice and practice based theory In this problem area.

BODY AND MIND: BUILDING RESILIENCE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
Christoph Steinebach
Current innovations In psychotherapy for children and youth strengthen the Importance of basic needs, strengths, and resilience as object and purpose. Commonalities of theory based interventions to main concepts of positive Psychology are outlined. Consequences for eating disorder therapies are discussed.

FOOD AND NUTRITION BETWEEN BASIC NEEDS AND LACK OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS: THE SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES
Karin Teepe
Eating disorders concern most asylum seekers and come as silent symptoms within severe psychological suffering,frequently chronicised by the length and the difficulties of the immigration procedure. Social constraints urge the patient to consider foodmerely as achievement of a basic need. Therapy Issues are discussed.

EATING DISORDERS AND OBESITY. EXPERIENCES WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION
Anne-Christine Volkart
The changes of our relationship to food and nutrition over the last decades goes together with changes In the care of people suffering from eating disorders and obesity. I want to discuss It on the background of a 10 years experience In a psychiatric institution In switzerland, treating people suffering from eating disorders and obesity.

HEALTHY BODY IMAGE POLICIES
Volker Schulte
Media and fashion Industry nowadays often provide Ideal Images of body appearance which do not cover reality. Never was the pressure on young people as strong as today to appear "physically perfect". Teens who can no longer perform their natural body undermine their self-esteem. Switzerland launched a multi-factorial body Image campaign which fosters a healthy body Image beyond fashion beauty standards.

EMPOWERMENT AND ADVOCACY. THE CASE OF EATING DISORDERS
Alberto Zucconi
Health promotion Is an empowerment approach to strengthen health resources which enable individuals and groups to enjoy a lifestyle related to health and well-being. Especially In the case of eating disorders health promotion and prevention require a clear orientation framework. Advocacy for health means to set priorities, to coordinate health related initiatives and to clarify the division of tasks between national and regional levels.

EIS134
PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION ACROSS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Tony Wainwright, University of Exeter, Devon - United Kingdom
Presenters   Tony Wainwright, University of Exeter, Devon - United Kingdom
             Isabel Fernandez, Psychotraumatology Research Center, Milan - Italy
             Rifkat J. Muhamedrahimov, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
             Britt Randi Hjartnes Schjodt, Municipality of Bergen City, Bergen - Norway
             Vita Poštuvan, University of Primorska, Koper - Slovenia

The Importance of prevention of Ill-health and promotion of wellbeing needs to be high on the agenda of governments and health systems. Rechel (2014) make the point that a very low proportion of health spending Is on prevention. Psychologists have a key role to play In this field and this symposium will provide an overview of the work of the newly formed EFPA Board of prevention and intervention (http://preventionintervention.efpa.eu/introduction/).

The symposium presents areas of work with children and young people: one of an intervention at an institutional level In orphanages; another study on the use of EMDR and the framework of Adverse childhood experiences (http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/) ; and on suicide prevention among young people In Europe.

We will close the symposium with a presentation of the results of a survey across member associations concerning the work that Is done In prevention.

Rechel, B. (2014). Facets of public health In Europe. Milton Keynes: Open univ. Press.

THE WORK OF THE EFPA BOARD OF PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION
Tony Wainwright
Over the past two years the EFPA Board of prevention and intervention has been working to develop a framework for collaborative working to promote this area of psychological practice. The presentation will outline the main focus of the group's work, the goals It has set and the obstacles to their achievement. It will also invite participants to join with the group's work In developing a European network of applied psychologists working In prevention.

PREVENTION OF THE SOCIAL ORPHANHOOD: ST. PETERSBURG BABY HOME INTERVENTION PROJECT RESULTS AND NEW POLICY ON INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE
Rifkat J. Muhamedrahimov
This presentation Is focused to describe the quasi-experimental institutional intervention project designed to support caregiver-child interactions and relationships In three institutions for children birth to 4 years, called Baby Homes, In St. Petersburg, RF. The results of the project Influenced the new resolution of the RF Government concerning institutional care, ultimately requirements for creating In institutions a family environment for orphan children.

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND THE ROLE OF EMDR THERAPY IN PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Isabel Fernandez, Chiara Callerame

The attention of scientific research In recent years has been focused on the link between a history of traumatic life events and the onset of psychological and medical disease In adulthood. The aim of the presentation Is to explain the concept of Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and to explore Its usefulness In planning prevention and the role of EMDR therapy as one of the intervention programs.

SUICIDE PREVENTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Vita Poštuvan

Suicide prevention Is as complex as the phenomenon of suicide. Targeting young people we aim to Influence their developmental processes In order to Increase their well-being and prevent suicide not only In this developmental phase, but also later In life. Interventions Include awareness programmes, education of gatekeepers, screening, as well as changes of attitudes In society.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION IN EUROPEAN COUNTIES: RESULTS OF A SURVEY

Britt Randi Hjartnes Schjodt

This presentation aims to give a brief overview of gathered information concerning member associations and their Involvement with this branch of practice. The data comes from answers to an Informal questionnaire: What are the main challenges when It comes to mental health and quality of life Issues In some European countries, and what can be done to prevent and Intervene at different levels. This presentation Is supplemented by data from World Health organisation and organisation for economic Co-operation and Development overviews. It will be discussed In terms of what kind of skills and competence psychologists need to build, In order to participate In evidence-based prevention and intervention at a community level.

EIS135
HUMAN RIGHTS, PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, SYMPOSIUM A

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology
C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Convenor   Polli Hagenaars, EFPA Task Force on Human Rights - Netherlands
Presenters   Artemis Giotsa, University of Ioannina, Ioannina - Greece
                  Peter Kinderman, University of Liverpool, Liverpool - United Kingdom
                  Kerstin Söderström, Lillehammer University College, Lillehammer - Norway
                  Polli Hagenaars, EFPA Task Force on Human Rights - Netherlands
Discussant   Ulrich Wagner, Philipp University of Marburg, Marburg – Germany

EFPA wants to articulate more strongly the responsibilities of psychologists and to develop policies for counteracting human rights violations. Therefore, a Task Force Human rights has been established. Human rights are documented In the universal declaration of Human rights and the convention on the rights of the child, ratified by national states. Responsibilities of psychologists for the promotion of Human rights and counteracting violations of Human rights derive from their expertise and role In society as reflected In their Codes of ethics. This symposium distinguishes responsibilities of psychologists for their clients and for the society at large and scope for action by individual psychologists as well by national and international associations of psychologists.
The Task Force Intends to develop a policy that will enable action to be taken based on the unique expertise and competence of psychologists. This policy Is meant to raise awareness of Human rights and (risks of) Human rights violations, to prevent Human rights violations, to promote Human rights, and to alleviate the effects of Human rights violations.
The focus of the first part of this double symposium Is on the ethical and professional responsibilities of psychologists for the protection and promotion of Human rights, especially In the light of the EFPA Meta Code. The core question to be discussed Is: what can and what should professional psychologists do as individuals, as well as what can and what should EFPA Member associations do about promoting Human rights.
The second part of the symposium will underscore the need for education In Human rights. The assumption Is that Human rights should be part of university education and professional training, including continued professional Development. This symposium aims to contribute to the development of curricula and ways to transfer knowledge and experience.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE (GREECE)
Artemis Giotsa
This present paper describes the protection of Human rights In Greece. The country Is a signatory to the European convention on Human rights, the Geneva convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the united nations convention against Torture. Many problems arise In different fields In Greece: the treatment of migrants, refugees and Roma families, conditions In prisons, along with many other topics.

EMBEDDING HUMAN RIGHTS INTO THE PROFESSIONAL DUTIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS
Peter Kinderman

Applied psychologists are confronted with human rights challenges, and are subject to several sets of expectations; from professional bodies, regulators, legislators and external pressure groups. This presentation will discuss the UK experience of embedding human rights responsibilities Into psychologists' statutory standards of proficiency.

HOW CAN PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND FORMAL PROCEDURES CONTRIBUTE TO STRENGTHEN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

Kerstin Söderström

The right of the child to have his or her best Interests taken as a primary consideration Is vague and often put aside when In conflict with other Interests or principles. This presentation discusses how children´s rights and best Interests can be strengthen by psychological knowledge and procedures of best-Interest assessments and determinations.

HUMAN RIGHTS, AN IMPLICATION FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

Polli Hagenaars

As Human rights are a responsibility of psychologists, this should have implications for their education and training. This societal responsibility has to be 'translated' Into knowledge and practice for psychologists. As Human rights have been formulated predominantly In judicial and political terms, a societal perspective on Human rights needs to be further elaborated.

EIS136
HUMAN RIGHTS, PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS
SYMPOSIUM B: PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology
C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Convenor	Polli Hagenaars, EFPA Task Force on Human Rights -
Presenters	Ioannis N. Dimitrakopoulos, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna - Austria
	Janel Gauthier, Laval University, Quebec City - Canada
	Nora Sveaas, University of Oslo, Oslo - Norway
	Ava Thompson, College of The Bahamas, Nassau - Bahamas
Discussant	Ulrich Wagner, Philipp University of Marburg, Marburg – Germany

EFPA wants to articulate more strongly the responsibilities of psychologists and to develop policies for counteracting human rights violations. Therefore, a Task Force Human rights has been established. Human rights are documented In the universal declaration of Human rights and the convention on the rights of the child, ratified by national states. Responsibilities of psychologists for the promotion of Human rights and counteracting violations of Human rights derive from their expertise and role In society as reflected In their Codes of ethics. This symposium distinguishes responsibilities of psychologists for their clients and for the society at large and scope for action by individual psychologists as well by national and international associations of psychologists.

The Task Force Intends to develop a policy that will enable action to be taken based on the unique expertise and competence of psychologists. This policy Is meant to raise awareness of Human rights and (risks of) Human rights violations, to prevent Human rights violations, to promote Human rights, and to alleviate the effects of Human rights violations.

The focus of the second part of the symposium underscores the need for education for psychologists In Human rights. The assumption Is that Human rights should be part of university education and professional training, including continued professional Development. This symposium aims to contribute to the development of curricula and ways to transfer knowledge and experience.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THEIR WORK
Ioannis N. Dimitrakopoulos
Human rights treaties set out obligations for governments. Psychologists through counseling and therapeutic practices contribute to the fulfillment of these rights, e.g. When providing care and therapy to crime victims; when they facilitate dialogue between ethnic or religious communities. This session will discuss how this work can be framed In a Human rights perspective.

THE EVOLUTION OF DOCUMENTS ASSERTING HUMAN RIGHTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND EDUCATION
Janel Gauthier
There Is a movement In psychology to develop policies that articulate the ethical responsibilities of

psychologists for promoting Human rights (HR) and counteracting HR violations. In this presentation, I examine the historical development and the contemporary meaning of HR and I discuss the implications of my findings for HR promotion and education In psychology.

PSYCHOLOGISTS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICS - SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS
Nora Sveaas
Ensuring that human rights are respected and that all individuals are protected from abuse or violations represent Important challenges In all societies. Psychologists have responsibilities related to this. Participation In monitoring bodies and contributions to reporting and implementation of recommendations, as well as the need for human rights education for psychologists will be highlighted.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION AND TRAINING: ADVANCING CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING IN THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY
Ava Thompson
The CRC has transformed child welfare legislation and policy development In the global community but there Is limited evidence of Its integration Into psychology education and training (PET). In this paper I present a bahamian model for teaching children's rights as a social value system and discuss the implications for advancing psychology's engagement In promoting children's rights and well-being.

EIS137

'ETHICAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN CRISIS AND DISASTERS, LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE DIFFERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES'

F07. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological consequences of disasters for individuals, families and communities

Convenor   "Magda Rooze, National Association of Psychology the Netherlands, Diemen
                - Netherlands"
Presenters   Maria Filippova, Centre of Emergency Psychological Aid of EMERCOM of Russia,
                Moscow - Russian Federation
                Anders Korsgaard Christensen, Copenhagen University Hospital, Copenhagen -
                Denmark
                Eva Muenker Kramer, Association of the Austrian Psychological Association; EMDR
                Institute Austria, Krems/Donau - Austria
                Magda Rooze, Arq Psychotrauma Expert Group, Diemen - Netherlands
                Salli Saari, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland
Discussant   Magda Rooze, National Association of Psychology the Netherlands, Diemen –
                Netherlands

Adequate psychosocial intervention following disasters can reduce Ill health and foster resilience If handled appropriately. The standing committee on crisis and disaster Psychology of the European federation of psychologists associations (EFPA) wants the citizens of Europe to have access to comparable psychosocial services regardless of where they live. By a more systematic focus on psychosocial support within each member State's emergency planning, by proper training of volunteers and professionals, and by describing a minimum level of care for those who experience disasters.

The rapid development In the field of disaster, crisis and trauma psychology has continued. Disasters such as bus accidents, airplane crashes, mining accidents, large entertainment event disasters, natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, terror events such as bombings and school shootings have posed great challenges for disaster and crisis psychology. In conjunction with this state of affairs, the development of guidelines for the delivery of psychosocial support, standards of training for disaster and crisis psychologists and the organization of disaster ,trauma and crisis psychologists In each country have gained momentum. To join forces the SC thinks It Is of great Importance that the European countries learn from each others' experiences and expertise. This sharing of lessons learned and knowledge Is the heart of the work of the SC.

Crisis and disaster psychology Is slightly different from other psychological tasks In three aspects: the work Is often carried out on the crisis/disaster scene, there Is often great media coverage and the affected persons are In a special vulnerable situation, because they are shocked and threatened by what has occurred to them.

The SC members reflected on how these special conditions may Influence ethical Issues and wants to discuss this to develop specific guidelines on ethical aspects In the work of crisis and disaster psychologists.

ETHICAL ASPECTS OF RENDERING AN EMERGENCY PSYCHOLOGICAL AID IN EMERGENCIES TO REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT CULTURES

Maria Filippova

The personal experience of the authors dealing with the victims In emergency situations In russia and abroad shows both culture non-specific and culture-specific acute stress responses. The forms and methods of responding demonstrated are of practically all cultures In the emergency situations are attributed to culture non-specific responses.

DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY: ETHICS IN CLINICAL WORK AND RESEARCH

Anders Korsgaard Christensen

What ethical standards are Important to be aware of In the acute phase after disasters and major accidents. Who needs the help the most and why? How can research results In the field of traumatic stress be utilized In the best way to benefit the victims. Ethical aspects of research design In post traumatic stress studies will also be discussed.

PROFESSIONAL DISCRETION IN DISASTER AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS NEED TO NETWORK – AN UNSOLVABLE DILEMMA OR A CHALLENGE

Eva Muenker Kramer

In many countries psychologists have a very strict law on professional discretion. In psychological first aid and In mid term disaster and crisis psychology networking Is essential also and expecially In the Interest of the concerned persons. In the presentation arguments, pro´s and con´s between law and practical reality will be discussed.

TERRA THE 'STAIRCASE TO TERRORISM' - RADICALISATION IN EUROPE AND HOW TO INTERVENE

Magda Rooze

The TERRA research provides information about psychosocial factors which play a role In the radicalisation process. This can be used to positively Impact upon supporting prevention and the de-radicalisation process, through people who come Into daily professional contact with vulnerable individuals and groups. But on what grounds do we Intervene.

RESEACH RESULTS VERSUS CLINICAL EXPERIENCES – HOW ORGANIZE ETHICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISIS HELP

Salli Saari

In acute crisis work research results and clinical experiences lead to different conclusions. Research results indicate that most people who have been exposed to a traumatic event recover without crisis help, but Is It ethical to leave them alone with their difficult experience, when we are thinking of the needs of the victims.

EIS138
THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN SPORT AND EXERCISE

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Convenor   Michel Nicolas, University of Burgundy, Dijone - France
Presenters   Michel Nicolas, University of Burgundy, Dijone - France
               Ross Hall, University of South Wales, Cardiff - United Kingdom
               Zrinka Greblo, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia
               Irina Simonenkova , Russian State University of Physical Education, Sport, Youth and
               Tourism (SCOLIPE), Moscow - Russian Federation
               Pedro Almedia, ISPA University Institute, Lisbon - Portugal
               Claire-Marie Roberts, University of Worcester, Worcester - United Kingdom
               Enrique Cantón, University of Valencia, Valencia; ISPA University Institute, Lisbon
               (Portugal) – Spain

Professional practices and interventions of psychologists In sport and exercise have greatly Increased the last decade. However, despite the Importance of psychological factors both In performance and well being, psychologists' interventions are still unknown. This symposium proposes practices and interventions of psychologists In sport and exercise but also In constraining and extreme situations.

AFFECTIVE, SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE OUTCOMES DURING A ONE YEAR WINTERING IN CONCORDIA
Michel NICOLAS
This study investigated time patterns and the relationships between perceived stress, recovery, control, attention lapses and defense mechanisms during a 12-month wintering In concordia polar station with an international crew. Preventive psychological countermeasures should be developed to Improve adaptation to ICE (Isolated, confined, Extreme) situations such as polar stations or space missions.

ELITE RIFLE SHOOTERS AND EMOTIONAL CONTROL: PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES
Ross HALL
Biofeedback Is a therapeutic technique used to promote health and Improve performance. This study outlines an intervention with elite shooters In prepartion for the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Individually preferred breathing frequency rates can lead to Increases In Heart Rate variability, which Is suggested to be linked with greater emotional control. The Impact of such training upon shooting performance Is discussed In line with research evidence.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS
Zrinka GREBLO, Maroje SORIĆ, Marjeta MIŠIGOJ-DURAKOVIĆ
Empirical findings suggest that physical activity has beneficial effects across several mental-health outcomes. However, studies aimed to determine the relationship between physical activity and psychological well-being among adolescents are still scarce. Thus, the aim of our study was to further contribute to this specific area of knowledge.

TEST OF PERFORMANCE STRATEGIES ADAPTATION FOR EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

Irina Simonenkova

The basic psychological skills are Imagery skills, psychic energy management skills, stress management skills, attentional skills, and goal-setting skills. The TOPS (Test of Performance strategies) was developed to provide a test of psychological skills used both In competitions and practice. The purpose of this study Is adaptation TOPS questionnaire, developed by Murphy and Hardly In 1999, Into russian language.

ENHANCING ADOLESCENT SPORTS PERFORMANCE THROUGH PARENTAL EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

Claire-Marie ROBERTS

Parents of adolescent athletes play a critical role In their sporting development. This support can be the difference between the athletes' progression or dropout, yet parents are rarely Informed of how their behaviour can bring about a positive Influence. This study Involved educating the parents of elite adolescent athletes on how best to support the sporting development of their children. The Impact of the intervention was examined through coach and athlete feedback.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL SPORT PSYCHOLOGY: EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Enrique CANTÓN, Pedro ALMEDIA

A professional specialty needs that his profile of competences and the formation to develop, they are clear and differentiated of any other specialties. This subject Is defined by his area of action and the concrete characteristics of the work. In this sense, It seems logical that therefore It Is common In any part of the world, at least In very substantial aspects. In this work, we contribute some elements to analyze the current situation, especially In Europe and america, and to aim at some challenges of future In this aspect.

EIS139
TEACHING ETHICS

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor	Pierre Nederlandt, Galerie Agora, Bruxelles - Belgium
Presenters	Pierre Nederlandt, Galerie Agora, Bruxelles - Belgium
Presenters	Kathryn Bullen, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth - United Kingdom
Presenters	Artemis Giotsa, University of Ioannina, Ioannina - Greece
Presenters	Alla Shaboltas, Universitetskaya, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

Teaching ethics for psychologists seems obvious but how should It happen? The first step Is to Inform the students but afterwards It's also very Important to give information to the working psychologists and also to answer their questions concerning the ethical dilemmas In the practice. The panel presents the questions concerning teaching ethics and gives some concrete examples of the situation In some European countries.

TEACHING ETHICS: WHEN, HOW? THE GUIDELINES FROM EFPA
Pierre Nederlandt
There are a lot of questions concerning teaching ethics. The first Is "when ?". During the studies of course but also during the professional life. A second question Is "how?". Is It obvious to organize a special course during the studies or must the deontology be explained by a lot of teachers ? And what are the topics to be presented : the national code, the Model code from EFPA, the specific codes for some specialists? And who has to teach ethics? Psychologists, lawyers ? This presentation opens the discussion.

DEVELOPING ETHICAL COMPETENCES IN PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
Kathryn Bullen
In the UK, teaching Psychology frequently starts at pre-tertiary level. Continued professional development (CPD) Is a requirement for UK based psychologists. Regardless of the level of training all individuals engaged In research In psychology are expected to be familiar and compliant with the british psychological society Codes of Research ethics. Codes of professional practice also apply to practitioners In all areas of applied psychology. To date the main emphasis at the pre-professional level has been on the ethics of research. However, there Is an acknowledgement within UK psychology that there Is a need to develop ethical awareness and sensitivity across all levels of psychology teaching. The principles underpinning the guidance are outlined In this presentation together with initial feedback from users of the guidance regarding Its utility and practical benefits In the learning environment.

THE CODE OF ETHICS AND TEACHING ETHICS IN GREECE
Artemis Giotsa
This presentation Includes the history of the development of the code of ethics In Greece and how this code Is presented to the students. It also develops the questions concerning the limits of an academic presentation of ethics.

THE BARRIER FOR TEACHING ETHICS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS IN COUNTRIES WHERE THIS KIND OF COURSES ARE RELATIVELY NEW
Alla Shaboltas

The proposition Is to share the russian experience of teaching ethics and to discuss the barrier for teaching ethics for psychologists In countries where this kind of courses are relatively new and where an Important question Is to share challenges with others.

EIS140
WHAT CAN PSYCHOLOGY CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFENCE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

Convenor   Saths Cooper, International Union of Psychological Science and Pan-African
            Psychology Union, Johannesburg - South Africa"
Presenters David Fryer, Australian College of Applied Psychology, Brisbane - Australia
            Pamela Maras, University of Greenwich, Greenwich - United Kingdom"
            Robert A. Roe, President of EFPA, Maastricht - Netherlands"
            Nora Sveaas, University of Oslo, Oslo - Norway
            Ava Thompson, College of The Bahamas, Nassau - Bahamas"
Discussant Yeşim Korkut, Acıbadem University, Istanbul – Turkey

Psychology has adapted fairly quickly to the knowledge explosion and the ready access to information. There Is general acceptance of difference, cultural diversity, and variance In socioeconomic status. Within the ethical domain, It would be odd for lack of tolerance, even understanding, around Issues relating to race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and Birth.

Psychology's utility as an applied profession after the Boulder Conference (August 20 - September 3, 1949) and the espousal of the scientist-practitioner Model has grown apace such that psychological insights pervade almost every facet of human endeavour and activity. The widespread decolonisation from the 1960s has seen many more distinct nations being founded. Particularly since the polish revolution In 1889 and the demise of the USSR In 1991, there has been a clamour for democracy and Its apparent corollary: human rights.

However, psychology has not been able to adapt to this global desire to effectively engage In human rights discourse, reducing the efficacy of psychological insights and relevance. This symposium will explore the role that psychology should play In contributing to the discourse on human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS FROM A CRITICAL STANDPOINT
David Fryer
'Human rights', rather than essential, universal, apolitical and progressive, are a manifestation of historically contingent, culturally particular, dominant enlightenment discourses, deployed oppressively and key to the constitution of the individualised psychologised subject. "The good", as Foucault said, "Is Invented" and so can be reinvented.

CAN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE BE 'IMPARTIAL' IN THE FACE OF RHETORIC AND POLICY THAT UNDERMINES HUMAN RIGHTS?
Pam Maras
Growing anti-immigration nationalist rhetoric In some parts of Europe plays on and reinforces individual/community 'fears'. The wider human rights implications for the rest of the world's nations and regions taking such positions and ways that psychology might relate to this will be considered, against the backdrop of 'scientific impartiality'.

WHAT CAN PSYCHOLOGISTS DO ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS?

Robert Roe

Although necessary and Important, psychological activities to help victims of Human rights violations do little to change their prevalence. This presentation will consider specific recommendations for, Inter alia, psychology's better understanding of violations, prevention, effective intervention at national and international levels, and coordination.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SURVIVORS OF GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: ENSURING VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO JUSTICE AND REPARATION

Nora Sveaass

Perhaps the most Important human right for psychologists to be aware of Is victims' right to reparation, including rehabilitation. Victim rights present challenges within all human rights systems, and efforts should be made to ensure that these rights are respected and enjoyed by those who have had their lives changed by violation and injustice.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION FOR A 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL PSYCHOLOGY

Ava Thompson

Ethics Is a core component In psychology curricula globally, but human rights education remains on the periphery of psychology education and training (PET), despite Its relevance for a 21st century global psychology. This presentation provides an example of curricular integration from the caribbean and the majority World, identifies critical Issues, and offers PET recommendations to promote the integration of a human rights framework Into the discourse on a global psychology.

EIS141
FEAR OF TELLING! THE ETHICS OF SUPERVISEE DISCLOSURE THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL LENS

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology
E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Carol Falender, Pepperdine University, Los Angeles
                 - United States"
Presenters   Carol Falender, Pepperdine University, Los Angeles
                 - United States"
                Mary Creaner, Trinity College, Dublin - Ireland
                Analise O'Donovan, Griffith University, Queensland – Australia
                Shirley Morrissey, Griffith University, Queensland – Australia
Discussants   Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United
                States
                Jean L. Pettifor, University of Calgary, Calgary
                 - Canada"
                Carole Sinclair, Independent practice, Thornhill - Canada

The major way supervisors learn about the clinical content of supervisee sessions with clients, for whom they hold primary responsibility, Is through supervisee disclosure: clinical data presented In the supervision session. However, supervisees may not disclose the very topics that are essential to supervisee development, competence enhancement, and monitoring, and protection of the client. Supervisees have reported they do not disclose clinical errors, personal reactions to the client or countertransference, or personal factors about themselves and their clinical work. They may fear a negative evaluation or other consequences, or do not trust the supervisory alliance. Multiple jurisdictions approach supervisee disclosure differently with differences In Informed consent, consequences, and potential Impact on gatekeeping. In this symposium, supervisors from australia, Ireland, and the united States will present vignettes regarding Issues of supervisee disclosure and ethical and legal intersections that Increase the complexity of supervisee disclosure. Discussants from Canada and the united States will provide additional ethical perspectives.
Objectives:
Describe an ethical or legal standard regarding supervisee disclosure In each jurisdiction
Describe one deterrent to supervisees disclosing client information In each setting

WHAT'S NOT BEING SAID AND WHY? SUPERVISEE NON-DISCLOSURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Mary Creaner
Supervisee non-disclosure presents ethical challenges regarding the monitoring of best practice. Understanding these Issues helps supervisors fulfill their gatekeeping role, particularly In Ireland, where psychological therapy Is not state regulated.

DISCLOSING IMPAIRMENT AND THEN WHAT? ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES IN AUSTRALIA
Shirley Morrissey, Analise O'Donovan

The Psychology Board of australia requires health professionals to report impaired practitioners including Interns. Issues Include judging extent of impairment, confidentiality, Informed consent and protection of the public.

ENCOURAGE DISCLOSURE? AN ETHICAL IMPERATIVE WITH CONSEQUENCES
Carol Falender
In the united States, the APA ethics Code (APA, 2010, 7.04) Student disclosure of personal information Includes Informed consent. Supervisors must carefully balance encouraging supervisee disclosure with duty to protect the client and supervisee.

EIS142
PSYCHOLOGY AND AGEING: FINDINGS AND TRENDS ACROSS EUROPE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Convenor   Dieter Ferring, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange - Luxembourg
Presenters   Maria Angeles Molina , Instituto De Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Córdoba - Spain
               Marta Santacreu, Autónoma University de Madrid, Madrid - Spain
               Rocío Fernández-Ballesteros, Autónoma University de Madrid, Madrid - Spain
               Antonio Bustillos, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
               Gerald Gatterer, Geriatric Centre Vienna, Vienna - Austria
               Jasminka Despot Lučanin, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia
               Mithat Durak, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Gölköy Yerleşkesi - Turkey
               Elena Soldatova, South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk - Russian Federation
               Hana Stepankova, National Institute of Mental Health, Klecany - Czech Republic

Most European countries face demographic changes defined by an Increase of the older population - especially the "old old" people above 80 years - while the proportion of persons within the active age between 15 to 64 years decreases. This "ageing of society" will challenge European countries on several Interrelated dimensions most notably with respect to work, employment, and prosperity, but also concerning health provision and care. It Is a challenge for psychology and especially geropsychology to provide sound research-based knowledge about the diverse psychological processes underlying human ageing as well as expertise about training, education and interventions that will help to promote quality of living and subjective well-being both at the individual as well as the social level. The symposium prepared by the EFPA standing committee of Geropsychology gives an insight In current research topics across Europe and It delineates at the same time trends In geropsychology that will become crucial In the next decades. Among these, one finds the notion cross-cultural Images of ageing that shape our behaviour and attitudes as addressed by Ballesteros et al. (spain), as well as the perception and evaluation of older adults with dementia which Is elaborated by Gatterer and Penkner (austria). Biological and psychosocial factors affecting survival In old age constitute another topic addressed by Despot-lucanin and lucanin. (croatia). Migration and coping with migration – as another current and pressing topic of the ageing society the presentation by Durak et al. (Turkey). Soldatova and zavialova (russia) address psychological resources of wellbeing In old age and the challenges that the ageing process represents for identity formation. Finally, Stepankova and colleagues (Czech republic) will discuss the most Important Issues that need to be considered In the process of establishing geropsychology as a functioning discipline before a European and a national background.

CROSS CULTURAL RESULTS ABOUT IMAGES ABOUT AGEING AND ACTIVE AGEING
Rocío Fernández-Ballesteros, University Of Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain
Antonio Bustillos, Universidad Nacional De Educación A Distancia, Spain
Marta Santacreu, University Of Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain
Maria Ángeles Molina, Instituto De Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Spain
The study investigates whether self-perception of ageing can be considered (a) a component of active ageing, (b) to what extent perceived discrimination Is influencing active aging and, (c) whether those links are present In regions of three different countries using data from three cross-sectional surveys carried out In Germany, mexico, and spain.

ARE THERE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM DEMENTIA? – NORMALITY OR PATHOLOGY OF BEHAVIOUR?

Gerald Gatterer, Geriatric Centre Vienna; Vienna, Austria
N. Penkner, Geriatric Centre Vienna; Vienna, Austria

The study investigates psychological and behavioural symptoms of dementia and hereby focusses on the needs of older persons suffering from dementia out of the perspective of caregivers. Results indicate that needs are differently perceived and evaluated as pathological or not depending on the existence of a dementia diagnosis.

SURVIVAL AND ASSOCIATED BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING IN INSTITUTIONS IN CROATIA

Jasminka Despot Lučanin, Centre For Croatian Studies, University Of Zagreb, Croatia
Damir Lucanin, University Of Applied Health Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia

The aim of the research was to investigate the associations among biological factors and psychosocial factors In the prediction of survival In old institutionalized persons In a sample of retirement home residents. Differential effects are observed and discussed for psychosocial variables and biological status In explaining and predicting survival.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AHISKA TURKISH ELDERLY WITH A HISTORY OF FORCED MIGRATION WHO RESIDE IN THE US

Mithat DURAK, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Department Of Psychology, TURKEY
Dena Shenk, Gerontology Program, Anthropology, UNC Charlotte, USA
Ekin Emiral, Bahcesehir University, Department Of Psychology, TURKEY

Ahıska Turks had been forced to migrate three times In 60 years under very stressing conditions. In this presentation, common features of Ahıska turkish elderly people living In the US and other migrated communities will be discussed using In-depth interviews conducted with the Ahıska elderly In the US.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF WELLBEING OF ELDERLY

Elena Soldatova, South Ural State University, Russia
Irina Zavialova, South Ural State University, Russia

The research tested whether the normative crisis of transition to old age leads to constructive new formations of identity. Study findings indicate that psychological well-being In old ages Is associated with the achieved identity and results provide evidence for the specific needs of psychological support to older adults.

ESTABLISHING A CULTURE OF GEROPSYCHOLOGY: NATIONAL CHALLENGES OF CZECH GEROPSYCHOLOGY

Hana Stepankova, National Institute Of Mental Health, Klecany, Czech Republic
Dieter Ferring, University Of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Eva Jarolimova, Czech Alzheimer's Society, Czech Republic
Ondrej Bezdicek, Department Of Neurology And Centre Of Clinical Neuroscience, Charles University In Prague, Czech Republic
Tomas Nikolai, Department Of Neurology And Centre Of Clinical Neuroscience, Charles University In Prague, Czech Republic

The presentation will address some of the most Important Issues that need to be considered In the process of establishing geropsychology as a functioning discipline. In doing so, the presentation will

refer to general factors at the European level before focussing the situation of geropsychology In the Czech republic.

EIS143

EDUCATING SUPERVISORS AS A MEAN TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PSYCHOLOGISTS' SERVICES IN EUROPE: A SLOVENIAN – NORWEGIAN COLLABORATION

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Convenor	Per A Straumsheim, Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
Presenters	Vlasta Zabukovec, Professor and President of Slovenian Psychologists' Association President, Ljubljana - Slovenia
	Eva Danielsen, Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
	Anja Podlesek, University of Lubljana, Lubljana - Slovenia
	Vita Poštuvan, University of Primorska, Koper - Slovenia
	Tor Levin Hofgaard, President of the Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
Discussant	Ingrid Lunt, Chair European Awarding committee for EuroPsy; University of Oxford, Oxford - United Kingdom

In December 2014, a project with the objective to develop and Implement an education for supervisors/mentors In slovenia, was funded with over 300 000 Euro by EEA/norwegian Grants. The slovenian and norwegian psychological associations initiated this project several years ago. Later the university of Ljubljana has become the leading partner (applicant) In the project, and other slovenian institutions are Included: the university of primorska and the institute for Developmental Projects In psychological couselling. The ambition Is to build a supervision model and education that Integrates a competency based supervision (europsy), with a supervision model that underline empowering and development of the psychologist (e.g. Via reflection and support).

The first and the second presentations focuses on the different perspectives In slovenia and Norway on supervision: The slovenian psychological association have run a pilot project on implementing the europsy competence model, with a focus on educating mentors In this model. In Norway, supervision had been a part of psychologist education for over 40 year, and the norwegian psychological association have been offering a 2-year education for supervisors. The third presentation give information about the history of the project, the application process and the model for educating supervisors that now are In the phase of implementation In slovenia. In the fourth presentation, a participant that are undergoing training as a supervisor reports about her experiences from the project. The last presentation offers an overview of the need for Improved quality of psychological services In many parts of Europe. Further, why supervision Is necessary to develop quality, and how a project like this can contribute to meet the europsy standard for psychologist education, and thereby Improve the quality of psychological services. Hopeful, experiences from this project might inspire and stimulate to development of similar education programs.

A CHALLENGE FOR SLOVENIA: MEETING THE EUROPSY DEMANDS FOR SUPERVISION

Vlasta Zabukovev

Tradition for supervision In slovenia. Challenges with regard to developing high quality psychological services. The slovenian psychological association have run a pilot project on implementing the europsy competence model, with a focus on educating mentors In this model.

BUILDING A TRADITION FOR SUPERVISION OVER DECADES

Eva Danielsen

In Norway, supervision had been a part of psychologist education for over 40 year, and the norwegian psychological association have been offering a 2-year education for supervisors.

A ROLLER COASTER: FIGHTING THE BUREAUCRACY AND DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION FOR SUPERVISION IN NO TIME

Anja Podlesek

The third presentation give information about the history of the project, the application process and the model for educating supervisors that now are In the phase of implementation In slovenia.

DEVELOPING AS A SUPERVISOR; CHALLENGES AND HIGHLIGHTS

Vita Poštuvan

In the fourth presentation, a participant that are undergoing training as a supervisor reports about her experiences from the project.

WHY SUPERVISED PRACTICE IS A KEY TO BUILD HIGH QUALITY PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Tor Levin Hofgaard

The last presentation offers an overview of the need for Improved quality of psychological services In many parts of Europe. Further, why supervision Is necessary to develop quality, and how a project like this can contribute to meet the europsy standard for psychologist education, and thereby Improve the quality of psychological services. Hopeful, experiences from this project might inspire and stimulate to development of similar education programs.

EIS144
CONFIDENTIALITY: THREATS AND CHALLENGES

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor   Henk Geertsema, Board of Ethics of the Dutch Institute of Psychologists (NIP), GERION/VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Presenters   Edward Van Rossen, Competent authority for psychologists in Belgium, Brussels - Belgium
Miguel Ricou, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Fredi Lang, Headoffice of the Association of German Professional Psychologists (BDP), Berlin - Germany
Alla Shaboltas, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Anne Andronikof, University of Paris West, Nanterre – France

The purpose of this symposium is to discuss the threats and challenges related to the Idea of confidentiality. Confidentiality Is at the core of many activities of psychologists. Nevertheless the protection of one's privacy Is not so much valued In some situations. Some examples:

(a) By using (social) media people's attitude to privacy has changed;

(b) In many healthcare institutions care is delivered by a multidisciplinary team. They share information about the client;

(c) The introduction of digital patient files asked for strict regulations. The reality Is that often too many people have access to patient information;

(d) quality care institutions or healthcare cost insurance companies want information about the clients. Do they really need It to control the professionals?

How should psychologists or the association of psychologists respond to these developments?

The objectives of this panel are: (a) to create awareness about the threats and challenges of the idea of confidentiality; (b) to discuss these threats and challenges from different angles and from several cultural and historical perspectives; (c) to inspire for new approaches.

THE LIMITS OF CONFIDENTIALITY SET BY THE LAW
Edward Van Rossen
Cases are presented where laws require psychologists to disclose Important and very confidential information to the state (e.g., the police) without the patient's consent. Such limits of confidentiality, aimed at protecting other members of society, may discourage crucial help-seeking behaviour. Or don't they?

MULTIDISCIPLINARY WORKING AND CONFIDENCIALITY
Miguel Ricou
Psychology has a wide range of actuation. There are so many fields of intervention that multidisciplinary work Is fundamental, seeking the client best Interest. In this way, disclosure Is necessary, which can put In danger the psychologist-client private relation. Balancing these two Important values Is mandatory.

EHEALTH & CONFIDENTIALITY
Fredi Lang
The introduction of digital patient files asked for severe regulations. Routines may lead to access to patient information by too many people. Digital structure will become safer but confidentiality of all personal and health information may be lost at once. Professionals and clients should develop preventive strategies.

CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE: CHALLENGES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS AND OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN RUSSIA
Alla Shaboltas
The typical cases of breaking confidentiality In research and psychological practices In russia will be presented. The potential ways of promoting high standards of confidentiality regulations including the role of EFPA Board of ethics and Local ethical committees as an Instruments for managing violations of confidentiality will be discussed.

ISSUES OF CONFIDENTIALITY FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS IN A CHANGING WORLD: HOW TO RESPOND?
Anne Andronikof
The disparity of the professional statute of psychologists across countries, and the current blurring of frontiers between private and public life require thorough examination of the confidentiality Issue by professional associations, leading to a consensual set of ethical recommendations so that psychologists can, anew, exercise their personal responsibility In matters of confidentiality.

EIS145
CREATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

Convenor   Jacqui Akhurst, York St John University, York - United Kingdom
Presenters   Laura Remaschi, LabCom, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
                Patrizia Meringolo, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
                Jacqui Lovell , York St John University, York - United Kingdom
                Caterina Arcidiacono, INCORPADE Laboratory, University of Naples Federico II,
                Naples - Italy
                Jacqui Akhurst, York St John University, York - United Kingdom
                Nicholas Carr, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen
                 - Norway"
Discussant   Nicholas Carr, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen
                 - Norway"

Community psychologists focus upon the Impact of the broader social context on individual well-being. They are concerned to make evident the exercise of power and Its effects, including the resulting oppression of and discrimination against certain groups. They value diversity and are committed to action against inequalities. As such, traditional research methods are often not participatory enough, and practitioners search for methods that will engage people as co-producers of material.

The following brief and focused papers (around 15 minutes of presentation time), will highlight creative use of research methods as applied to community psychology. These papers will Illustrate innovative approaches at the intersection of action and research.

AN EXPERIENCE OF GOOD PRACTICE, CARRIED OUT WITH DETAINED MINORS, THROUGH CREATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Laura Remaschi, Patrizia Meringolo

This experience Is part of a European Project "outinout" aimed to promote social inclusion of detained minors, building a network among juvenile justice services and institutions. In this step creative Instruments (photos, Images, semantic maps, drawings) have been used, working In group about communication, emotions and conflictual relationships.

INCORPADE Laboratory (Department of humanities, federico II university of Naples)

THE CO-CREATION OF 'I LOVE PORTA CAPUANA'

Caterina Arcidiacono And Co-Researchers

To go beyond psychology understood as a discipline merely Interested In the study and treatment of individual disease, we need to explore how to use the knowledge of our discipline as an Instrument for social change aimed at overcoming inequality and building a society that Is fairer and able to meet Its citizens' needs; considering individual, Inter-generational, organizational, political, cultural, and legislative factors. We present the 'I love Porta Capuana' project, which Included 180 undergraduate and 10 postgraduate students, taking psychology Into this district of Naples, and resulting In a flashmob event. Audiovisual material describing our creative methodologies In participatory action research will be presented.

ART, INNOVATION AND BEING TRUE TO OUR VOICES, A PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH PROCESS TO EVALUATE A COMMUNITY ORGANISATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ITS DIVERSE MEMBERS

Jacqui Lovell and Jacqui Akhurst

A body mapping tool was utilised within a participatory video production process to evaluate the Impact of a community organisation from the perspective of Its diverse members. We will describe the development of an inclusive, bottom up, evaluation process that did not require participants to either read or write. The use of "I poems" drawing from gilligan's work and expanding these, which effectively allowed all of the voices of the participants to be heard through the analysis process. The process by which this participatory action research opened up our use of arts-based methods, Illustrate innovative and potentially empowering elements In this evaluative process.

THE USE OF FILM DOCUMENTARIES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

Nicholas Carr

Drawing from the experience within other disciplines such as social Anthropology, social science, journalism and the Arts, community Psychology has rediscovered the film documentary as a tool for various research approaches and communications. This presentation demonstrates the Increased use of film as a useful approach to community Psychology research and practice referring to recent European titles. The relevance of documentaries as a tool for evaluating and disseminating participatory research has been argued by Freedman &Brandt(2012). The Internet provides unique technical possibilities of storing and accessing film data. There Is a need to explore the ethical and legal questions arising from the use of accessible film data from research projects by searching the web.

EIS146
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PEOPLES, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: HOW ARE THEY CONNECTED?

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor	"Janel Gauthier, International Association of Applied Psychology; Laval University, Quebec City - Canada"
Presenters	Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
	Laura Hernández-Guzmán, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
	Saths Cooper, International Union of Psychological Science, Johannesburg - South Africa
	Waikaremoana Waitoki, University of Waikato, Hamilton - New Zealand
Discussant	Jean L. Pettifor, University of Calgary, Calgary - Canada

Humans over the centuries have been concerned with what are good ways of thinking and acting as opposed to evil ways. In modern times, we often organize information In smaller chunks without recognizing how they fit together In our experience as human beings. The concept of "peoples" Is a key concept In the universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists, but the connection between peoples, social justice and professional ethics has yet to be explored. In this symposium, we ask how ethics, peoples and social justice are connected. The following questions will be discussed by distinguished presenters from different regions of the world:

(1) What are the implications of adding "peoples" to codes that refer to persons as individuals?
(2) Does adding "peoples" bring the code of ethics closer to encompassing social justice and broaden the scope of psychological functions?
(3) Does adding "peoples" make codes more multicultural and therefore more universal In Its applications?
(4) How does adding "peoples" affect our ethical decision making?
(5) How do you define a scientific foundation for social justice Issues?

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES COMMENT ON THE APA ETHICS CODE: DE-STABILIZING THE CONCEPT OF CULTURE
Stephen H. Behnke
This presentation discusses an initiative of the APA ethics committee to invite ethnic minority psychological associations to comment on the APA ethics Code. The society of indian psychologists, comprised of american indian and Alaska natives, has written a commentary offering a profound critique of the APA Code: There Is no culture-free perspective In ethics discourse. The presentation explores the far-reaching implications of this critique.

THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ETHICS CODES IN PSYCHOLOGY
Laura Hernández-Guzmán
Codes of ethics based on human rights recognize human dignity and the need of any individual to develop In harmony and at the same time the enhancement of human condition of peoples. They balance basic freedom, equality and human dignity. Only individual ethics can Influence peoples' rights and contribute to coexistence and social justice.

RECONCILING THE IRRECONCILABLE?

Saths Cooper

In an ever-conflictual world, where recent geo-politics have indelibly changed how we engage as scientists and practitioners, this presentation will explore If the seemingly contradictory concepts of ethics, Peoples and social justice are connected at all and under what conditions they may be possibly connected. If ethical conduct Is as highly contentious as It has become, with hardened positions being adopted, the quest for an egalitarian understanding of what the terms Peoples and social justice connote will be critically unpacked.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR WORK WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE – THE EXPERIENCE OF NEW ZEALAND MAORI

Waikaremoana Waitoki

The move towards using 'peoples' as a critical term within the universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists Infers community, collective experience, determination, history and culture. As indigenous peoples living our lives In the presence of a dominant majority ethnic group, maori In New Zealand, along with many other indigenous peoples around the world were often referred to as 'populations', rather than peoples, robbing us of our right to existence, community, voice and nationhood. The adoption of the term "peoples" Is an act of social justice, In and of Itself. Psychologists seeking to understand and engage indigenous peoples, individually and communally, need to understand these semantics If professional and social justice efforts are to be of benefit.

EIS147
ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR ETHICS COMMITTEES: A CLOSE LOOK ON MEDIATION AND EDUCATIVE MEASURES

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor   Yeşim Korkut, Acıbadem University, Istanbul - Turkey
Presenters   Pierre Nederlandt, Fédération Belge des Psychologues, Galerie Agora, Bruxelles - Belgium
              Nina Dalen, EFPA Board of Ethics; Board of the Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
              Henk Geertsema, Board of Ethics of the Dutch Institute of Psychologists (NIP), GERION/VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam - Norway
Discussants   Yeşim Korkut, Acıbadem University, Istanbul – Turkey
              Edward Van Rossen, Competent authority for psychologists in Belgium, Brussels - Belgium

When confronted with severe ethical dilemmas and ethical violation cases , ethical committees often choose to follow the adjudication process. In some cases they do employ educative measures, or very rarely mediation technique.

Mediation Is a voluntary, and more flexible process using a neutral third party to develop a reciprocally accepted resolution of the conflict between the two sides. It can be a very useful method to employ In certain cases. Educative methods can Include letters, extra training, or suggestion of therapy.

Objectives of this symposium can be summarized as follows: (1) To raise awareness about educative methods and especially about mediation technique as an alternative to adjudication In some cases (2) To Introduce EFPA mediation guideline (3) To hear perspectives from various countries about these various techniques , including mediation, namely from Norway and Netherlands (4) To bring together all the information, comments shared on the presentations, and to ensure time for audience questions and discussion, via the existence of a discussant.

EFPA'S GUIDELINES ON MEDIATION
Pierre Nederland,

In 2007 the General Assembly of EFPA approved a paper presented by the standing committee of ethics headed « guidelines on mediation In the Context of complaints about unethical Conduct ». These guidelines give guidance to the EFPA member associations on the use of mediation as a mean for the complainant and the accused psychologist to come to a settlement by themselves, facilitated by a third party. All colleagues Interested In mediation may find here useful recommendations.

THE FUNCTION AND SCOPE OF AUTHORITY OF ETHICS COMMITTEES. A DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENT METHODS INCLUDING MEDIATION.
Nina Dalen

In many European countries, how the psychological associations should handle complaints against members, are subject to an extensively debate. One argument Is, being able and willing to discipline own members, give more credibility In the society. Other advocates the benefit of a more non-judgmental process. Pro and cons relative to different methods will be discussed.

MEDIATION : THE CLIENT'S PERSPECTIVE
Henk Geertsema

Mediation can be a useful way of dealing with a client's complaint. In this presentation we will discuss the added value of mediation In a field In which there are already several possibilities to deal with complaints, like the complaints commissions of organization, the complaints boards of psychological associations and several governmental bodies. Who will benefit from mediation?

DISCUSSION: FUTURE POSSIBILITIES FOR ETHICS COMMITEES
Yesim Korkut

All the information shared on the presentations, the stance of EFPA regarding mediation technique, the experiences with other methods than adjudication will be brought together. Perspectives from other EFPA countries will be shared. Future possibilities and needs will be discussed together with the audience.

EIS148
EUROPSY BASIC AND SPECIALIST CERTIFICATES: STATE OF ART AND CHALLENGES

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development
E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

Convenor	Salvatore Zappalà, Alma Mater Studioru - University of Bologna, Cesena - Italy
Presenters	Ingrid Lunt, University of Oxford, Oxford - United Kingdom"
	Rosaleen McElvaney, Dublin City University, Dublin - Ireland
	Lourdes Munduate, Hispalense University of Sevilla, Sevilla - Spain
	Per A Straumsheim, Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
Discussant	José M. Peiró, University of Valencia, Valencia – Spain

The europsy (or european certificate in psychology) represents a major step forward in promoting the mobility of psychologists and the access of clients to psychological services of high quality across europe. It presents a set of european standards for psychology that is serving as the basis for evaluating the academic education and professional training of psychologists across the different countries of the eu, and other countries within efpa.

Europsy (the european certificate in psychology) provides the standards required for independent practice at basic level. Specialist certificates in psychotherapy, and in work and organisational psychology, have been developed to demonstrate the achievement of a specialised or advanced level of competence and expertise in these particular areas of practice.

Currently twenty countries are participating in europsy. Such countries established a national awarding committee (nac), the body that awards, within a country, the european basic certificate. The symposium will give an update of the europsy basic certificate project.

The minimum standards that european psychologists should meet in order to qualify for independent practice in the field of psychotherapy and work and organizational psychology have also been developed and tested, respectively, in 2010 and 2013. These two specialist certificates have been launched european wide. This symposium aims to inform ecp participants and psychological associations about the aims and conditions necessary to implement the project. It also aims to inform the larger audience of psychologists attending the ecp about the educational and learning activities that psychotherapists and w&o practitioners are expected to attend after graduation, as well as the competences to develop during their career in order to be awarded the specialist certificate.

THE EUROPSY PROJECT: AIMS AND CHALLENGES OF THE BASIC AND SPECIALIST CERTIFICATES
Ingrid Lunt
This contribution will present reasons to launch and establish the Europsy project. In addition, a state of the art of the actual implementation of the basic Europsy In the 20 countries, that have a NAC, will be described. Finally, the speaker, that started the project and Is chairing and leading the European awarding committee, will discuss the long-term objectives of the project.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY
Rosaleen McElvaney

In this contribution, Rosaleen mcelvaney, chair of the specialist European awarding committee, will present the results of the implementation of the specialist certificate In Psychotherapy. The training Standards for psychologists specialising In Psychotherapy, developed for this certificate, as guidelines for the future, will also be outlined. This proposal concerns the curriculum the training institutions and other Important components of the training.

THE PILOT PROJECT AND THE STANDARDS FOR THE SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE IN WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
Salvatore Zappalà
This contribution will present the standards that were developed for this certificate and will mention the results of the pilot project, which was run In five European countries, In order to test the standards developed for the specialist certificate In Work and organizational Psychology. Information to be provided, In order to Implement this certificate In all European countries, will also be presented.

COMPETENCES IN THE SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE IN WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
Lourdes Munduate
Competences are an innovative component of the Europsy project. Different set and amount of, competences have been established for the basic and specialist certificates. The challenges Involved In assessing, measuring and giving evidence of competences will be discussed.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SPECIALIST CERTIFICATES IN WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
Per A Straumsheim
The specialist certificates set standards for training, and post degree educational and learning activities. Such activities still take many different forms and duration across European countries, and matching such activities with the standards may be not so easy and immediate. Building on the experience of the pilot test of the specialist certificate In Work and organizational Psychology, examples of such learning activities will be presented, and suggestions on how to count them will be offered.

EIS149
INTEGRATING PERSONAL VIRTUE AND CHARACTER INTO THE TEACHING OF ETHICS AND ETHICAL DECISION MAKING: SHOULD IT BE DONE? CAN IT BE DONE?

C01. Culture and Society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor	Carole Sinclair, Independent practice, Thornhill - Canada
Presenters	Carole Sinclair , Independent practice, Thornhill - Canada
	Yeşim Korkut, Acibadem University, Instanbul - Turkey
	Terry Simpson , Edith Cowan University, Joondalup - Australia
	Stephen H. Behnke , American Psychological Association - Ethics Office, Washington DC - United States
Discussant	Carol Falender , Pepperdine University, Los Angeles; UCLA University of California, Los Angeles - United States

The majority of previous dialogue on the teaching of ethics has tended to emphasize the development of skills In ethical decision making and the knowledge of ethical principles and rules, with the assumption (and some evidence) that such skills and knowledge Increase the likelihood of ethical behaviour. However, there seems to be increasing concern and belief (and, again, some evidence) that the development of such skills and knowledge may not be enough – that there are personal factors and vulnerabilities that can strongly Influence a psychologist's ability or willingness to apply his or her knowledge and skills to a particular situation or dilemma. The concepts of "virtue" and "character" are often drawn upon to understand and explore these personal factors. In order for the profession of psychology to meet Its responsibilities to society, It Is Important for us to explore the role of virtue and character In ethical behaviour, including the need for their integration Into the ethics training of Its members. The objectives of this symposium are: (a) to stimulate international dialogue regarding whether personal virtue and character should and can be Integrated Into the teaching of ethics, and (b) to explore existing and potential methods for doing so. In this symposium, one presenter will trace the history of attention to virtue and character In professional ethics across time and across professions; two presenters, each from a different part of our global community of psychologists (Turkey and australia) will explore Ideas and methods for integrating such concepts Into the teaching of ethics; and a fourth presenter will explore, In the context of codes, the complexities Involved In making a distinction between professional and personal behaviour. A discussant will provide comments and reflections on the presentations, and time will be available for audience questions and discussion.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ROLE OF VIRTUE AND CHARACTER IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING
Carole Sinclair
Attention to the role of virtue and character In professional training has varied from ancient times to the present. The history of and reasons for these changes will be traced, and the implications for current ethics training will be explored.

WORKING WITH DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES AND MODELS IN TEACHING ETHICS AND ETHICAL DECISION MAKING: MORE EMPHASIS ON VALUES CLARIFICATION AND PERSONAL AWARENESS

Yeşim Korkut

Ethics training usually Involves teaching rational problem solving. However, a lack of self-awareness often seems to be a factor In cases coming before ethics boards. Teaching methods to Increase the depth of problem solving will be discussed.

HELPING GRADUATES BECOME VIRTUOUS PSYCHOLOGISTS: AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

Terry Simpson, Terry Simpson, Alfred Allan, Maria M. Allan, & Francesca A. Bell

Australian researchers believe psychologists must be virtuous. We consider what It means to be a virtuous psychologist, what role training programs have to play In helping their graduates become virtuous psychologists, and, how this may be done.

FINDING VIRTUE IN OUR CODES: CHALLENGING THE PROFESSIONAL/PERSONAL DISTINCTION

Stephen Behnke

Ethics codes typically distinguish between professional and personal behavior. This distinction Is more complex and nuanced than often understood. The presentation explores how virtue may emerge from these liminal spaces In our ethics codes.

EIS150
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A REGULATED HEALTH PROFESSION: LAND OF OPPORTUNITY OR PANDORA'S BOX?

E22. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Convenor   Koen Lowet, Belgian Federation of Psychologists, Brussels - Belgium
Presenters   Pauline Adair, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow - United Kingdom
              Anders Skuterud, Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Norway
              Anne-Christine Volkart, Swiss Federation of Psychologists, Bern - Switzerland
              Koen Lowet, Belgian Federation of Psychologists, Brussels - Belgium
Discussant   Claus Vögele, Université du Luxembourg, Walferdange - Luxembourg

Clinical psychologists are important actors in the broad domain of health. In most eu countries the practice of clinical psychology is regulated by laws, which explicate the qualifications required for the practice of psychological intervention, such as psychotherapy covered by the health care system. This is a major achievement on the way to better quality assurance and standardisation of evidence-based health care. Nevertheless, harmonization of these laws across eu member states is still in its infancy, and there are significant differences in terms of the required qualifications for the practice of clinical psychology/psychotherapy, study programmes and intervention approaches accepted into national directives. This symposium aims to exemplify the current state-of-affairs of the practice of clinical psychology with contributions from a number of eu member states and address questions concerning the consequences of differences and commonalities.

THE PRACTICE OF CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY IN THE UK
Pauline Adair
Clinical psychologist and Health psychologist are two domains of practice In the UK. A register Is held by the Health Care and professions council (HCPC) since 2009 when registration became mandatory. Those registered with HCPC are permitted to use the titles practitioner psychologist or registered psychologist as well as a domain specific title depending on registration. The process to registration as well as the requirements for continuing this will be discussed.

THE PRACTICE OF CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY IN NORWAY
Norway has a long standing tradition In applying knowledge for psychological research Into various health domains. The practice of clinical and health psychology has been regulated for quite some time now. This gives us the advantage to look back and see what this regulation has ment for the psychologists In the field.

THE PRACTICE OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY IN SWITZERLAND
Anne – Christine Volkart
Recently, a new law was adopted In switzerland to protect the title of psychologist and regulate the standards of basic and postgraduate training In psychological professions. The law Is interesting as It Is one of the most recent In Europe and focusing not only on the protection of the title of psychology, but also regulating the practice of psychological professions, like psychotherapy.

THE   CLINICAL   PSYCHOLOGIST   (FINALY)   RECOGNISED   AS   A   HEALTH PROFESSIONAL IN BELGIUM: HISTORY, REALITY AND THE FUTURE.
Koen Lowet
This symposium aims to explain the history and the new law which regulates the profession of the clinical psychologists as a health profession and regulates the practice of psychotherapy In belgium. Over 20 years belgian psychologists have tried to get their profession recognised In a federal system dominated by physicians. The new law grants the clinical psychologists automony In his/her work and Is therefore considered to be a great victory In the evolution to a multidisciplinary health care system. The purpose of this symposium Is to explain the proces, the making of this new law and Its possible consequences (positive and negative) for clinical psychology In belgium. We hope to give a contribution to other countries who are struggling for legal recognition and exchange/compare with other European countries that have already Installed legislation for clinical psychologists.

EIS151
CULTURE AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY – CURRENT ISSUES FOR THE PSYCHOLOGISTS' PROFESSION

C18. Culture and society - Other

Convenor	Ludek Kolman, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague - Czech Republic
Presenters	Alexander Thomas, Universität Regensburg, Cologne - Germany
	Carla Moleiro, University Institute of Lisbon ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon - Portugal
	Sylvie Graf , Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Brno - Czech Republic
Discussant	Ulrike de Ponte, University of Applied Science Regensburg, Regensburg – Germany

The symposium focuses on subject matter closely connected to the current task of the Taskforce for Culture and ethnic diversity. The most pressing undertaking the members of the Taskforce address their efforts to concerns preparation of guidelines for the incorporation of knowledge on (the implications of) Cultural and ethnic diversity In the education and professional work of psychologists In various areas. Part of this effort Involves proposing ways of the development of curriculum components on Cultural and ethnic diversity at the bachelor and master levels In the study of psychology students. As It could be evidenced In the symposium program, all the presentations deal with the topics connected or closely related to the stated purpose. Alexander Thomas' presentation and workshop deal with ways of achieving Intercultural competence. Carla moleiro adds concern for ethical standards In the field and my own presentation tries to find a way to a less complex and because of It less costly training In the same area. The presentation of Graf and zingora brings new knowledge on a rather theoretical, but at the same time exceedingly practical task of benefits of ethnic diversity.

It might be asserted without doubt that the Intercultural encounters are very frequent nowadays, as Is the frequent mingling of diverse ethnicities. The same holds for claims on the necessity to understand people who are different from us and finding ways how to establish mutual understanding and cooperation. The Taskforce for Culture and ethnic diversity tries to establish ways and procedures by which professional psychologists might be able to contribute substantially, ethically, and In really professional ways just to these ends. This, of course, Involves care and Involvement In curricula of psychology students and research efforts on cross-cultural matters.

INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE IS PSYCHOLOGY
Alexander Thomas
Intercultural Competence presupposes processes of development and learning of a special sort. Psychology can offer systematic and theory-based training to enable experiential learning. This presentation will show some contributions that psychology and psychological theories can offer to this field of learning and experience, and to the development of Intercultural competence.

ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS WORKING WITH CULTURALLY AND ETHNICALLY DIVERSE POPULATIONS: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND ETHICAL VIRTUES
Carla Moleiro
In an increasingly diverse European context psychologists need to be able to work with people who are culturally different from themselves. The present presentation will explore the development of

ethical standards for psychologists working with culturally and ethnically diverse populations. A set of specific standards will be explored and discussed.

ETHNICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY – WORKSHOP
Alexander Thomas
Intercultural competence can be understood as a key competence. As fundamental assumptIons It Is claImed (I) that there exIst specIfIc methods to achIeve thIs competence; and (II) there are establIshed methods that result In a lIfe-long learnIng processes concernIng thIs end. ThIs workshop wIll be focused on developIng a currIculum of Intercultural competence for BA and MA programs of psychology students.

BENEFITS OF ETHNIC DIVERSITY: SECONDARY TRANSFER EFFECT FROM INTERGROUP CONTACT WITH VIETNAMESE TO PREJUDICE AGAINST ROMA
Sylvie Graf & Tibor Zingora
Prejudice solidifies existing boundaries between groups and segregation perpetuates distrust and animosities between their members. One of the most effective ways to reduce prejudice Is by having members of different groups engage In contact with each other. Intergroup contact does not only reduce prejudice against the encountered outgroup, but also against other less frequently encountered groups.

INTERCULTURAL SENSIBILITY TRAINING
Ludek Kolman
The paper deals with the development of Intercultural sensibility training for psychologists, and demonstrates techniques which might be employed to accomplish the training objectives. The training course discussed aims to help understanding and getting experience of the trainees concerning the differences of individualist and collectivist cultures which seems to be rather Important In communication.

EIS152
INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA: ETHICAL CHALLENGES

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor   Nina Dalen, Norwegian Psychological Association - Hospital Trust: Local medical
                center, Outpatient Psychiatry Clinic - Private practice, Hovet - Norway
Presenters   Vita Poštuvan, University of Primorska, Koper - Slovenia
                Karin Kalteis, Klinische und Gesundheitspsychologin - Psychotherapeutin
                (Existenzanalyse), Wien - Austria
                Henk Geertsema, GERION/VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam - Netherlands
                Miguel Ricou, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal

Occasionally we realize that the technological development Is a step ahead of us. The expanding role of technology In the provision of psychological services present opportunities and challenges. Nowadays children and adolescents make use of the Internet as an Integral part of everyday life. Computers, Internet and social media In general, constitute a big source of information. The activities are interactive, dialogical and participatory. There are special ethical challenges for psychologists using technology In their practices, like long distance intervention, as well as for psychologists who asked to provide advice and guidance on children's and adolescents Internet use. EFPA guidelines for psychologists who contribute to the media as a framework, will be presented.

In this panel, presenters from EFPA Board of ethics (boe) , will portray us, various difficulties regarding Internet, and social media usage and we will be able to discuss about the ethical dilemmas arising.

ETHICAL COMPETENCES IN MEDIA REPORTING TO PREVENT (YOUTH) SUICIDES
VIta Poštuvan
Inadequate and inappropriate media reports of suicide and suicidal behaviour might be followed by copycat behaviour. Competences of professionals Involved In the media reporting on suicide play a vital role In prevention. Among them, the awareness that suicide reporting should not be misused for commercial purposes and that the confidentiality should always be a priority. Ethical Issues will be addressed.

THE EFPA MEDIA GUIDELINES: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION
Henk Geertsema
In 2011 the EFPA Board of ethics presented the guidelines for psychologists who contribute to the media. The reason for developing these guidelines and some of the highlights are presented. Some questions from the discussion In the Netherlands as part of the implementation are discussed. I will argue that we will need some sharper definitions at some points In order to give real support to psychologists.

ETHICAL ISSUES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS USING NEW MEDIA
Karin Kalteis
Modern technologies are offering new ethical challenges: online personal and professional activities, extra-therapeutic contacts, testimonials and communication. Ethical Issues are confidentiality, privacy, multiple relationships, self-disclosure and transparency.

PSYCHOLOGY AND LONG DISTANCE INTERVENTION

Miguel Ricou

Abstract: ethics It's the science of relation. In psychology, the relation It's the main way to Improve Its intervention's goals. One of the main challenges today, It's the introduction of the new communication technologies, promoting new opportunities to work In a more distant way. We pretend to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of It.

EIS153
ABOUT UNDERSTANDING ROAD USERS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Convenor   Ralf Risser, University of Vienna - FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna -
                Austria
Presenters   Bettina Schützhofer, Sicher unterwegs – Verkehrspsychologische Untersuchungen
                GmbH, Vienna - Austria
                Andrew Kenneth Tolmie, University of London, London; EFPA Standing Committee
                on Traffic Psychology, London - United Kindgom
                Christine Chaloupka, FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna - Austria
                Ralf Risser, University of Vienna - FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna –
                Austria

This symposion deals with verbal data, I.e. With the information we get via the exchange of spoken words In a more or less standardised way. The psychologist has to make sure that information received In this way allows to receive valid, reliable and objective information. This Is a difficult task that can only be fulfilled approximately, and by using psychological theory and empirical and heuristic experience. In one presentation verbal information received from witnesses will be discussed and how the quality of such information can be assured. Another presentation will deal with the marketing theory and there especially with the part that Is called information policy; how to find out about the problems, needs and Interests of target persons and target groups with the help of interviews and questionnaires. One author will talk about traffic culture and how this Influences the behaviour of road users In a stochastic sense. And finally one presentation focuses on professional drivers and their special problems. In all these cases motives play an Important role, both concerning the will to say the truth or not (I.e. When on wants to hide not wished for personality states, attitudes or behaviour), and concerning the Issue of problems, needs and Interests; the latter could be complex, not reflected, ambiguous, or hidden even to the individual Itself. Not least, verbal data can reflect compensation potential for performance problems. The use of standardised quantitative methods will be of no help In all of these cases. The motto Is "qualitative methods help to discover phenomena that are reflected by verbal data, and quantitative methods serve to measure the distribution of such phenomena In any chosen population". It Is clear, though, that except for marketing all discussed procedures usually deal with single individuals and to develop methods for measuring (e.g. Personality questionnaires) will be possible and useful only after very long periods of collecting experiences with single individuals, or otherwise with the help of intensive qualitative analyses that have the goal to provide materials that can be used In the frame of standardised procedures.

THE VALIDITY OF EYE-WITNESS MEMORY AND TESTIMONY AFTER A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
Bettina Schützhofer & Dr. Ralf Risser
Eye-witness testimony Is an Important knowledge source after a traffic accident and helps to reconstruct It. Scientific evidence shows that there Is sometimes a lack of quality when It comes to witness statements. This Is e.g. Due to awareness phenomena, trauma or non-optimal interrogation styles.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING OF OCCUPATIONAL DRIVERS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR RISK REDUCTION: UK POLICY AND PRACTICE

Professor Andrew Kenneth Tolmie

A fifth of UK road injuries Involve someone driving for work, yet commercial drivers do not legally have to be assessed on the psychological skills needed to perform competently. The Impact on accidents and the benefits of testing will be considered.

HOW DOES SAFETY CULTURE BECOME VISIBLE IN A SOCIETY?

Christine Chaloupka

Safety culture management including problematic attitudes or behaviour has been discussed recently Intensely In industries. Indicators of organisational safety culture shall help to Improve effective culture-enhancing practices In traffic safety.

TRAFFIC SAFETY MARKETING: A STRUCTURED COMMUNICATION WITH TARGET GROUPS BASED ON UNDERSTANDING THEM

Ralf Risser

Marketing theory postulates that products, concepts, or Ideas can be sold – or "sold" – to Intended target groups only If the needs, Interests and problems of these target groups In the frame of their demographic context Is known and considered. This requires motive research, I.e. Sophisticated combination of qualitative and quantitative questioning procedures.

EIS154
EMPIRICAL FIELD WORK

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Convenor   Ralf Risser, University of Vienna - FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna - Austria
Presenters   Christine Chaloupka, FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna - Austria
                Mirna Benigni, NoiSicuri Project, Brescia - Italy
                Jens Schade, EFPA Standing Committee on Traffic Psychology; University of Dresden, Dresden - Germany
                Matus Sucha, Palacky University, Olomouc - Czech Republic
                Ralf Risser, University of Vienna - FACTUM Chaloupka & Risser OG, Vienna – Austria

How well traffic works with respect to both safety but also other qualities – comfort, accessibility, etc. – should be possible to assess empirically. For Instance, for safety assessment It Is not advisable to rely only on accident data, which are actually reconstructions of events and not empirical procedures, and which actually should be avoided Instead of serving as a statistical data basis. Empirical data have the potential to provide information about how and why risky situations emerge that may lead to accidents. By steering these processes In a different way It should theoretically be possible to avoid accidents. Thereby It seems easier to relate operational behaviour (michon) to risks than higher level behaviour, like strategic thinking or even the cultural background of persons. In this seminar, though, we will also discuss higher level factors and how they could possibly be measured, and then proceed to more tactical and operational aspects In the presentations that follow: Rule breaking and how this Is anchored, and the communication between pedestrians and car drivers as a source for many dangerous situations – mostly to the disadvantage of the pedestrians. Moreover methods to observe road user behaviour and road user interactions will be presented. With the help of those methods It should be possible to identify risks connected to this behaviour and to the interaction between road users. The goal should be two-fold; to identify risky behaviour, interactions and situations In order to assess risks without having to rely on "sufficient" amounts of accidents for sound statistical analyses; and to identify countermeasures based on empirically founded knowledge of the reasons for dangerous behaviour and interactions. This does not make national accident statistics superfluous but should pave the way to the so-called vision Zero; I.e. To a future when safety on the road starts resembling flight and rail safety, both transportation modes that are exponentially more safe than road traffic.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF TRAFFIC AND SPEED TRANSGRESSIONS IN ITALIAN TEENS: THE RESULTS OF NOISICURI PROJECT RESEARCH
Mirna Begnini, Manuela Bina, Valeria Basili
The study was aimed to investigate driving behaviours, risky driving and their psychosocial correlates In more than 500 adolescents, aged 12-20, living In the italian municipalities taking part In noisicuri Project (national project of road safety).

RULE ACCEPTANCE AND COMPLIANCE OF PEDESTRIAN' AND BICYCLISTS AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS
Jens Schade & Lars Rössger

Since walking and bicycling are being promoted for Its health and environmental benefits, minimisation of Its associated risks Is of Interest. We investigate the determinants of red light running using both subjective (self-reported) and objective (observational) data.

DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS INTERACTION AT UNSIGNALISED CROSSINGS IN URBAN SETTINGS

Matus Sucha

The Author In this paper presents outcomes of a field study focused on interaction between pedestrians and drivers when they meet at unsignalised crossings In urban areas. Mixed methods design was used to collect and analyse data, counting 1584 observations.

IN-CAR BEHAVIOUR OBSERVATION AS A COMPLEMENT TO NATURAL DRIVING STUDIES

Ralf Risser

A behaviour observation from inside the car of observed subjects Is presented, together with validity and reliability data, the occasions of use In research and diagnostics, and the theoretical background concerning, e.g., the problem of obtrusiveness. Variables and In which way they reflect safety and other Issues are discussed extensively.

EIS155
ETHICS ADJUDICATION: SUBSTANCE, PROCESS, AND SPECIAL CHALLENGES
THE NORTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor   Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
Presenters   Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
Yeşim Korkut, Yudit Namer, Acibadem University, Istanbul; Turkish Psychological Association, Ankara; Gediz University, Izmir - Turkey
Nina Dalen, Norwegian Psychological Association, Oslo - Hospital Trust: Local medical center, Outpatient Psychiatry Clinic - Private practice, Hovet - Norway
Henk Geertsema, GERION/VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Miguel Ricou, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal

The purpose of these two Interrelated panels Is to provide a comprehensive overview of ethics adjudication among North american and EFPA member psychological associations. The panels will examine the process of creating and administering an ethics adjudication program, the types of cases that come before ethics committees and appellate panels, and special challenges that arise for associations such as when a psychologist accused of unethical conduct knows several members of the ethics committee or when a prominent member of the association attempts to exert Influence over the outcome of an ethics case. Finally, the panels will address the relationship between psychological association ethics committee and government bodies such as licensing boards and colleges In the adjudicatory process. The objectives of this panel are: (a) to provide a detailed description of how psychological associations adjudicate ethics complaints; (b) to convey the Importance of upholding the ethical standards of the profession of psychology and the value of an adjudication program to achieve that goal; (c) to describe the kinds of cases that are brought before ethics committees; (d) to explain how psychological associations may develop and administer an ethics adjudication program; (e) to compare ethics adjudication programs In North america with programs In EFPA member countries; and (f) to distinguish the role of psychological association adjudication programs from government regulatory bodies.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN ETHICS ADJUDICATION: NOTICE AND DUE PROCESS
Stephen Behnke
The presentation will address the essential elements of notice and due process in apa's adjudication program. The presentation will explain why notice and due process are critical and the legal relevance of ensuring that all psychologists accused of ethical wrongdoing receive them.

ARE LICENSING BOARDS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, OR GOVERNMENT ENTITIES BEST EQUIPPED TO ADJUDICATE CASES? THE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE
Carole Sinclair
Psychologists often join more than one psychology organization. In Canada, this may Include a licensing board, a national association, a provincial association, and a government-sponsored specialty

body. The same ethics complaint sometimes Is filed with more than one of these organizations. This presentation will outline canadian practices regarding this Issue and the rationale for these practices.

ETHICS CASES: NATURE AND FREQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES
LIndsay ChIldress-Beatty
ThIs presentatIon offers a comparIson to the presentatIons In Panel I by descrIbIng the nature and frequency of matters that come to the APA ethIcs program. The presentatIon wIll hIghlIght sImIlarItIes and offer contrasts between the work of ethIcs commIttees In the US and EFPA member countrIes.

REFLECTION ON THE NORTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCE: THE VALUE OF ETHICS EDUCATION PRECEDING ETHICS ADJUDICATION
Yesim Korkut
APA   and   CPA have both not only   a good tradition of   adjudication but also they share an understanding of education preceding ethics adjudication. APA from years of 2000 on has valued a lot educating, consulting, and training psychologists. CPA has also the mission of assuring ethical behaviour by guiding and teaching Its members. We will have a close look to their preventive approaches.

EIS156
ETHICS ADJUDICATION: SUBSTANCE, PROCESS, AND SPECIAL CHALLENGES
THE EXPERIENCE OF EFPA MEMBER COUNTRIES

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Convenor   Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
Presenters   Stephen H. Behnke, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
Carole Sinclair, Independent practice, Thornhill - Canada
Lindsay Childress-Beatty, American Psychological Association, Washington DC - United States
Yeşim Korkut, Acibadem University, Instanbul – Turkey

The purpose of these two interrelated panels is to provide a comprehensive overview of ethics adjudication among north american and efpa member psychological associations. The panels will examine the process of creating and administering an ethics adjudication program, the types of cases that come before ethics committees and appellate panels, and special challenges that arise for associations such as when a psychologist accused of unethical conduct knows several members of the ethics committee or when a prominent member of the association attempts to exert influence over the outcome of an ethics case. Finally, the panels will address the relationship between psychological association ethics committee and government bodies such as licensing boards and colleges in the adjudicatory process. The objectives of this panel are: (a) to provide a detailed description of how psychological associations adjudicate ethics complaints; (b) to convey the importance of upholding the ethical standards of the profession of psychology and the value of an adjudication program to achieve that goal; (c) to describe the kinds of cases that are brought before ethics committees; (d) to explain how psychological associations may develop and administer an ethics adjudication program; (e) to compare ethics adjudication programs in north america with programs in efpa member countries; and (f) to distinguish the role of psychological association adjudication programs from government regulatory bodies.

THE VALUE OF ETHICS ADJUDICATION
Stephen Behnke
This presentation will highlight the importance of ethics adjudication in upholding the standards of the profession. The presentation will underscore the important relationship between adjudication and education, and will emphasize that adjudication is more effective when it does not have a punitive tone or intent.

DEVELOPING AN ETHICS ADJUDICATION PROGRAM IN TURKEY
Yeşim Korkut, Yudit Namer
Tpa has adjudication activities from 2004 on after the ethics codes were officially accepted. In this presentation tpa administrative board ethics -responsible member and chair of ethics committee will first together portray the steps after a complaint arrives, at tpa. Then we will discuss our mission at the initial phase and the challenges we had through time.

ETHICS CASES: NATURE AND FREQUENCY IN NORWAY

Nina Dalen

The norwegian psychological association organize 8000 members, 90 percent off authorized psychologists. During 2013, the ethics committee received 67 written complaint, and the appeals committee received 10 cases. 4 psychologist had their autorization withdrawn by the norwegian board of health. Quality control in the light of ethics adjudication will be discussed.

SPECIAL CASES IN ETHICS ADJUDICATION

Henk Geertsema

In the process of adjudication several parties are involved: the client with a complaint, the psychologist, the board which hears the complaint, and the psychological association. Each party has unique possibilities and challenges. I will stress the critical importance of the principle of separation of powers.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ETHICS ADJUDICATION IN PORTUGAL

Miguel Ricou

Ethics adjudication should have a pedagogical aspect to make it legitimate and fair. The number of psychologists in portugal has risen dramatically, thus pedagogy in ethics is critical to our association. I will present the first three years experience of adjudication in the portuguese association.

SYMPOSIA INDEX

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

O15

CONSUMER EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPAIN: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Esther Lopez-Zafra, University of Jaén, Jaén – Spain
Manuel Pulido-Martos, University of Jaén, Jaén – Spain
Carmen Sanchez Garcia, University of Jaén, Jaén – Spain
Anna Andryushchenko, University of Jaén, Jaén – Spain
Antonio José Carrillo Lopez, University of Jaén, Jaén – Spain

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to the abilities/competencies that an individual has about emotions. Consumer behavior is still a new venue of research. Kidwell et al. (2008) propose Consumer Emotional Intelligence Scale (CEIS) under the ability model with good results in USA and China. Our purpose was the adaptation and validation of CEIS in Spain. For the linguistic and cultural adaptation we follow the International Test Commission guidelines. Four American and 4 Spanish made the process finally discussed by three researchers. This process revealed the existence of cultural differences in building sentences with linguistic nuances interpreted positively or negatively by various judges. For the evaluation phase and consensus, a pilot with forty participants indicated a good understanding and clarity of the items. For validation we followed the same original scale procedure. We use two different samples (132 undergrads; 120 non-undergrads, n = 252) to determine construct validity. Preliminary analyses show that it is not consistent with the original structure. Statistical indicators indicate a poor correlation between items, and the test-retest points to a lack of reliability, even obtaining significant and negative correlations among many of the items. Our results question the usefulness of CEIS in Spain. Thus, we propose to create a new tool that overcomes the shortcomings of the CEIS and allow us to apply it to decision-making on the use of healthy food products.

O16
THE SOURCES OF ISLAMIC RADICALISM

C13. Culture and society – Religion

Ghorbanali Ganji Jamehshoorani, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr - Iran

Islamic Radicalism has become a serious problem in central Asia and Caucasus as well as other regions of the world having predominantly Muslim population. The causes of this radicalization are hotly debated. It is the aim of this investigation to present an inclusive fact finding research with the hope of shedding some light on various probable sources of Islamic Radicalism in the Central Asian nations. To this end, attention has been given to both internal and external factors s of extremism as opposed to some researches that have focused exclusively on either internal or external factors.In this paper, it is argued that internal factors such as religious oppression during Soviet rule, economic backwardness, low level education, sociopolitical unawareness, and the existence of historically famous religious cities which prior to communist regime functioned as the centers of Islamic educational training and ideology fostered religious extremism. With respect to external factors, it is argued that Saudi Arabia along with Emirate, Qatar and Pakistan, all predominately belonging to Sunni sect of Islam, in their rivalry to contain the propagation of Shia sect by the Islamic Republic of Iran in these newly independent nations of Central Asia, provided spiritual and financial support to the mostly deprived, marginalized and agonized segments of the Sunni Muslim population to be armed and trained mainly in Pakistan and Afghanistan to propagate and defend Sharia violently if necessary. Secondly, the dawn fall of Taliban rule in Afghanistan after September 11 led to the fleeing of some Al-Qaida members to the neighboring nations as their safe heaven which resulted in making them the militant defenders of Islamic codes of behavior within these nations. The third external factors perceived to be the precipitant of Islamic extremism was the idea of preventing the conversion of young Moslems to Christianity by any ways and means in post-Soviet identity crisis.

O18

AMBITIONS AT WORK: A COMPARISON OF STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN MASCULINE AND FEMININE CONTEXTS

D16. Work and organization – Other

Esther Lopez-Zafra Lopez-Zafra, University of Jaén, Jaén - Spain
Alice H. Eagly, Northwestern University, Evanston - United States

This study analyzed whether female or male students are more ambitious than employed women or men in relation to achieving a higher position in organizational contexts that are congruent versus incongruent with their gender role. The participants were 670 (311 men and 359 women) from two categories (391 students and 391 employees); 206 were studying or working in male-congruent settings and 464 in female-congruent settings. Surveyors asked students and employees to voluntarily participate in this study. Participants received a questionnaire in which they were asked to imagine how they would react to a promotion to a leadership position in their organization (for the employees) or a future organization congruent with their field of study (for students). Then they answered questions about their beliefs about the consequences of the promotion, their core self-evaluations that would result from the promotion, positive and negative emotions the promotion would cause, and their gender role ideology. Results showed that individuals in masculine contexts were significantly more ambitious than individuals in feminine contexts, regardless of their sex or status. However, students thought that consequences were more positive than the employed women and men did. Furthermore, women (both students and employees) in congruent contexts had a more positive self-evaluation than women in incongruent contexts, but men had a higher self-concept than women, regardless gender of context. Key Words. Ambition, gender ideology, men, gender role-congruency, students vs employees, women.

O19

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE ATTITUDE OF MULTIETHNIC POPULATION IN GOLESTAN PROVINCE, IRAN

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Ghorbanali Ganji Jamehshoorani, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr – Iran

Golestan Province on the coast of Caspian Sea in Iran holds a multiethnic population. So, one of the major objectives in this research was to assess the effect of education on the held attitude of the members of each ethnic group toward the members of other ethnics. To achieve this objective, the attitude of each ethnic group on four dimensions of economic, politics, culture and social interaction with other ethnic groups was obtained through a questionnaire. T-test technique was employed to compare the attitude of two independent groups: Illiterate and literate, lower and higher educated groups. Inferential statistical data indicates that education has an inverse effect on the favorable attitude held by the individual in each ethnic group toward other ethnics. Firstly, illiterate individuals in each ethnic group has more favorable attitude than literate ones in accepting and showing inclination to have interaction across ethnic lines. Secondly, lower educated people in each ethnic group inclined more than higher level educated ones in accepting and having interaction with other ethnic groups. The difference of attitude between illiterate and literate, and also between lower and higher educated people in each ethnic groups towered other ethnic groups, are statistically significant at p<.05. Hence,the general conclusion that could be drawn is that the increase in individual education leads to an increase in his negative attitude toward other groups. The widely held accepted view that widespread education is one of the major prerequisite for cultural pluralism seems no to be holding true, at least, in multiethnic population of Golestan Province, Iran.

O20
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES AND DEPRESSION

A16. General issues and basic processes - Other

Mohammad Mehdi Naderi, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr – Iran

Religious attitudes have influences on mental health. The main aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between religious attitudes and depression. The statistical sample of the study is 129 students of Islamic university of Azadshahr which are selected based on random sampling. subjects are asked to fill out the Beck`s Depression Inventory (1978) and Religious Attitude Questionnaire (Serahzade, 1987). Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Factor Regression are used to analyze the research hypothesis. The findings of the study suggest that there exists significant relationship between depression and religious attitudes. Furthermore, religious attitudes can explain the depression variance significantly.

O23
WOMEN'S WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Jinky Leilanie Lu, University of the Philippines, Manila - Philippines

This study examined the association between labour intensification due to work intensification and work extensification and ill health in women in certain manufacturing work in the Philippines. Work intensification is defined as more workload for each worker, and work extensification as less deadtime or work rest and more overtime. The sample was 23 establishments and 630 respondents. Workplace environment monitoring showed exposure to hazards such as noise, chemicals, poor ventilation, and poor illumination. The most prevalent illnesses and health problems were headache and coughs and colds. Results of focus group discussions showed adverse work conditions, hazard exposures among women workers, fast pace of work, close supervision, and prevalent occupational illnesses. . The results indicate that the health issues of women workers depend on many factors, such as management and supervisory style, job autonomy, nature of task, and hazard exposures.

O24
WOMEN SAFETY CULTURE IN MANUFACTURING WORK

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Jinky Leilanie Lu, University of the Philippines, Manila - Philippines

In the light of global industrialization, much attention has been focused on occupational factors and their influence on the health and welfare of workers. This was a cross sectional study using stratified sampling technique based on industry sizes. The study sampled 24 industries, 6 were small scale industries and 9 each for medium and large scale industries. Among the 500 respondents, majority were female (88.8%), single (69.6%) and worked in the production or assembly-line station (87.4%). For females, the most prevalent hazards were exertion involving back (76.2%), excessive work (69.3%), heat (66.9%), poor ventilation (56.6%), and chemical exposure (52.4%). Sickness absenteeism was relative high among the workers in this study accounting for almost 54% among females and 48% among males. Many of the workers also reported of poor performance at work, boredom, tardiness and absenteeism. From the data generated, important issues that must be dealt with in work organizations include the quality of work life, and health and safety issues. Based on these findings, we can conclude that there are still issues on occupational health and safety (OHS) in the target site of export processing zones in the Philippines. There must be an active campaign for OHS in industries that are produce for the global market such as the target industries in this study. Keywords: Occupational health and safety, manufacturing industries, export processing zones, organizational factors, quality of worklife

O25

MULTIPLE INTERACTIONS OF HAZARD EXPOSURES, SITUATIONAL FACTORS AND PERSONAL FACTORS ON BURNOUT AMONG NURSES

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Jinky Leilanie Lu, University of the Philippines, Manila – Philippines

This was a cross sectional study, which aimed to determine the interaction between situational, factors, role stressors, hazard exposure and personal factors among 246 nurses consisting most of females (78.5%) from the different wards and units in the Philippine General Hospital (PGH). The dominance of female sin the profession reinforce the prevailing notion that the caring professions such as nursing are relegated to women. This gives the study its gender perspective. Almost half (49.6%) of the respondents reported being ill due to work in the past year, and 56.1% missed work because of an illness. Correlation statistics using the Spearman's rho showed organizational role stressors was most significant in burnout among nurses in the Philippine's largest tertiary hospital. Organizational role stressors consisted of ten dimensions, namely: 1) Inter-role Distance (IRD); 2) Role Stagnation (RS); 3) Role Expectation Conflict (REC); 4) Role Erosion (RE); 5) Role Overload (RO); 6) Role Isolation (RI); 7) Personal Inadequacy (PI); 8) Self-role Distance (SRD); 9) Role Ambiguity; and 10) Resource Inadequacy (RIn). The contribution of the study is in advancing new concepts in the already existing framework of burnout, and thus, can assist nurses and hospital administration on how to control this problem. Keywords: Burnout, Organizational Role Stressors, Hazard Exposures, Situational Factors, Nurses

O29

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING SOFTWARE "PROBLEM SOLVING ASSISTANT" ON REINFORCEMENT OF PROBLEM   SOLVING OF STUDENTS WITH MATHEMATICS LEARNING DISORDER

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Fereshteh Baezzat, University of Mazandran, Mazandran – Iran
Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona - Italy

Objective: The purpose of the present research was the effectiveness of training software "problem solving assistant" on reinforcement of problem solving of students with mathematics learning disorder. Method: Research method was quasi-experimental with pretest and posttest design with control group. In order to do this research, after of administering of, Diagnostic tests (including wechslers intelligence scale for children , Iranian kimat test) thirty girl students with mathematics learning disorder   were elected from community of students the fourth and fifth grades of primary school in Qaemshahr city through cluster sampling .Then they randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. the experimental group received training software "problem solving assistant" for 8 sessions but the control group didn't receive any intervension. Data was analyzed through repeated measures analysis of mixed variance. Results: results indicated that between problem-solving scores mean of experimental group and control group have meaningful differences. Conclusion: Based on Results, the training software program improved solving problems in students with mathematics learning disorder. Also this procedures will cause the permanence of the training after duration of three months. It can be recommended that psychologists and learning disorders professionals administer this training software program for the reinforcement of problem solving of students with with mathematics learning disorder. Key words: Problem solving assistant software , solving problem, mathematics learning disorder, primary school student.

O32

MINDFULNESSBASED TREATMENT METHODS FOR ADDICTIVE DISORDERS - EVIDENCE-BASED OR FAITH-BASED

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

Wolfgang Beiglboeck, University of Vienna, Vienna – Austria

Mindfulness came in the focus of interest in Psychology about 25 years ago. Its origins lay in Buddhist meditation techniques where mindfulness plays an important role as a way to the cessation of personal suffering. Therefore it became of interest in the treatment of psychological disorders as a possibility to cope with emotional distress and maladaptive behavior. Nevertheless only during the last few years specialized mindfulness based therapy programs for substance abuse disorders (SUDs) have been developed. Only few of these treatment approaches have a sound theoretical basis and even fewer are evidence-based. Only three of them (Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Substance Abuse, Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement for Opioid Misuse - MORE and Mindfulness-based relapse prevention - MBRP) have been investigated by more or less extensive research programs to clarify their therapeutic effectiveness. This presentation will critically discuss if the recently published results of this research legitimates the use of mindfulness based treatment programs as standard care for SUDs. One main restriction of the ongoing research is that all subjects of these efficacy trials have been from English-speaking countries. Therefore the results of a pilot efficacy trial of a German Version of the MBRP will be represented . 30 in-patients and out-patients of a treatment centre for alcohol addicts participated in this 8-week program. Questionnaires comprising Craving, mindfulness, self-management and internal vs. external control were administered in a pre-/post-design. To some extent these measurements could be compared to a control group receiving treatment as usual (TAU). First results show an encouraging increase not only in mindfulness, but also in other relevant therapy factors. Nevertheless there are some restrictions to observe when using mindfulness based approaches in the treatment of SUDs. E.g. there is no or not sufficient research on gender issues and who benefits most of these programs.

O38

SCHOLARLY CONSENSUS ON VIDEO GAME VIOLENCE EFFECTS CONTINUES TO ELUDE: EXAMINING FACTORS RELATED TO DIFFERING OPINIONS AMONG SCHOLARS ON WHETHER VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES CAUSE SOCIETAL VIOLENCE

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

Christopher Ferguson, Department of Psychology, Stetson University, DeLand - United States

Survey evidence has now made clear that no consensus exists among either clinicians or media scholars regarding the impact of violent media on youth. Some evidence with the general public and with clinicians suggests that divergent opinions can be explained as consistent with previous generational struggles over new media such as with comic books and rock music. Namely age, female gender and negative attitudes toward youth all tend to predict greater willingness to believe video game violence is harmful. However, these questions have never been addressed among media scholars themselves. The current research describes a survey study of media scholars examining for factors that influence opinions on video games including age, gender, negative attitudes toward youth as well as two new concepts, sanctimony bias and warning bias. Addressing the sociology of media effects research itself may help understand why some segments of the scientific community continue to make claims about video game effects that are unsupported by data.

O41
GUESSING IN MCQ-BASED ASSESSMENTS

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

John Barnard, EPEC Pty Ltd, University of Sydney, Sydney – Australia

This presentation will focus on the scoring of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) as widely used in assessments with a focus on guessing. Classical Test Theory (CTT) is traditionally used to calculate a score based on the number of questions answered correctly. Scores can be adjusted for possible guessing using a form of correction which assumes that guessing is random. In Rasch measurement fit statistics are calculated. Having item difficulty and test taker ability on a common scale, guessing is suspected if a test taker responds correctly to a question of which the difficulty is significantly higher than the test taker's ability. The three-parameter Item Response Theory (IRT) model includes a pseudo-chance (guessing) parameter which reportedly estimates the probability of a test taker to correctly guess an answer. Whereas the correction for guessing formula in CTT is hard to defend, test takers seldom randomly guess and a guessing parameter value should not be constant, it is argued in Option Probability Theory (OPT) that a guessing parameter should be a person parameter as it is people who guess. In this theory a realism index is calculated to indicate the amount of uncertainty in a test taker's responses. The test taker assigns percentages to any number of possible answers from which a score and a realism index is calculated.

O46
TOWARD A THEORY OF MONETARY INTELLIGENCE

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

Thomas Li-Ping Tang, Jennings A. Jones College of Business, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro - United States

A growing body of research has explored Monetary Intelligence (MI, money smart). MI examines the relationships between the affective-behavioral-cognitive (ABC) components of money attitudes and theoretically appropriate outcomes. Results of MI offer the following insights. On the dark side, affective love of money motive (Factors Rich, Motivator, and Importance) predicts unethical intentions in multiple panel studies and cheating behaviors in laboratory experiments. Further, money is Power in the context of Materialism. Those who value money as Power and do not Budget their money carefully tend to fall into temptation—worship materialism, impress others, and show off in the social context. On the bright side, in a cross-cultural study involving individuals in 32 geopolitical entities across six continents, money smart managers with negative love of money motive but positive stewardship behavior have high pay satisfaction and life satisfaction. Further, money smart managers adapt the approach coping strategies and enjoy higher intrinsic and extrinsic job satisfaction; whereas money smart students have lower importance in making money, but higher importance in making ethical decisions, and better objective academic achievement (final course grade) in college (predictive validity). Monetary Intelligence demonstrates individuals' ability to monitor their own emotions, behaviors, and cognitions and use the information to guide their thinking and actions in their everyday lives.

O57
SHORT- AND LONG-TERM COGNITIVE OUTCOMES OF CARDIAC SURGERY

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

Daria Eremina, Department of psychology, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

Recent researches have shown severe cognitive disorders accompanying cardiac surgery. However, mild cognitive dysfunction, more amenable to prevention and correction, is less studied because of difficulties in diagnosing. Moreover, the underlying mechanism leading to cognitive decline is still unclear.
For this reason, we aim at analysing the dynamics of cognitive functions, dependent on biomedical and psychosocial factors, of patients undergoing cardiac surgery without clinically determined signs of dementia. We also focus on comparing cognitive functioning of patients with the normative data.
Examination of 100 patients of average age 57.4 ± 5.2 years (using WAIS, TMT-test, Stroop test, TAS, Benton test, etc.) was effected in three stages: before surgery, 12-14 days after surgery, and 3 months after it. The results obtained demonstrate negative changes in both short- and long-term verbal memory, and also in attention switching after surgery. Possible reasons for postoperative cognitive decline include conditions and consequences of the surgery, normal ageing, and brain injury at the time of coronary surgery. At the same time, positive dynamics in the visual and logical memory, as well as in spatial and verbal-logical thinking, was observed. Upon rehabilitation, the indicators of psychomotor speed, attention switching, and cognitive flexibility, which were reduced as compared to the normative data before surgery, have regained their normal levels 3 months after.

O66

STEREOTYPICAL ATTITUDES AMONGST STUDENTS AT A SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

Kathryn Nel, University of Limpopo, Pretoria - South Africa
Cebile Tebele-Mensele, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
Elizabeth Nel, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
Larisa Louw, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa

This study investigated race stereotypical behaviour amongst students at a South African University. Participants were African (95%), White (3%), Coloured (1%) and Indian/Asian (1%). Females constituted 62% of the sample and males 38%. The average age of respondents was between 17 – 24 years. Participants completed a racial stereotypes survey which had high internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha .93). The findings indicated that black students from a rural background found that city blacks lacked African culture and were overly westernised. It was also noted that they look down on rural blacks. Rural blacks were stereotypically described as being more respectful, poor and with a greater affinity for African culture. English speaking whites were described as superior, friendly and dominating whilst Afrikaner whites were stereotyped as racist, aggressive, violent and hardworking. Indians were perceived as unethical and deceitful whilst coloureds were noted as being violent and aggressive by blacks and whites of both groups.It is clear that stereotypical racist language or discourse is still widespread in South Africa and underpins students' perceptions of others. Key words: Stereotypes, race relations, diversity management.

O70

THE EFFECTS OF MESSAGE FRAMING AND TEMPORAL PERSPECTIVE IN PROMOTING HEALTHY EATING HABITS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

Mauro Bertolotti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy
Giorgia Chirchiglia, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy
Patrizia Catellani, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy

Research on health communication has been investigating message framing as a persuasive technique to promote healthy behaviours, such as following a balanced diet. Past results, however, showed that emphasizing the positive consequences of healthy eating or, conversely, the negative consequences of unhealthy eating doesn't directly improve the persuasiveness of health-promoting messages. Other factors can influence the effectiveness of health-promoting messages, such as the focus on health or well-being concerns, the temporal perspective, and recipients' individual characteristics. In our studies, we investigated the effects of message framing on young and elderly participants. Participants were presented with messages describing the positive vs negative effects of eating habits on health vs wellbeing, in a long vs short term perspective. Participants' agreement with the messages and the intention to change their eating behaviour was measured, as well as participants' levels of self-efficacy, health regulatory focus, and the consideration of future consequences. Results showed that the persuasiveness of positively and negatively framed messages was moderated by the regulatory concern and the temporal perspective of the messages. Participants' individual characteristics, including age,also moderated these effects. Discussion will focus on which characteristics of persuasive messages and their recipients should be considered when designing effective health communication.

O71
EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPUTER TRAINING PROGRAM IN DEVELOPING THE INTEGRATE BRAIN FUNCATION

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Fawzy Ezzat Aly Abd Alazem Daw Daw, Suez University, Suez - Egypt

The aim of the study was to verify the effectivness of a Computer training program in   developing the Integrate brain functions for preparatory school students. The selected sample were 40 students for the first grade from El-Tal Eilkabir preparatory school in Asmailia governorate-Egypt, means age 12.77 S.D 0.68 the sample were divided into two equal groups, control group 20 students and experimental group 20 students. The Arabic modification of Torrance test of the style of learning and thinking (TTSLT) by Riad & Abd Eilateef (1986) and   re-validated by Ibrahim (2011)   were pre- administered to the two groups. The Experimental group underwent to a computer training program for 15 sessions through 5 weeks, 3 sessions a week, the duration of every session 45 minutes. The program designed and standardized under the researcher supervision and was reviewed by a committee of ten educational professors . It consisted of some activates representatives the row and simultaneous Brain funcationes such as, row pictures, Form useful sentence of arrangment words, Linguistic reasoning, Logical reasoning, Aware the relations between simultaneous pictures, also between words, Face recognition, Numerical reasoning, Pictures completion, Visual spatial perception. Post test of (TTSLT) 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 (TTSLT) tests in favor of the experimental group   at P. 0.01 in the integrate Brain funcations. The researcher suggested that this finding sported the effectiveness of the Computer training program, Fruther Resarches needed to Confirm this Results.

O77

SEEING THE UNSEEN: OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE TRAUMATIZED IN A CARE GIVING RELATIONSHIP

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Doris D'Hooghe, Traumacentre Belgium, Sint Margriete – Belgium

By presenting a clinical case of a 8 years old boy suffering anxiety, I want to broaden the vision regarding attachment trauma and illustrate a treatment model , based on this expanded view. I want to finger point attachment trauma as adverse experiences,   occurring in early childhood, which are repetitive, chronic and between child and caregiver. This expanded vision might serve as a basis for a new classification which has implications for recognition and assessment and enables us to incorporate this in clinical practice, early intervention strategies and treatment. The model   is AIP informed and based on neuroscientifically attachment and trauma theory. The model integrates working with the caregiver. Special attention is given to the child-therapist relationship. Research on the consequences of early traumatic events helps us to define new criteria for attachment trauma and enables a more accurate treatment. And finally, a higher awareness of these events enables us to create adequate prevention strategies. By raising awareness among both caregivers and clinician about attachment trauma, prevention strategies and tailor-made treatment might increase and create new therapeutic opportunities.

O88

CYBERBULLYING AND ONLINE AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS: EXPRESSIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Dorit Olenik Shemesh, The Open University of Israel, Raanana - Israel

The current presentation is based on a series of studies conducted during 2009-2015, explored the nature of cyberbullying among youth, its expressions, relationships with psychological variables and youth emotional and behavioral reactions, focusing on cyber victimization. Cyberbullying refers to a deliberate aggressive activity that takes place using electronic technology, aimed at hurting and harassing others through digital communication means (Smith et al., 2008) and is constantly increasing during the last years (Patchin & Hunjuda, 2014). Cyberbullying is characterized by unique features offered by the electronic technology communication, such as: Anonymity, rapid communication, wide accessibility, online disinhibition effect and possibilities to change and locate identify (Law et al., 2012 http://www.sciencedirect.com.elib.openu.ac.il/science/article/pii/ S074756320900185X - bib51). 1132 Israeli adolescents, aged 12-16, completed questionnaires examining their involvement in cyberbullying, specific psychological variables and their emotional and behavioral reactions to cyber victimization. 26% of the participants reported being cyber victims (with a significant increase over the years). Significant correlations were found between cyber victimization and high levels of depressive mood, social and emotional loneliness, low levels of self-efficacy and subjective well-being. The most common emotional reactions were rage and anxiety, while the least common were loss of appetite and sleeping difficulties. Common behavioral reactions were assaulting back and sharing with close friends, but not with parents. Almost no one of the cyber victims disconnect the network. Possibilities for intervention programs integrating psychology and technology aspects will be discussed.

O93

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPATHY SCALE FOR HUMAN CARING BEHAVIOR: INVESTIGATION ON RELEVANCE BETWEEN RESILIENCE AND HOSPITALITY

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Kazuki Nishiura, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai – Japan
Kazuhiro Ikeda, Shokei Gakuin University, Sendai – Japan
Jun Tayama, Nagasaki University, Nagasaki – Japan

The purpose of this research was to develop empathy scale for human caring behavior, and to provide fundamental evidence of spontaneous recovery of mental strength, which enables it to endure work stress for human caring. Concretely speaking, we conducted investigation of 624 undergraduate students(300 general undergraduate students and 324 childcare students) with the resilience scale(RS-14), in addition to the hospitality scale that was developed by Nishiura et al.(2008). As a result, we found that the childcare students in the 4th grade had significantly-higher hospitality than the general students, and that the childcare students in the 1st grade and the 4th grade have significantly-higher resilience than the general students. Furthermore, we confirmed that the sample of all the subjects was divided into 3 groups with cluster analysis. The major findings of the study suggested that higher resilience students would show higher hospitality, but lower resilience students would tend to be self-centered, and could not change their empathy into human caring behaviors in the hospitality. Keywords: Empathy, Hospitality, Resilience, Emotional Labor, Human Caring

O96

DESIGNING AND TESTING A MODEL OF SOME PERSONAL, JOB RELATED, AND ORGANIZATIONAL VARIABLES AS ANTECEDENTS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL WELL-BEING

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Nasrin Arshadi, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz - Iran
Shoja Araban, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz – Iran

The purpose of this study was designing and testing a model of some personal, job related, and organizational variables as antecedents of the organizational well-being in employees of National Iranian South Oil Company (NISOC). The statistical population of the present research included all the employees of National Iranian South Oil Company (NISOC). 450 employees were selected by relative stage sampling method. Instruments used in the present study were Personally Expressive Activities Questionnaire (PEAQ), Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ), Servant Leadership Survey (SLS), Organizational Ethical Climate Questionnaire (OECQ), Job Stress Questionnaire (JSQ), Basic Psychological Needs at Work Scale (BPNWS), and Job Content Questionnaire (JCQ). Structural equation modeling (SEM) through AMOS-18 software package was used for data analysis. Results showed that the proposed model fit the data properly. Moreover, direct positive relationships of the psychological capital, basic psychological needs, job characteristics, servant leadership, organizational ethical climate, and the direct negative relationship of job stress with organizational well-being were confirmed. Bootstrap procedure for testing indirect effect revealed that organizational ethical climate mediated the relationship between servant leadership and organizational well being.

O98

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PORNOGRAPHY CONSUMPTION AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION BASED ON THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Esra Inciler, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

With expansion of internet usage, pornography becomes a very hot and risky topic about last few decades. Pornography consumption is so sensitive and personal behavior, for this reason individuals generally do not want to talk about it or frequency of pornography watching or choices about pornography. Some people are more tolerated about sexual content in the internet, some other more conservative. On the other hand, there are so many videos or images about explicit content; and everyone can face them almost any time. The aim of this study was to explain relationships between pornography consumption behavior and sexual satisfaction and pornography usage's main psychosocial factors based on Theory of Planned Behavior. 430 participants were attended to the study and they filled Demographic Form, Theory of Planned Behavior Questionnaire about Pornography Consumption, and Kece's Sexual Satisfaction Scale. Intention, perceived partner behavior control, and attitude significantly predict pornography consumption.

O102

AN INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN TURKEY

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Ezgi Soncu Buyukiscan, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey
Murat Paker, Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul - Turkey

The vast majority of psychotherapy research focuses on problems and symptoms of those who seek counseling and therapy. The psychological difficulties that mental health professionals might experience, however, have largely been disregarded. This is especially the case in Turkey. This study therefore focused on investigating psychiatric profiles of mental health professionals in Turkey. A sample of 245 professionals including psychologists, psychiatrists, psychological counselors, social workers and other mental health professionals participated in the study. The study was carried out in a survey format, which included questions regarding demographic and professional information as well as psychological problems the participants might be experiencing. Psychiatric symptom level was measured via Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Spencer, 1982). Turkish version of BSI reveals five major symptom clusters: Anxiety, Depression, Negative Self, Somatization, and Hostility. The public link of the survey, together with an introductory statement about the content and purpose of the study, was sent to major email groups joined by mental health professionals in Turkey. The survey was also converted into a Word format, printed and distributed to major hospitals and counseling and psychotherapy clinics in Istanbul, the most populated city of Turkey where the majority of mental health workers reside in. participation in the study was based on voluntarism. Mean score of the sample for all five BSI subscale scores were significantly lower than expected means, suggesting that psychiatric symptomatology of the sample is significantly lower than the normal population. Further analyses revealed significant intercorrelations between BSI subscale scores and certain personal and professional variables. These variables include gender, age, university degree (having a B.A., M.A., or Ph.D. degree), clinical supervision, years of clinical experience, total amount of training received in the field, and theoretical orientation. Despite its limitations, the results of this study are important in terms of presenting an overall psychological profile of mental health workers. At the end of the presentation, the findings and their implications will be discussed with respect to both clinicians and those who receive their services.

O105

AN EYE TRACKING EXPERIMENT INTO THE DIVISION OF ATTENTION BETWEEN TEXTUAL INFORMATION AND CAUSAL DIAGRAMS IN ACADEMIC TEXTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Sara Verbrugge, University of Leuven, Leuven – Belgium
Bert Goossens, University of Leuven, Leuven - Belgium

Which contributions do diagrams, causal relations and prior knowledge make to scientific texts used for students in academic environments? To answer this question, we set up an experiment with 24 students. They took part in an eyetracking experiment in which they read a text that matched their prior knowledge or did not. Causal diagrams, which summarized the relations in the text by means of bullets and arrows, were added. Text and causal diagrams were presented simultaneously on a computer screen. The number of causal relations was also varied (many-few). Results showed that the text containing more causal relations was better retained by participants than the text containing fewer causal relations $F(1, 20)=39.31$, $p<.0001$, irrespective of prior knowledge. However, a main effect of prior knowledge could also be observed $F(1, 20)=12.60$, $p<.01$, texts that matched participants' prior knowledge were better retained. We also checked the eyetracking patterns of participants. For the text containing many causal relations, no correlations could be found between overall scores and division of attention between textual information and diagrams. However, for the text containing fewer causal relations, the more students integrated between text and diagram, the better their memory of the text (correlation 0.63). See Mason et al. (2013) for similar results. Our findings hints towards the need to elucidate course material lacking in causality, with diagrams in order to boost memory.

O108

EYEWITNESS MEMORY FOR VERBAL AND VISUAL ACTIONS AND DETAILS IN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Alaitz Aizpurua, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian – Spain
Elvira Garcia-Bajos, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian – Spain
Malen Migueles, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian – Spain

Life expectancy has increased and so the likelihood that elderly people is called to testify. Although there are no notable differences between young and older adults in recalling generic knowledge or the sequence of the actions of the event, older adults have difficulty remembering specific information that requires attentional/cognitive resources. To examine whether different cognitive mechanisms are involved in processing generic/conceptual or detailed/perceptual information, in this study we distinguished between actions and details and between verbal and visual information of a bank robbery. Participants completed a recall (closed-questions) or a recognition (true/false) task and rated their confidence in their answers. Performance was better in recall than in recognition, for actions than details and for visual than verbal information. Relative to younger adults, older adults had more errors and showed higher confidence in their false memories; their confidence ratings were similar in all contents, whereas younger adults showed higher confidence for actions than details and for visual than verbal information. Errors characterized verbal actions and visual details. These findings suggest that in eyewitness situations, complementary cognitive mechanisms are involved in processing conceptual and perceptual information of the event, and provide guidelines for detecting errors and for improving eyewitness questioning, in particular when the one testifying is an older adult.

O114

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY: SYSTEMATIC ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENDER-RELATED OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENCES AND NATIONAL CULTURE DIMENSIONS

C10. Culture and society - Economic choices

Fatih Ozdemir, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Hilal Terzi, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

The purpose of the study was to predict gender-related occupational differences with Hofstede's national culture dimensions (including power distance, individualism, masculinity, uncertainty avoidance, pragmatism and indulgence). According to 2012 International Labour Organization (ILO) report, projected worldwide gender gap in labor force participation was 26%, and this gap reached to 50% in South Asia, Middle East and North Africa regions. Women are underrepresented at occupational areas over the world, and the level of underrepresentation may be related with culture. In present study, 2006-2013 ILO statistics and World Bank data (including the ratio of man and woman in agriculture, industry, service, labor force, national parliament, legislative positions and vulnerable employment) was tested with Hofstede's national culture data which was collected from 73 different countries. Analyses were conducted in country level. Canonical correlation analysis indicated a systematic association between gender-related occupational differences and national culture dimensions. Moreover, when gross national income per capita of each country was controlled, cultural values significantly predicted the position of man and women in different occupational categories.

O115

SACREDNESS OF THE FIVE MORAL FOUNDATIONS IN MEN IN COURT-MANDATED PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR ABUSING THEIR PARTNERS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

María L. Vecina, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Daniela Marzana, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Mariola Paruzel-Czachura, University of Silesia, Katowice - Poland

Intimate partner violence (IPV) constitutes a serious and prevalent social problem (Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise, & Watts, 2006) that has traditionally been treated as a gender-related issue or as one aspect of the larger issue of family violence (Lawson, 2012). However, IPV has not been framed within the recent advances of moral psychology. In this respect, it has been observed that feeling too moral give people credentials to behave immorally (Merritt, Effron, & Monin, 2010). Furthermore, the more people sacralize a moral foundation, the more they are willing to fight for it (Graham & Haidt, 2012). Because such results are drawn from Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic samples of college students (Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010), it would be interesting to study whether men convicted of domestic violence, who manifestly have perform behaviors judged as wrong in most social systems, may also be affected by such moral paradoxes. From a comparative perspective, we present a characterization of men in a court-mandated treatment for violence against their partners as holding a sacred vision of the five moral foundations (Graham, Nosek, Haidt, Iyer, Koleva, & Ditto, 2011) and of their moral self-conception (Allison, Messick, & Goethals, 1989). This characterization is compatible with the assumption that a sacred moral world is easily threatened by reality, which may be associated with violent defensive reactions, and allow us to add new relevant variables to psychological treatments.

O117

THE INFLUENCE OF RELATIONSHIP STATUS, PERPETRATOR-VICTIM SEX AND SEXTING EXPERIENCE ON PERCEPTIONS OF "REVENGE PORN"

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Jeff Gavin, University of Bath, Bath - United Kingdom
Adrian J Scott, Edith Cowan University, Perth - Australia

Revenge porn is the practice of disclosing intimate images of a former romantic partner without their consent. It is typically predicated on the victim sexting these images to the perpetrator. Though prevalent for both sexes, sexting is a gendered phenomenon, with the perceived risks and repercussions different for men and women. Drawing on research on other forms of intimate aggression, this study used a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ independent measures design to investigate the influence of relationship status, perpetrator-victim sex, and sexting experience on perceptions of revenge porn among university students. Students (n=250) were presented with a vignette and asked to respond to items concerning the situation described, as well as items concerning the taking, sending and receiving of intimate images. Approximately 50% of participants reported taking intimate images and sending them to romantic partners, and a further 17% reported sending them to prospective partners. The victim was perceived to be more responsible for the situation if the intimate images were taken in the context of a casual rather than a committed relationship. The situation was perceived to be more serious when the perpetrator was a man and the victim was a woman, and participants who did not have sexting experience were more likely to perceive the situation to be serious than participants who had sexting experience. Implications for victim support and prevention advice are considered.

O123

WHAT AFFECTS PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS FROM VAN, TURKEY?

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

Gözde Ikizer, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Karanci Ayse Nuray, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey
Canay Doğulu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

Natural disasters may result in considerable losses and disruptions, inevitably affecting many people. Therefore, facilitating the ability of individuals to adapt after disasters is an important need. However, there is limited knowledge regarding the resilience capacity of individuals confronted with disasters. The study aimed to understand factors associated with psychological resilience in the aftermath of two destructive earthquakes which struck Van, Turkey in 2011. 360 survivors participated in the study. Quota sampling procedures were utilized to reach participants having different levels of earthquake damage. Instruments assessing socio-demography, personality, social capital, severity of exposure, disaster-related attributions, and coping styles were delivered to participants along with the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale. The analysis revealed that among pre-disaster variables, education, mental health, extraversion, satisfaction with life, and structural social capital were positively associated with psychological resilience. Furthermore, severity of exposure and coping self-efficacy and problem-solving coping predicted psychological resilience among the within- and post-disaster variables. The results provide empirical evidence for the importance of a wide range of factors that facilitate psychological resilience in disaster context. The recognition of these factors may help to plan, to develop, and to apply psychosocial interventions for disaster survivors.

O128

HOW DO CLINICIANS MAKE SENSE OF CHANGE? AN INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE FAMILY THERAPY FOR ANOREXIA NERVOSA

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

Zoé Gelin, University of Mons, Mons – Belgium

Multiple Family Therapy (MFT) is an outpatient therapy, bringing together several families affected by the same pathology, which has gained an established position in the treatment of several mental conditions over the past decades. Our research seeks to clarify the therapeutic process from the clinician's perspectives, with the aim to clarify change mechanisms involved in this therapeutic setting described as a "hybrid" between family and group therapy. Our objective is to contribute to the development of a better-defined identity for MFT through the examination of the subjective experience of clinicians. A qualitative and inductive method was chosen in order to emphasise the effective components within therapy interventions. Six experienced MFT clinicians were interviewed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Three master themes were identified as potentialtherapeuticfactors: (1) predefined therapeutic model, (2) transmission process and (3) focus on the group. In particular, the process of differentiation within the security of the affiliation to the group « teaches » the family that individuation of family members enhances its identity rather than destroys it.WhileMFT seems to be strongly influenced by integrative research focused on common factors, the dialectical dynamic between affiliation and differentiation within the group, operating as a mirror for the family may constitute a specific mechanism of change involved in MFT.

O131

DO THE GROUPS WE BELONG TO PREDICT HOW WE ACT? THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL IDENTITY ON HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIOR

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Natascha de Hoog, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands

Belonging to certain groups (supporters, smokers, elderly) can have positive or negative consequences for health related behavior. How much influence group membership has depends on one's social identity. Social identity is the part of identity derived from the groups people belong to. Especially degree of identification with a group can influence health related behavior. Even though research has shown social identity can influence health related behavior, not much is known about the underlying mechanisms. In 3studies the relationship between social identity and health related behavior and a number of moderators were examined.Study 1 showed a positive effect of smoker identity on smoking behavior. Smoker identity was also positively related to susceptibility and negatively related to self-efficacy. Study 2 revealed a positive effect of active elderly identification on physical activity. Both factors were also positively related to self-esteem, well-being and negatively to loneliness. Study 3 showed a negative effect of subjective Social Economic Status (SES)on a range of unhealthy behaviors, especially when people saw those behaviors as typical for low SES.Results show the importance of social identification in health related behavior, especially degree of identification and perceiving certain behaviors as part of the ingroup. Future research should focus on how social identification can be incorporated into health interventions.

O132

EFFECTS OF RELAXATION INTERVENTIONS ON DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG OLDER ADULTS: A META-ANALYSIS

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

Piyanee Klainin-Yobas, National University of Singapore, Singapore – Singapore
Win Nuang Oo, National University of Singapore, Singapore – Singapore
Pay Ying Suzanne Yew, National University of Singapore, Singapore – Singapore
Ying Lau, National University of Singapore, Singapore – Singapore

This meta-analysis examined empirical evidence of the effects of relaxation interventions on anxiety and depression among older adults. A comprehensive literature search identified studies that satisfied the pre-set inclusion and exclusion criteria. We focused on 19 published and non-published studies undertaken in the past 20 years (1994–2014). Three reviewers selected studies, extracted data and appraised the methodological quality. We then computed Cohen's effect sizes and used these to represent the effects of intervention. Our findings suggested that older adults who received relaxation interventions experienced a greater reduction in depression and anxiety than controls in most studies. Progressive muscle relaxation training (PMRT), music therapy, audio-based cognitive therapy (ABCT) and yoga had the strongest intervention effects on depression. Music therapy, yoga, mind/body wellness and PMRT most effectively reduced anxiety symptoms among older adults. Furthermore, the impact of some relaxation interventions remained in effect for between 14 and 24 weeks after the intervention was delivered. This meta-analysis supported the positive effects of relaxation interventions on depression and anxiety among older adults. Healthcare providers may integrate relaxation interventions into standard care for older adults in community and hospital settings, taking into consideration the participant's preference and healthcare policy. Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Relaxation Intervention, Meta-analysis

O133

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL VALUES AND DESTINATION PERSONALITY FOR TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Why tourists like and why they choose to visit certain types of destinations are some of the key questions for the tourism industry. This study has examined the effects of tourists' individual values and their perception of destination "personality" on their destination preferences. Research was conducted on the heterogeneous sample of Serbian tourists (N=766) visiting three holiday destinations: seaside, mountain and city. Questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic variables (gender, age, education and marital status), Schwartz Scale of Universal Human Values (Schwartz, 1992), Brand Personality Scale (Aaker, 1997), preference measures for three types of destinations and holiday satisfaction measures. Results of structural equation modelling indicated that individual values, destination personality traits and socio-demographic variables significantly predict tourists' destination preferences. Out of 11 universal values, hedonism, universalism and power significantly influenced tourists' holiday preferences. It was also found that perceived sincerity and excitement, as two destination personality features, influence holiday preference directly, as well as, indirectly through satisfaction with the holiday. It was concluded that destination preferences of Serbian tourists are affected by their values and perception of the destination personality and, even more, by limitations that come from their socio-demographic status.

O136
CORRELATES OF PERSONAL VALUES IN A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Correlates of personal values were analyzed using data from a cross-cultural study of intimate relationships that is online in multiple languages at http://web.whittier.edu/chill/ir. Participants were recruited in countries in North America (United States, Canada, Mexico), South America (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia), and Europe (Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain), plus others responded from additional countries. Among the 4033 respondents in these analyses, 79% were women, and 66% described a current relationship. Factor analysis of Schwartz PVQ-21 items revealed four high order values found in previous research: Conservatism, Self-Enhancement, Openness to Change, and Self-Transcendence. For both sexes: Conservatism was positively correlated with identification with mainstream culture, church attendance, and belief in God; Self-Enhancement was positively correlated with making money as a goal in life, and trying to impose one's way on the partner; and Openness to Change was positively correlated with having higher self-esteem and saying life is meaningful. Self-Transcendence was positively correlated with having emotionally closer and more fulfilling relationships, but only for men. The lack of other correlations with relationship measures suggests that the dynamics of intimate relationships vary little due to differences in personal values.

O137

SITUATIONAL AND DISPOSITIONAL PREDICTORS OF MAGICAL SIGNIFICANCE ASCRIBED TO MATERIAL POSSESSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH A PARTNER

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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According to the laws of sympathetic magic (Frazer, 1925; Rozin, Millman, & Nemeroff, 1986), material objects that resemble a partner (the law of similarity) or were in contact with him/her (the law of contagion) are perceived as if imbued with this person's "essence". Consequently, photographs, clothes or gifts from a loved one are treated like the person that they symbolize. It has been proposed that a psychological function of this process, called romantic magical thinking (RMT), is regulation of perceived closeness to a partner (Niemyjska, 2014). Accordingly, I provide empirical evidence showing that separation from a partner, either experimentally manipulated (Study 1) or observed in imprisoned women (Study 2) was related to increased tendency to display RMT. Study 3 confirmed that anxious attachment, characterized by a strong need for partner's attention and closeness, predicted increased levels of RMT, whereas avoidant attachment, defined by a strong need to distance oneself from a partner, predicted decreased RMT. Moreover, dispositional tendency to employ RMT was related to ascribe greater value to idiographically defined material possessions that were participants' keepsakes and gifts from their partners, families and friends. Adaptive and disadaptive consequences of RMT are being discussed.

O148

EARLY ADOLESCENCE AS A SENSITIVE TIME WINDOW FOR SOCIAL STRESS TO CAUSE LONG-TERM ALTERATIONS IN BEHAVIOR AND BDNF EXPRESSION

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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Social stress in adolescence is correlated with emergence of psychopathologies during adulthood. However, how social stress specifically impacts adolescent behavior and brain function and its relationship with adult psychopathologies remain unclear. This study included two experiments. In Exp1, we investigate the short- and long-term (24h and 6w after stress) effects of social defeat stress (SDS) on exploratory behavior, social interaction and cortically-mediated cognitive function in attentional set-shifting task in early adolescent (PND 28-37, EA), late adolescent (PND 38-47, LA), and adult (PND70-79, ADULT) mice. Adults experiencing SDS during EA, but not LA and ADULT exhibited behavioral deficits in both defeated-related social memory and extra-dimensional set-shifting. In Exp2, we further examined adult alterations in behavior and BDNF expression induced by EA SDS and the effects of antidepressant duloxetine treatment. Besides behavioral consequences as shown in Exp1, EA SDS also differentially affected adult BDNF levels in different regions, causing decreased BDNF in medial prefrontal cortex and increased BDNF in hippocampus. Moreover, 14d duloxetine treatment reversed above behavioral and molecular alterations. These results suggested EA might be a sensitive "time window" during which SDS persistently affected context-related memory and cortically cognitive function, which might be involved in the increased risk for psychiatric disorders during adulthood.

O150

INFLUENCES OF GENDER, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION ON INTUITION BASED MORAL DECISION MAKING PROCESS

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behavior

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Intuitive approach of Jonathan Haidt (2013) constitutes the main theoretical framework for the current study which attempts to explore the influences of gender, political attitude and religious orientation on moral decision making process. Unlike the traditional morality approach based on cognitive perspective by Kohlbergand Piaget, Haidt highlights the influences of human's intuitions on moral decision making process. Specifically Haidt argues that intuition comes first and finding reason comes second in the form of rationalization moıechanism. Furthermore he argues that moral decision making is strongly associated with religious orientation and gender which in turn influence one's political orientation. Haidt proposed six foundations of morality all of which is related to political attitudes which again put the emphasis on the importance of intuitions on decision making process. These moral foundations are, care-harm, liberty-oppression, fairness-cheating, loyalty–betrayal, authority–subversion, sanctity–degradation. Each of these foundations play a role in the moral decision making process which is associated with individual's political orientations. Haidt (2012) stated that Republicans and Democrats are differentiated between each other in terms of their moral foundations. Liberal and Democrats had showed a tendency to care-harm, liberty-oppression and fairness-cheating foundations on their evaluation and decision making process. However, Republicans had leaned equally to each of these six moral foundations. According to that background knowledge, the relationship between political orientations and moral decision making process will be a kind of interesting study in Turkey. Haidt and his colleagues' (2013) developed harmless taboo violation stories to test cultural validity of his theory which trigger the participant's intuitions that overcome the irrationalization. The current study is a replication of Haidt's original study in Turkey. Specifically, we interviewed 167 individuals between the ages of 18 - 30 years old using the same procedures outlined by Haidt. In addition to the taboo scenarios, we also used two self-report surveys to estimate the relation between moral reasoning and political ideology and spiritual beliefs. Political ideology is assessed via the Right-wing authoritarianism scale adopted to Turkey by Güldü (2011). Participant's spiritual beliefs were assess by the Spiritual Transcendence Scale developed by Seidlitzand his colleagues (2002) which is translated and back translated by researchers. The study tests basically the following three hypotheses. (1)Higher score in right-wing scale and religious attitudes is positively related with moralizing stance but being more spiritual is expected to be positively related with permissive stance. (2) Having higher spiritual tendency is positively related with bothering scores. (3) Higher score in rightwing authoritarian scale is expected to be associated with the higher scores of punishment attitude in the stories and their rightwing authoritarian score. Hypothesis 1 and 3 were confirmed however hypothesis 2 was rejected. One of the interesting results of the current study was that our samples howed tendency towards the concepts of divinity which was not found in the original study with American and Brazilian sample. No significant relationship was found between gender and moral decision making as it was similar with the original study. Participants who got higher scores from the rightwing authoritarian, spiritual and religious scales demonstrated more retributive attitude and moralizing stance towards the actors of harmless taboo violation scenarios. According to Pearson correlation results, religious orientation is significantly correlated with aggressive rightwing authoritarianism ($r = .33$, p .000), conventional rightwing authoritarianism ($r= .55$, p .000) and spiritual tendencies ($r = .71$, p .000). Another interesting finding was that even though our participants identified themselves in leftwing and nonreligious they reacted conservatively. This finding was interpreted as such due to the relationship between referents of ethic of divinity and conservatism as it is

highlighted by the body of literature (Inbar, Pizarro&Bloom, 2008). Further results and more detailed analysis will be discussed at the presentation. Keywords: intuition, moral decision making, rationalization, moral dumbfounding, decision making process.

O156

TEACHERS' WAYS OF HANDLING SCHOOL BULLYING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TEACHERS WITH AND WITHOUT WORKPLACE VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The aim of the present study was to examine differences of the ways of handling school bullying incidences between teachers with and without workplace victimizations experiences, taking into consideration the measurement of self-report frequency of workplace victimization in school context by using the Negative Acts Questionnaire (Einarsen & Raknes, 1997). Teachers' workplace victimization was reported by 16% (n=44) and nonvictimization by 84% (n=230) from a multi-stage cluster sample according to the criteria proposed by Mikkelsen and Einarsen (2001). A sample of 276 teachers (mean age=41.09 years; SD=8.14) completed survey asking how often they use different strategies (class management strategies; discussions with the bully and the victim; ignoring bullying; inclusion of other adults; punishing the bully) to respond bullying incidents between pupils. Teachers with and without workplace victimization experiences differed on three of the five scale scores: (1) teachers with workplace victimization experiences more often ignored bullying incidences and used punishment of bullies, and (2) teachers without workplace bullying experiences used more often constructive discussions with bullies and victims. Factors related with teachers' ways of handling school bullying incidents may by relate not only with their personal characteristics and school-level variables, but also with teachers' experiences of being victims or non-victims of workplace bullying.

O159

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED REINFORCEMENT SENSITIVITY THEORY IN EXPLAINING PROACTIVE AND REACTIVE AGGRESSION

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Reinforcement sensitivity theory (RST, Gray, 1970) proposes three neuropsychological systems accounting for two fundamental types of behaviour: approach and avoidance. Approach behaviour is explained by the behavioral activation system (BAS) which provides the neural substrate for impulsivity. Avoidance behavior is clarified by two systems: the behavioral inhibitions system (BIS) which relates to avoidance of conditioned aversive stimuli and provides the neural substrate for anxiety; and the fight-flight-freeze system (FFFS) which relates to avoidance of unconditioned aversive stimuli and provides the neural substrate for fear. RST has been revised into the revised reinforcement sensitivity theory (rRST) where a clearer distinction is made between BIS and FFFS. Research suggests that the overactivity of these systems underlies the ethiology of proactive and reactive aggression. Dominance in approach behaviour increases the risk of proactive aggression, while dominance in avoidance behaviour increases the risk of reactive aggression. While no study has examined rRST in explaining proactive and reactive aggression, the aim of this study is to compare RST and rRST in authorizing those subtypes of aggression. Measures of aggression, BAS, BIS, and FFFS were obtained on adolescents (N=81). Regressional and correlational analyses were applied. Ethical principles were respected. The results show no differences between RST and rRST in explaining proactive and reactive aggression.

O161

AN INVESTIGATION ON ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE STRUCTURES: THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BACKGROUND

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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This research investigates entrepreneurs' and students' knowledge structures with regard to the entrepreneurship knowledge domain. The exploratory purposes, resting on the entrepreneurial cognition perspective, are to elucidate the network characteristics defining each groups' representations and to investigate whether and which differences emerge between students' and entrepreneurs' knowledge structures. 18 concepts were extrapolated through a two-stage procedure, firstly based on a literature review aiming to extrapolate the most frequent concepts associated to entrepreneurship and, finally, on a focus-group with entrepreneurs and students to select the final list, which follows: Experience, Intuition, Planning, Change events, Self-efficacy, Risk, Earn, Personal success, Passion, Autonomy, Power, Market, Innovation, Funds, Failure, Friends entrepreneurs, Entrepreneur, Regional context. According to pairwise association methods, participants were asked to indicate the level of correlation between each pair of concepts in a 5 point-scale (1= not connected; 5= strongly connected). The Pathfinder algorithm was used to simplify the structure of individuals' representations and an ad-hoc Python software was developed to (1) visualize individual representations; (2) to measures concepts centrality. Results rest on a sample of 29 entrepreneurs and 165 university students and show that the network differences between entrepreneurs and students increase depending on students' training background.

O164

DISPOSITIONAL GRATITUDE IS POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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My contribution will present data on dispositional gratitude associated with measures of subjective well-being. Gratitude received some attention in the research literature but empirical studies on gratitude as an attitude remain sparse compared to other constructs such as resilience and subjective well-being. In a longitudinal research design, 440 adults (M = 46, SD = 14, Range = 18 - 80) completed Dutch versions of the Short Gratitude, Resentment, and Appreciation Test (S-GRAT), the Gratitude Questionnaire (GQ-6), the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) and the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). Multiple regression analyses showed significant positive associations between gratitude, life satisfaction, and positive affect. Significant negative associations were found between gratitude and negative affect. We can conclude that gratitude as an attitude is significantly associated with subjective well-being. Cultivating a grateful attitude may add to the subjective well-being of individuals with and without mental health problems.

O166

PARENTAL EMOTION SOCIALIZATION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH EMOTION REGULATION, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Aim: In this research, the relations among the parental emotion socialization, child's social competence, metaphor development and the mediational role of child's emotion regulation in this relationship will be investigated. Introduction: Emotion socialization is defined as the parent's responses and communication with their children when the children experience negative emotions. The parental emotion socialization have some influences on child's emotion regulation and social competence. Also, child-parent interaction has also some impacts on language development. Method: The sample of study will include a total of 200 pre-school children whose ages are 5-6 years old, their mothers, and teachers. The children's emotion regulation skills will be measured via the task of delaying gratification and metaphor development will be measured via the task of creating metaphor. Emotion socialization and parenting behaviors and social competence will be assessed by a means of scales. ExpectedResults:This planned study will demonstrate whether or not the relationship between parental emotion socialization and child rearing behaviors will be present in terms of different aspects of the child development and investigate whether or not child's emotion regulation is a mediator variable in this relationship. Conclusion: The plausible results from the findings will contribute to the quality of parent-child relationship and intervention programs for child development.

O168

USING AVOIDANCE MOTIVATION TO DECREASE PROCRASTINATION BEHAVIOR AMONG STUDENTS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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We tested the hypothesis that an increase in avoidance motivation reduces procrastination. Students participated in a longitudinal study about online self-learning tools. The learning tools were used to manipulate either an approach or avoidance motivation. After the manipulation, participants were offered a benefit (i.e., bonus points). Behavioral procrastination was operationalized as the time it took students to receive the benefit (by clicking a weblink), such that higher delay indicated greater procrastination. 96 students (73 females) completed a measure of chronic procrastination and then were randomly assigned to either the approach or avoidance manipulation conditions. The manipulation was operated twice, each time followed by two benefits. Thus, we measured behavioral procrastination four times during the semester and conducted four regression analyses and simple slope analyses regressing behavioral procrastination on chronic procrastination and approach/avoidance motivation. In three out of four measurements, our hypothesis was supported as increase in avoidance motivation either reduced behavioral procrastination (delay of action) or moderated the effect of chronic procrastination on behavioral procrastination. Specifically, we found that designing learning tasks that focused on avoiding mistakes reduced the tendency to delay small beneficial actions. Our findings suggest that avoidance motivation may protect against the chronic tendency to procrastinate.

O169

INVARIANT MEASUREMENT OF CANCER HEALTH LITERACY BETWEEN PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT CANCER DIAGNOSIS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Laura Cartwright, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond - United States
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Purpose: The Cancer Health Literacy Test – 30 (CHLT-30) was originally developed to measure cancer health literacy of persons with cancer. This study aims to test the measurement invariance of the CHLT-30 between persons with and without cancer and compare latent means between the two groups. Rationale: Invariant measurement properties of an instrument should be empirically demonstrated in groups excluded from the test development sample. Once the invariant measurement properties are established, this evidence will provide empirical basis to use the instrument in a new group and to allow for testing mean differences between the two groups. Results: The unidimensional measurement structure of the CHLT-30, originally proposed for persons with cancer (N = 1,306), was strongly supported in a group of persons without cancer diagnosis (N = 534). Results from test statistics supported the configural invariance and scalar invariance properties of the CHLT-30 between persons with and without cancer diagnosis. The latent mean difference test was significant (p < .001) and large (d = .50) indicating that the cancer health literacy score of persons with cancer is higher than those without cancer. Conclusion: In addition to the demonstrated invariant measurement properties of the CHLT-30 between gender and race/ethnic groups, this study provides construct validity evidence that the instrument can be used to measure cancer health literacy among persons without cancer diagnosis. A large latent mean difference between the two groups provides further construct validity evidence for the CHLT-30. Implications: The study results provide empirical support to the applicability of the CHLT beyond individuals with cancer. The evidence that persons with cancer score higher than persons without cancer may indicate changes in cancer health literacy level once the cancer diagnosis is made. Longitudinal studies are needed to test this hypothesis.

O177

COME DINE WITH ME BATSWANA MEALS! EXPLORING INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS THROUGH TRADITIONAL FOOD KNOWLEDGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Traditional food knowledge (TFK) plays a key role in contributing to healthy and sustainable diets.Yet, traditional knowledge transfer between generations and consequently the usage of traditional foods is gradually decreasing.Participatory action research is applied which is embedded in community psychology, appreciative inquiry and fuses the disciplines of psychology and nutrition. Focus groups, intergenerational practises (IGPs), and world café method were conducted with 60 Batswana women in two rural communities in South Africa. Activities of the IGPs consist of preparing, cooking, and evaluating traditional dishes, inspired by the TV reality show 'Come dine with me' (ITV Studios, Shiver Productions).Findings of this on-going research reveal the current knowledge and perceptions of traditional foods as well as the usage and meaning of traditional foods within the socio-cultural environment. The dynamics between generations in the context of the transfer of this knowledge are described. Based on perceived opportunities and challenges during the IGPs, approaches developed by participants to continue the transmission of TFK and nurturing of intergenerational relations in the communities are presented. TFK transfer can be one means of asserting relationship between traditional culture and healthy communities.More creative research is needed to explore on TFK in the context of intergenerational relations to enhance healthy diets, and relational wellbeing of communities.

O178
SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE RUPTURE SESSIONS AND PRE-DROPOUT SESSIONS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Psychotherapy research literature suggests that the therapeutic alliance is the most robust predictor of psychotherapy outcome and it is a common factor for every psychotherapy approach (Horvath, Del Re, Flückiger, & Symonds, 2011). One of the relevant factors, there is a significant relationship between therapeutic alliance quality and dropout rates (Roos&Werbart, 2013). However, to the best of our knowledge there is no systematic comparison between pre-dropout sessions and rupture sessions. The main purpose of this study is to compare the therapeutic alliance ruptures sessions and pre-dropout sessions in terms of rupture types, psychotherapists' behaviors, attitudes and sessions' contents. We examined Hacettepe University Psychotherapy Research Laboratory data set including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Schema Therapy sessions conducted by psychotherapy trainees. We mainly used qualitative methods to analyze16 different rupture sessions and 16 different pre-dropout sessions in micro levels. Additionally, we run some basic quantitative methods to improve data quality and clarity of the results. Results revealed that there are apparent differences and similarities between the rupture sessions and pre-dropout sessions in terms of positive psychotherapist behaviors, content intensity and the types and amount of ruptures.

O182

LIFE SATISFACTION AND MEANING IN LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH/WITHOUT CHILDREN AT THE BEGINNING OF FERTILITY TREATMENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The will to be a mother is a central component of many women's identity, providing meaning to their lives and contributing to their life satisfaction. Difficulties to conceive may lead to stressful reactions. The study aimed to examine the contribution of stress, cognitive appraisal (threat, challenge, self-efficacy), and self-mastery to life satisfaction and meaning among women with/without children in the beginning of fertility treatments. One hundred and forty-five women completed questionnaires tapping stress, cognitive appraisal, self-mastery, life satisfaction, meaning in life and background information, during their first visit to fertility clinics. No differences were found between women with/without children in meaning and life satisfaction. Additionally, the associations between self-mastery and cognitive appraisals of threat and self-efficacy were mediated by the perception of stress:Higher levels of self-mastery were associated with lower levels of stress which, in turn, were associated with lower appraisal of threat;Higher levels of self-mastery were associated with lower levels of stress and higher cognitive appraisal of self-efficacy; Higher levels of self-mastery and lower levels of stress were associated with greater satisfaction and meaning in life. The findings suggest that it is important for the interdisciplinary staff to address psychological aspects, such as women's cognitive appraisal of the treatments already at the first visit to the clinic.

O185

EFFICIENCY OF MINDFULNESS BASED COGNITIVE TREATMENT IN REDUCING ANHEDONIA IN MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

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Anhedonia is a symptom characteristic for major depressive disorder (MDD) and is a deficit in two types of pleasure –anticipatory and consummatory.Anticipatory pleasure is experienced in relation to future activities while consummatory pleasure is experienced in the moment. A novel treatment for MDD that could be promising for lowering symptoms of anhedonia in depressed individuals is Mindfulness Based Cognitive Treatment (MBCT) that promotes the focus on the present moment. The aim of this study was to investigate the efficiency of MBCT in reducing anticipatory and consummatory anhedonia in participants with a history and current residual symptoms of MDD.The study did not find any effect of treatment group on change in anticipatory and consummatory pleasure over time. Furthermore, it was found that anticipatory pleasure is already lower in participants with more than 3 than those with less than 3 previous episodes of depression at baseline. However, consummatory pleasure increased as a consequence of MBCT treatment, but only in individuals with less than 3 previous depressive episodes. Focusing ones attention on the present moment can therefore promote awareness of pleasurability of current experience, which results in increased consummatory pleasure. The study provides an insight in the differences between individuals with different history of depression and highlights the importance of investigating consummatory and anticipatory anhedonia as two different constructs.

O186

IS POOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS A RESULT OF INABILITY TO TRANSFER SOCIAL REWARD VALUE TO FUTURE SITUATIONS?

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Poor social functioning is one of the main features of psychosis. A possible reason for poor social functioning in patients with psychosis is impaired reward sensitivity.The aim of this study was to investigate the extent to which positive affect (PA) experienced in social company leads to social engagement in the immediate future, and whether this pattern of consummatory experience informing social behavior differs between patients and controls. Furthermore, a combination of a Social functioning scale(SFS) and experience sampling method (ESM) used in this study allowed us to understand how reports on the questionnaire translate to everyday life. It was found that patients with psychosis report poorer social functioning than controls and spend more time alone. Also, SFS subscale 'social withdrawal' and reports of being alone during the ESM week were found to be directly associated with each other. Patients experienced higher levels of PA while in the company of others than controls. However, pleasantness of social company and PA while in company were not predictive of future engagement in social company in neither of the two groups.This study confirmed the results of previous studies that found poorer social functioning in patients with psychosis but suggested that positive experience during social company does not predict being in similar situations in the immediate future for either group. The study opens new questions and introduces possibilities for future research.

O188

MY TRAUMA RECOVERY: A SELF-HELP WEB-BASED PROGRAM FOR PTSD IN A RURAL AND AN URBAN SAMPLE IN CHINA

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Background: Guided self-help interventions for PTSD are a promising tool for dissemination of contemporary psychological treatment, e.g. after crisis or disaster situations. After the 2008 Sichuan earthquake we investigated the efficacy of the Chinese version of the My Trauma Recovery (CMTR) website. Methods: In an urban context, 90 survivors of different trauma types were recruited via Internet advertisements and allocated for a randomized controlled trial (RCT) with a waiting list control condition. In a rural context 93 earthquake survivors were face-to-face recruited for a parallel RCT in which the website intervention was conducted in a counseling center and guided by volunteers. Assessment was completed online at a professional Chinese survey website. Primary outcome measure was the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale; secondary outcome measures were Symptom Checklist 90-Depression, Trauma Coping Self-Efficacy Scale, and Posttraumatic Cognitive Changes and Social Functioning Impairment questionnaires adopted from the My Trauma Recovery website. Results: For the urban sample, findings indicated a significant group×time interaction in posttraumatic symptoms severity. CMTR reduced posttraumatic symptoms significantly with high effect size after one-month treatment and the reduction was sustained over a 3-month follow-up. In the rural sample, the group×time interaction was also significant in posttraumatic symptoms severity. Posttraumatic symptoms decreased significantly after treatment and during the follow-up period. Additional outcome measures (posttraumatic cognitive changes, depression) indicated a range of positive effects, in particular in the urban sample, contributing to the positive evidence for self-help interventions. Differences in the effects in the two RCTs are exploratory explained by sociodemographic, motivational and setting feature differences between the two samples. Conclusions: These findings give support for the short-term efficacy of CMTR in the two Chinese populations and contribute to the literature that self-help Web-based programs can be used to provide mental health help for traumatized persons.

O191
PARENT SATISFACTION WITH TOURETTE SYNDROME TREATMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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Tourette Syndrome (TS) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by motor and vocal tics. Although effective treatments for TS have been found, no study has yet examined parent satisfaction with the treatment as an indicator of service and treatment quality. This study aimed to investigate parent satisfaction with TS treatment and the association between parent satisfaction and tic severity, tic frequency and general psychopathology in their children prior to treatment. Hence, parent satisfaction was examined following the attendance of their children at either habit reversal training or psychoeducation group treatments while they attended a parallel information and support group. Results showed that parents found the treatment to be very helpful. There was high satisfaction with the amount of information and the frequency of the sessions, and low satisfaction with the timing of the sessions, the number of the sessions and the duration of the sessions. The study could not find significant associations between parent satisfaction and any of patient-related variables or significant difference between treatment groups. A further qualitative analysis on parent experiences showed that obtaining information, social support and symptom reduction were the most satisfactory aspects of the treatment. Findings revealed that changing the number and the length of treatment sessions and the overall duration of the treatment might improve parent satisfaction with TS group treatments.

O192

APPLYING EVIDENCE-BASED PSYCHOTHERAPIES (EBPS) TO YOUNG PEOPLE WITH LONG-TERM CONDITIONS (LTCS)

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

Başak İnce, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul - Turkey

A considerable number of young people suffer from long-term conditions (LTCs) (e.g., asthma, orthopaedic illnesses and epilepsy) which are likely to lead to psychosocial burden. Research has shown that high percentages of young people with LTCs, particularly neurological illnesses, develop mental health problems. The co-occurrence of LTCs and psychological symptoms negatively impacts patients' quality of life and their treatments. Hence, the current evaluation aimed to investigate whether young people with comorbid neurological and psychological conditions benefit from the administration of Evidence-Based Psychotherapies (EBPs). For this purpose, effectiveness of the EBPs was tested for 5 young people by calculating the added value score of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) as an outcome measure for general psychopathology. Furthermore, clinical significance and reliable change indices were calculated for the symptom specific measurements (e.g., depression and anxiety). Findings indicated that 4 patients showed better improvement than predicted based on the SDQ Added Value Score. Furthermore, all patients showed clinically significant improvement after treatment, and only 2 patients showed both clinically significant and reliable improvement. The current evaluation demonstrated that it is possible to integrate EBPs into care for young people with comorbid neurological and psychological conditions and obtain good treatment outcome.

O197

DISPLACEMENT EFFECTS ON FAMILY STRUCTURE AND ETHNIC IDENTITY: MUSLIM MESKHETIANS IN THE USA

C16. Culture and society – Other

Ekaterine Pirtskhalava, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State Univeristy, Tbilisi - Georgia
Elene Pirtskhalava, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State Univeristy, Tbilisi – Georgia

This presentation is e a part of my research which examines the impact processes of displacement on the family of the Muslim Meskhetians in the U.S. The Muslim Meskhetians, refer to a local population historically having been living in Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia. Participant of this study are one part of the deported people from Meskhetia, (republic of Georgia) the Muslim Meskhetians, which since 2005 are living as a refugees in the U.S. In the Scholars articles this community are called differently as Meskhetian Turks or Turks from Meskehtia, In this article they are mentioned as Muslim Meskhetian. Combining face to face in-depth and groups interview with refugees, the study illustrates that Muslim Meskhetian refugee are carefully negotiating traditional values of family structure and family relationships in the U.S. according to new social environment. There is shown impact of marriage process in Muslim Meskhetians family.

O198

IS UNCONSCIOUS JUDGMENT CULTURE BOUND? A CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH DUPLICATION

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Conscious thought is rule-based and precise, but it has limited capacity. Unconscious thought, on the other hand, is less strict, creative, and has high capacity. A series of studies by Dijksterhuis and his colleagues support the idea that unconscious thought works better when complex decisions are at stake. Because of the importance of the implications of these findings (e.g., that people should stop consciously deliberating complex decisions), we decided to repeat one Dijksterhuis' studies in order to examine whether the so-called "deliberation-without-attention" effect would still hold if we emphasized the role of experience and context in conscious decision-making.

O199
DOES UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION LEAD TO A MORE POSITIVE SOCIAL SELF-ESTEEM? A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

C13. Culture and society – Religion

Deborah, R. Vivo, Ospedale Universitario San Giovanni di Dio e Ruggi D'Aragona, Salerno – Italy

This research proposal is aimed at exploring whether University students with a spiritual or religious orientation have a more positive collective self-esteem (as defined by Luhtanen and Crocker, 1992) than students who do not have a spiritual or religious orientation. The research would include a demographic questionnaire, a spirituality/religiosity questionnaire and a measure of collective self-esteem (Luhtanen and Crocker's COLLECTIVE SELF-ESTEEM SCALE), in order to find out whether there is a positive correlation between high scores in spirituality/religiosity and high scores in collective self-esteem. I would expect that students who have a religious / spiritual orientation - whether or not they are active members of a religious (in)group - develop a sounder self-concept which ultimately leads to a more positive social self-esteem.

O200

NEGATIVE EMOTIONS AT WORK AS A SOURCE OF JOB BURNOUT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Lukasz Baka, Jan Dlugosz University, Czestochowa – Poland

The aim of the study was to verify the hypothesis that trait emotional intelligence (EI) acts as a moderator in the relationship between negative emotions experienced at work and emotional exhaustion (EE) which is considered to be the core symptom of the burnout syndrome. Participants (nurses working in hospitals in Poland, N=177) were presented with a list of adjectives describing emotions and asked to rate the extent to which they experienced each emotion at work. A list of emotions contained: positive emotions (contentment, pride, enthusiasm and joy), anger-related emotions (ARE, annoyance, antipathy, anger), and sadness-related emotions (SRE, sadness, dissatisfaction, disappointment). Participants also completed measures of trait EI and EE. Positive and negative affectivity, measured with PANAS, were also controlled. To test the hypothesis, moderated hierarchical multiple regression analyses were performed. Results showed that the interaction of ARE and IE term was significant and accounted for a significant portion of the variance in EE. ARE were positively related to EE among employees who were low in trait EI. In contrast, ARE and EE were unrelated among employees who were high in trait. The interaction of SRE and IE term was not significant and did not explain any additional variance in EE beyond the main effects. The results of the study demonstrated that trait EI functions as a psychological resource that buffers the negative association between ARE and burnout.

O201
THE INFLUENCE OF PRISON EDUCATION TO BUILD CITIZENSHIP AND RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Francisco Ramos de Farias, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

This paper presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research that aims to produce a reflection on the public education policies in prisons, evaluating its implementation, operation and outcomes in terms of remission of penalty and the possibility of building alternatives in recovery of criminals to society. This aim was done with tracking laws, decrees, resolutions and other official documents as well as a review of the literary regard of this subject. During the process a laboratory of social practices and research on violence for the production of a school theme collection in prisons was set up. An orientation space was also created for prisoners who were in a semi-open system and on parole, who demonstrated an interest in school education. Those who wished to be integrated into the job market were also assisted. A referral to public health institutions for the psychosocial support of those who brought indelible marks of stay in prison was included as well as those who intend to develop the condition as criminal. The networking with professionals from various fields was a strategy for this purpose. The work done to date shows that the inclusion in the education and preparation for the job market are actions that facilitate the construction of citizenship after being released from prison, as an alternative identity position different from a criminal one.

O202

THE TRANSITION OF EGRESS FROM THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM TO THE COMMUNITY AFTER SERVING A SENTENCE: POSITIVE ASPECTS, CONTRADICTIONS AND IMPASSES

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Francisco Ramos de Farras, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

This paper discusses the results of a survey regarding the transition of the penal system to life in society and the development of devices for the psychosocial, educational and legal counsel, contributing to the reconstruction of citizenship and the circulation in the context of relationships. These actions were undertaken at the Laboratory of Social Practice and Research on Violence (LPSPV) of the Post-Graduate Program in Social Memory at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO). The cartographic method was adopted in this research, being centered on the construction of the memory of egresses coming from the prison system of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The survey was built on three methodological steps: survey of journal's investigation; documentary survey; and conducting group interviews. Data analysis was based on the life stories method. The results have highlighted that the process of institutionalization affects the subject, so that the transference of values from prison culture can function as a mnemonic device for submission's maintenance, even after prison release. At the same time, transition plans are imbued with their memories related to condition as prisoners. Finally, the identity construction processes reflects, in a significant way, on difficulties of building life projects.

O203

MANIFESTATION OF THE DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDE AS A EVALUATION OF FACIAL APPEARANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES ETHNO-CULTURAL GROUPS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Vera Labunskaya, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don - Russian Federation

The research purpose is a definition of features of evaluation of various components of ethno-cultural types of facial appearance. Research Methods: The technique "Estimated and intentional interpretation of facial appearance and its correspondence to gender and age constructs". In the questionnaire facial appearance types: "Slavic facial appearance", "Caucasian facial appearance", "Asian facial appearance" are the objects of evaluation. We have offered the participants of research to estimate the degree of correspondence of judgments to a certain type of facial appearance according to the 10 scoring system. For the purpose of definition of distinctions between estimations of "Slavic facial appearance", "Caucasian facial appearance","Asian facial appearance" we have used Wilcoxon's nonparametric Z-criterion (SPSS 16.00 program). Research subjects: Russian students - 37 women, 15 men at the age from to 25 years. Results of research: The discriminatory attitude to groups with a certain type of facial appearance is expressed in various levels of estimations of components of facial appearance. Conclusion: The students consider that both men and women having "Slavic type of facial appearance" are more beautiful, attractive, more masculine or feminine, than the persons of "Caucasian or Asian type of facial appearance". The discriminatory attitude presented in different types of estimations was shown to people with "Asian type of facial appearance" in a greater degree.

O204
FORMING FAMILIES WITH SURROGATES: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LEGAL BEST PRACTICES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Michelle Loris, World Wide Surrogacy LLC, Law Firm of Victoria Ferrara, Fairfield - United States
Victoria Ferrara, World Wide Surrogacy LLC, Law Firm of Victoria Ferrara, Fairfield - United States

This presentation will discuss the psychological and legal best practices for working with Intended Parents who are forming families with Gestational Surrogates. Today more and more couples, both same sex and heterosexual, are forming families by using surrogates; yet no uniform legal or psychological practices are in place to help and work with these couples. These presenters have been working together for over ten years helping couples form families with gestational surrogates and they have developed a protocol of best psychological and legal practices to help couples through what is a very long, complicated process involving medical, legal, psychological, and family issues. In this presentation, we will outline the protocol of legal and psychological process, policies, practices we have developed. We will illustrate the complexities and obstacles ---both psychological and legal—by using case examples, and we will discuss some of the issues and problems that are emerging in international surrogacy.

O209
WORKPLACE TRANSLATION OF THE DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM: PHASE I AND II RESULTS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

David DeJoy, University of Georgia, Athens - United States
Mark Wilson, University of Georgia, Athens - United States
Heather Padilla, University of Georgia, Athens - United States
Heather Zuerche, University of Georgia, Athens - United States

The Diabetes Prevention Program (PPE) is a clinically effective, theory-based intervention focusing on weight management and physical activity. This presentation summarizes phase I and II results from a workplace translation of DPP. Finding an acceptable trade-off between intensity and effectiveness is a primary challenge of translation and is particularly crucial for widespread workplace adoption. A primary ingredient of the original DPP was frequent one-on-one interaction with a trained "lifestyle coach". The current trial compared three delivery modes: group coaching sessions, telephonic coaching, and self-study. The primary outcome was weight loss with secondary outcomes of healthy eating and physical activity. Incremental cost effectiveness was used to compare the three treatment conditions. Results from the first two phases of this three phase study indicate that telephonic coaching was more effective than the other delivery modes and associated with a mean weight loss of approximately 6 lbs. at the conclusion of the core intervention (six months). The telephonic condition was about twice as expensive as the group condition, which was about twice as costly as self-study. Process evaluation data suggest that telephonic treatment costs could be reduced with little impact on effectiveness through modification of the calling protocol. These results are discussed in terms of developing a version of DPP suitable for adoption in different types of work settings.

O213

ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN WORK-FAMILY BALANCE BY CONSIDERING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CORE SELF-EVALUATION

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Hooshang Talebi, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
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The present research was designed to examine the role of social support in work-family balance also the role of individual differences in this relationship.The assumptions were analyzed using structural equation method among employees in a governmental organization in Iran.Using stratified random sampling, a number of 150 employees were selected from the study population. The research tools included Questionnaire of Work-Family Balance (Carlson et al. 2009), Family and Colleague Support Measure(O'Driscoll et al., 2004), Survey of Perceived supervisor support(Rhoades and Eisenberger, 2000) and Core-Self Evaluation Scale(Judge et al, 2003). Results of structural equation showed that the direct influence exerted by family support, colleague support and supervisor support on work-family balance was not meaningful. However, considering its indirect influence, results revealed that core self-evaluation played a completely mediatory role in the relationship between family support and colleague support, while its influence on the relationship between supervisor support and work-family balance was not meaningful. The present study was conducted on the basis of conservation of resources (COR) theory. Since little research has been conducted on the role of social support in work-family balance considering cross-individual differences, the present research may be regarded as new in this manner and it creates some opportunity for developing more research on cross-individual and cross-cultural differences in work-family balance.

O218
THE SELFISH SIDE OF SELF-CONTROL

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Presenter: Liad Uziel, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan - Israel

Self-control is a powerful tool that promotes goal pursuit by helping individuals curb personal desires, follow norms, and adopt rational thinking. In interdependent social contexts, the socially acceptable (i.e. normative) and rational approach to secure long-term goals is prosocial behavior. Consistent with that, much research associates self-control with prosociality. The present research demonstrates that when norm salience is reduced (i.e. social relations are no longer interdependent), high self-control leads to more selfish behavior when it is economically rational. In three studies, participants were asked to allocate an endowment between themselves and another person (one-round, zero-sum version of the dictator game), facing a conflict between a socially normative and an economically rational approach. Across the studies,norm salience was manipulated [through manipulation of social context (private/public; Studies 1 and 2), measurement of social desirability (Studies 1 and 3), and measurement (Study 2) and manipulation (Study 3) of social power] such that some participants experienced low normative pressure. Findings showed that among individuals in a low normative pressure context, self-control led to economically rational, yet selfish, behavior. The findings highlight the role of self-control in regulating behavior so as to maximize situational adaptation.

O220

A VIBROTACTILE DEVICE TO HELP OLDER PEDESTRIANS TO GET AROUND SAFELY

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Old pedestrians are overrepresented in fatal accidents. Many studies have consistently shown slower decision making, wrong time estimation, slower walking speed and navigation difficulties that lead to dangerous pedestrian behaviors and/or travel reduction with aging. In this context, the present study aims at developing and assessing the efficiency of a vibrotactile navigation assistance to support old pedestrians to cross the street and get around safely. To this end, 40 old participants aged between 70 and 80 and 20 young adults take part in two simulated pedestrian tasks. The first one is a street crossing task where participants actually cross a two-way experimental road in a virtual environment. The second one is a navigation task where participants have to go from point A to point B in a virtual city. Each task is performed with and without a vibrotactile wristband delivering alert messages (street crossing) and directional messages (navigation). Data are currently being collected. We hypothesize that both young and old pedestrians will benefit from the vibrotactile aid system, with fewer dangerous street crossing decisions and more efficient navigation patterns. We expect a stronger effect in the old participants' group. If such a vibrotactile device offsets difficulties related to cognitive and perceptual decline in old pedestrians, it can contribute to maintaining their travel autonomy and reduce the risk of fatal accidents.

O221

TO DO, TO HAVE, OR TO SAVE? WELL-BEING AND MATERIALISM AS PREDICTORS OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – CROATIAN CASE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovcan, Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb – Croatia
Zvjezdana Prizmic-Larsen, Washington University, St.Louis - United States
Andreja Brajsa-Zganec, Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb – Croatia
Tihana Brkljacic, Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb – Croatia

Research suggests that people are happier if they spend money on experiential purchases such as travel, rather than on material purchases. This study examined the predictive values of wellbeing variables and materialism for the persons' financial investments into savings, experiential or material purchases. Subjects were a representative sample of Croatian citizens (N=1000, 51% women). The reported their life satisfaction, and completed Personal Wellbeing Index (which includes satisfaction with 7 life domains: material status, health, achievement, relationships, safety, community and future security), and a materialism scale. Also, they reported how they would spend their extra money either in experiential purchases, in material purchases or putting into savings. While controlling for gender, age, and income, hierarchical regression analyses showed that being younger, with higher income, satisfied with the life as a whole and satisfied with their achievements were the strongest predictors of experiential purchases. People who would invest in material purchases were younger and more materialistic than their counterparts. People who would rather save their money were older, with lower income, and less materialistic than their counterparts. Economic and cultural environments are discussed as possible contextual influences for how people choose to spend or save their money.

O223
PROTESTS AND SOCIAL DISCONTENT IN BRAZILIAN CONTEMPORARY

C16. Culture and society - Other

Rafael Andres Patiño Orozco, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Francisco Ramos de Farias, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

This paper aims to present the meaning of social protests which took place in Brazil on June 2013 in an economic prosperity context. This research was based on social psychology as a framework that allows critical analysis of processes of social changes and interdisciplinary dialogue. The study was guided by qualitative methodology and it was adopted by a method of content analysis to address the testimony of protesters, published in virtual media during these events. A Categorization process was prepared in a hermeneutic unit in Atlas-ti 6.2 software. It was identified that these social movements can be considered as an expression of contemporary discontent at the failure of the Modernity's political-economic project. Protests are also forms of manifestation of indignation related to events considered as morally unjust. They can motivate the creation of alternatives with the purpose of social transformation, but may also arise in the form of radical groups that advocate violence as a means of protest. At the same time, these movements represent forms of resistance against legitimate loss of Government and traditional channels of political participation. In this sense, these subsequente events represent new modes of subjectivation.

O224
SUBJECTIVE CONFIGURATIONS OF RELATIVES OF VICTIMS OF FORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN COLOMBIA

C16. Culture and society – Other

Rafael Andres Patiño Orozco, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Francisco Ramos de Farias, Federal University of the State of Rio de Jaineiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

Based on a historical-cultural perspective of Social Psychology, the aim of this study was to understand the subjective configurations on relatives of forced disappearances in the context of the Colombian armed conflict. The research grew out of a study design of multiple cases. Unstructured interviews were conducted, with three focus groups and a phrase complementation tool. The information produced was integrated into a hermeneutics unit in Atlas-ti 6.2. The data analysis was conducted using abductive reasoning for identifying configurations of meaning. It was found that the relatives of forced disappearances remain in a state of mourning: a fracture in memory caused by the uncertainty about what happened to their loved one, accompanied by the inability to build a sense of loss and, therefore, to grieve. Despite the uncertainty, there are some possible ways to progress the loss and overcome the mourning. It is possible to construct meaning about the traumatic experience from farewell rituals and repair actions, such as fact-finding and conviction of those responsible in court. Some individuals manage to overcome their mourning by building new meanings to life through work, political or academic lessons. We conclude that the overcoming of grief involves individual, historical and social elements. Therefore, the society and the state have a crucial role in ensuring the implementation of a repair process accompanying the significance of the traumatic experience.

O225

COGNITIVE ORIENTATION AS A TOOL FOR IDENTIFYING PSYCHOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS FOR COLORECTAL CANCER

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Shulamith Kreitler, Tel-Aviv University and Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Aviv - Israel
Michal M. Kreitler, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv - Israel
Frida Barak, Barzilai Medical Center, Ashkelon - Israel

The purpose was to identify personality correlates of colon cancer patients by applying a new methodology of studying beliefs, based on the cognitive orientation theory. In study A the personality questionnaire was administered to 106 colon cancer patients and 99 matched healthy controls. The results showed that the main psychological features of the patients, independent of demographic and medical factors, were self-restraint, controlling themselves and others, pent-up anger, increased demands of themselves and perfectionism. The findings were confirmed in study B with 230 colorectal cancer patients. Gender differences were found in responses. In study C discriminant analysis showed that the questionnaire identified significantly cases of three groups (165 healthy controls, 90 Crohn patients at risk for cancer, 230 colorectal cancer patients). The personality correlates of colorectal cancer were tendencies for compulsiveness, control of oneself, anger, self effacement, pleasing others, self assertion, distancing oneself from others, keeping regulations, and performing obligations perfectly. The three major foci are perfect duty performance, and two contradictory pairs: self effacement versus self assertion, and closeness to others versus distancing from others. The clusters and the contrasts constitute sources of tension. It is suggested that the identified personality correlates be considered as psychological risk factors for colorectal cancer.

O227
MEANING-BASED ASSESSMENT OF CREATIVITY

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Shulamith Kreitler, Tel-Aviv University and Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Aviv - Israel
Kineret Weissler, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv - Israel

The purpose was to develop a procedure of assessing creativity by the Kreitler meaning system which is a psychosemantically-grounded system of processes underlying cognitive acts. Three studies will be presented, describing the meaning variables differentiating between more and less creative participants, in different samples of children, and with different measures of creativity. In the first study 158 children (ages7;2-9;4) were administered the meaning test, the Wechsler IQ test and the Torrance test of creativity. In the second study 71 children (mean age 10;9) were administered the meaning test and their drawings were evaluated for creativity by 3 independent experts. In the third study 238 Beduin children (mean age 13;7) were administered the meaning test and the questionnaire "The Things Done on your Own" (Torrance). In each study the meaning variables differentiating between the more and less creative were identified. The creative children used more dynamic terms, considered the objective aspects of objects, emphasized the experiential aspects of emotions and cognitions, used nonverbal forms of expression and focused both on external and internal reality, on the general and the specific, on the personal-subjective and the interpersonally-shared, on the present inputs and the distant ones. It is suggested that the meaning variables characterizing the more creative children could be used as an assessment instrument for creativity and for developing creativity.

O234

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: MEDIATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Ulas Ozcan, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Istanbul - Turkey

This study was undertaken to explore the relationship organizational climate and organizational commitment (normative and affective) as mediated by organizational identification. A total of 350 white-collar employees completed organizational commitment (affective and normative parts), organizational climate (open, supportive, management, responsibility, criteria, stress, team, innovation and manager dimensions). As indicated in hypotheses, organizational climate predicted affective and normative commitment and these relationships are mediated by employees' organizational identification. In addition both organizational climate and organizational identification predicts 76% of affective and normative commitment. The results showed that organizations needs to increase their identification based programs in order to secure organizational commitment. Further studies and limitations will be discussed.

O236

MANAGERS WHO PROVIDE SECURE BASE: DO THEY INCREASE PROMOTION FOCUS?

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Michal Lehmann, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem – Israel
Avraham N. Kluger, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

Both attachment theory and regulatory-focus theory (RFT) make similar predictions: Attachment theory suggests that a relationship that provides a secure base increases exploration; RFT suggests that nurturance needs activate promotion focus, which is also associated with exploration. These predictions may also be relevant for relationships at work. Thus, we hypothesize that a manager who provides a secure base increases promotion focus among employees, and consequently increases the likelihood that employees perform promotion tasks (vs. prevention tasks). We ran four scenario experiments, priming either a secure or an insecure base with a manager. In Study 1 & 2 ($N = 53, N = 301$, respectively), after the prime, participants rated the likelihood that they would perform promotion and prevention tasks. In Study 3 & 4 ($N = 101, N = 121$, respectively), participants chose between promotion or prevention tasks. Across all studies, a secure base increased promotion focus ($d = 0.67, p < .02; d = 0.22, p < .06, d = 0.56, p < .01; d = 0.49, p < .01$, respectively). To our knowledge, this is the first study to link between attachment theory and RFT. Moreover, this research suggests that fostering good subordinate-supervisor relationships is likely to be rewarded with promotion-focused behaviors such as creativity and innovation.

O238
HOW "TALENTS" ARE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PEOPLE: DIFFERENTIATING FACTORS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

H. Ulas Ozcan, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Istanbul - Turkey

This study examined the profile of the employees who are called as "talents" in different organizations and different sectors. Total 2830 white-collar employees participated to the study and 189 of them were called as "talents" in their organizations. All participants completed reasoning test, needs scales (nAff, nAch, nPow, nCog), time perspectives scales, change orientation scale, self-efficacy, uncertainty tolerance, ambiguity tolerance, locus of control scales. The results showed that the employees who are called as "talent" showed significant differences in all these dimensions. Specifically, talents showed significantly higher level of reasoning, nAch, nPow, nCog, change orientation, self-efficacy, locus of control and ambiguity tolerance. They also had significantly low level of uncertainty tolerance and nAff. In addition, talents also had a pattern of time perspective. Specifically, they were highly future oriented and showed low level of past -orientation and present orientation regarding with fatalism. This study showed that there is a need to investigate specific profiles in employees.

O240

WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT, FAMILY SATISFACTION AND EMPLOYEE WELLBEING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN SOCIAL WORKERS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Thomas Kalliath, Australian National University, Canberra – Australia
Parveen Kalliath, Australian Catholic University, Canberra – Australia
Christopher Chan, York University, Toronto – Canada

The purpose of the study was to investigate family satisfaction as a mediating mechanism through which work-family conflict influences are transmitted on the wellbeing of social workers, who are exposed to high stress work environments. To date, few studies have compared work-family conflict experiences of social workers across national cultures. The present study addresses the gap in the literature by investigating this mediating relationship in samples of Australian (n=439) and Indian (n=428) social workers. Survey of professional social workers resulted in two large samples that had comparable demographic characteristics. Confirmatory factor analyses using 3 work-family conflict variables (Time, Strain and Behaviour), family satisfaction, and wellbeing showed good fitting models. We then proceeded to test the structural models using AMOS, and found that family satisfaction mediated the relationship between work-family conflict (Behaviour) and wellbeing in both Australian and Indian samples, and also mediated the relationships between work-family conflict (Time and Strain) and wellbeing in the Indian sample. The findings of our study contribute to the work-family conflict literature by uncovering interesting cultural similarities and differences in the work-family conflict experiences of social workers in the Australian and Indian samples. Practical implications for human resource management policies of social service agencies in both countries are discussed.

O241
INTERCULTURAL WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE WITHIN HEALTH SERVICES; INVESTIGATING ANXIETY, UNCERTAINTY, ETHNOCENTRISM AND HELP SEEKING

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Shanna Logan, University of Sydney, Sydney - Australia
Zachary Steel, UNSW Australia, Sydney – Australia
Caroline Hunt, University of Sydney, Sydney – Australia

In order to better understand barriers to initial engagement with health services by ethnic minority patients, the current study experimentally investigated the effect of low and high perceived predictability of an intercultural health professional within a low or high anxiety provoking health interaction, on willingness to interact. Additionally, the study aimed to assess the impact of state and trait anxiety, and the contribution of ethnocentrism and attitudes towards seeking psychological help, on willingness to interact within a health setting. Results indicate that both state anxiety and an anxiety provoking situation are significant predictors of willingness to interact, with high anxiety leading to less willingness to interact, a finding enhanced when predictability was also low. Also a heightened anxiety provoking situation was found to have a direct effect on the perceived predictability of an intercultural health interaction partner. Despite previous research indicating the importance of help seeking behaviour and cultural attitudes in negatively influencing engagement with health services, the current study found that state anxiety was a more significant indicator of willingness to interact in a cross-cultural health interaction than these other indicators.

O242

ETHNICITY AND SERVICE USE: AN ANALYSIS OF SERVICE USE AND TIME TO ACCESS TREATMENT BY ETHNICITY STATUS IN A LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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The current research aimed to assess the impact of ethnicity status on mental health service use in a metropolitan area in Australia. Middle Eastern and South East Asian minority ethnicity status was compared to native Australian majority ethnicity status, as these were the two largest cultural groups residing within the local area. Clients who accessed the Clinic for Anxiety and Traumatic Stress in Western Sydney between 1996 and 2010 underwent a clinical assessment and research interview prior to receiving treatment to determine both illness history and cultural background. Data was extracted from these files on demographic information and health history. Relative to the local population, ethnic minority status was associated with fewer patients accessing the service, with South East Asian patients reporting lowest service across all cohorts studied. However, Middle Eastern patients' service utilization increased with each successive cohort over time. No significant differences between ethnicity status and duration of treatment delay were reported. In order to further understand this discrepancy, post hoc analyses with language groups were conducted, which revealed that those who spoke Arabic within the family home reported a shorter treatment delay overall. Lower than expected use of the service was found in South East Asian and Middle Eastern ethnic minority patients, commensurate with previous literature reporting lower service use by ethnic minorities. Differences in treatment delay by ethnicity status or language highlight the importance of understanding differences both within and between cultural groups, to further understand the impact of culture on service use.

O249

EFFECTS OF INTERGROUP COMPARISONS AND ANONYMITY ON PERFORMANCE IN A TEAM GAME-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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The aim of this communication is to extend the SIDE Model (Social Identity model of Deindividuation Effects) to a team game-based learning environment. This model is rooted into the social identity theoretical framework. According to SIDE, people in an anonymous state while their social identity is rendered salient by an intergroup comparison, identify more with their group, leading to a higher motivation to put their group in a positive light. Nevertheless, few studies have examined how the variables involved in that model affected performance in online learning environments. In order to study how this model may be applied to such environments, an online system was developed to help students acquiring basic computing knowledge from quizzes. The system offered the possibility to deliver intergroup comparison feedback in real-time to increase the salience of group identity either in anonymity or individuation conditions. Results showed that when group identity was salient, performance was higher for anonymous students rather than individuated ones, but only for those who had low prior knowledge of computing skills. A similar benefit of anonymity was observed when group identity was not salient among students with high prior knowledge. These findings may have implications on the development of online learning environments where social gaming can be used to boost learning motivation and performance with social and psychological theoretical models such as SIDE.

O250
CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURES AND PRODUCTIVITY OF COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Definition of intelligence in terms of its properties turned it into a catalog of cognitive functions which greatly varies in different authors. Intelligence as a holistic mental reality disappeared. We offer to pass from describing the properties of the intelligence to the issue of the nature of mental formations which "inside" determines the properties of intelligence. In terms of a new approach conceptual structures are viewed as a substratum of conceptual abilities. Conceptual (semantic, categorical, generative) abilities are central link to the structure of intelligence which is described as a form of individual mental experiences. We name this approach to the study of intelligence as ontological one. Our study aimed to reveal interrelations between the conceptual structures and productivity of different types of cognitive functioning. A multiple design was used in our research including assessment of conceptual structures (Kholodnaya, Volkova), conceptual abilities (Kholodnaya, Savin), creativity (TTCT), intelligence (SPM, WAIS, WISC), field dependence/field independence (EFT), impulsivity/reflectivity (MFFT). Participants of the experiment were 480 students aged 14-22 years. The data obtained convincingly demonstrates resource functions of conceptual abilities in growth of creativity, verbal and nonverbal intelligence, competence; mobilization of involuntary control in terms of perceptual structuring and scanning; activation of the process of generating mental narratives.

O251
PEER COACHING FOR EFFECTIVE WORKPLACE LEARNING

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Peer coaching (PC) refers to relational resources for professional growth. The literature has acknowledged a lack of systematic approach to introducing PC in organizations. In responding to this gap we conducted a quasi-field experiment involving a 5-day PC training programme. A total of 45 teachers participated in the training in order to develop PC competencies.Participants voluntarily filled in the questionnaire before and after the participation in the PC training. The questionnaire measured coaching competencies, establishing coaching relationship, active listening skills, core self-evaluations (CSEs), and teacher self-efficacy. The results showed a significant improvement of the target competencies after the completion of the training. Supplementary results showed a significant interaction effect of CSEs and coaching competence on training outcomes. We found that teachers with higher CSEs showed a significantly higher improvement of their coaching competencies compared to teachers with lower CSEs. Coaching as a method of workplace learning is a growing field of study. This is one of few empirical studies exploring the effectiveness of PC programmes. In terms of theory development, our study implies that personality traits might have an important role in developing coaching competencies. In terms of methodological implications, we have showed that quasi-field experiments can be successfully used in studying the development of coaching competencies.

O252

THE SCREEN BETWEEN: ARE MOBILE PHONES USED IN WAYS THAT DISTRACT FROM OR FACILITATE FRIENDSHIP INTERACTIONS?

A16. General issues and basic processes - Other

Presenter: Genavee Brown, Western Washington University, Bellingham - United States

Adriana Manago, Western Washington University, Bellingham - United States
Joseph Trimble, Western Washington University, Bellingham - United States
Nicolas Michinov, University of Rennes 2, Rennes - France

Today, mobile phones are ubiquitous, indispensable digital communication tools, but they may intrude upon face-to-face (FtF) interactions, including those between pairs of friends. As a tool, the phone may be used in at least four different ways during interactions: distraction, distraction multitasking, facilitation, and facilitation multitasking. Distraction occurs when the participant is focused exclusively on the phone. Distraction multitasking occurs when the participant divides their attention between friend and phone. Facilitation occurs when information is shared via the phone. Facilitation multitasking occurs when shared information is discussed. The aim of the current study was to observe which of these phone use behaviors would occur and in what amounts. Pairs of friends were unobtrusively filmed during brief interaction in a waiting room setting where the 4 types of mobile phone use behaviors were observed. Results showed that of distraction and distraction multitasking were more common uses of the mobile phone than facilitation and facilitation multitasking. The present results showed that when mobile phones are used in friendship interactions they seem to be used in ways that distract from the FtF interactions that should be fulfilling our relational needs.

O253
PERSONALITY WITHOUT BORDERS: DO QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGES AND SMART-PHONES BIAS RESULTS?

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Tatiana Gulko, OPP Ltd, Oxford - United Kingdom
Sofia Lundahl, Lund University, Lund – Sweden
Elin Wetterberg, Lund University, Lund – Sweden

Purpose: Linguistic, cultural and psychological issues may bias multi-lingual psychometric assessment of personality. Bias may also arise from questionnaire completion via websites vs. mobile phones. This presentation explores two studies which test these assumptions. The rationale for this work is that mobile vs. web differences have not been widely studied. Additionally, 16PF is unusual in that it has idiosyncratic items, which cause a challenge to translation and adaptation. Methodology: Data were collected from 4,900 people completing the 16PF in US English, UK English, Norwegian, Danish, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Dutch. Data were collected for 500 people completing a short version of the 16PF on the web and via a mobile app. Differential Item Functioning (DIF) was used to examine item level and scale level data. T-tests were used to assess scale level differences. Results: Significant DIF was found in a high number of items for each language. However, the effect size of the DIF (estimated in lordif in R), showed very few items had DIF big enough to cause a practical effect at the scale level. For the web/phone data only four items were flagged for significant DIF, but none showed practically DIF. There were five significant trait differences; however, effect sizes are small. Conclusions/implications Mobile or web administration does not seem to cause bias. Some bias occurs via different languages, but not enough to have a major practical effect. The analysis was limited to an EU/US sample; however, preliminary analysis suggests other versions (e.g. Traditional Chinese) show less variation than some of the European languages. The results suggest recruitment with mixed assessment languages will be fair to candidates.

O254

ACQUISITION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS AMONG YOUTHS: A TOOL FOR INSECURITY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Celestine Arinze Okafor, Nwafor Orizu College of Education Nsugbe, Nsugbe-Onitsha – Nigeria
Daniel Chinedu Okafor, Nwafor Orizu College of Education Nsugbe, Nsugbe-Onitsha – Nigeria

Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youths in Nigeria accounts for most youth unemployment which of course makes them vulnerable to different social crimes leading to insecurity in Nigeria. Economic insecurity has the potential of exposing the people to poverty starvation, restiveness, underdevelopment, social vices and general state of insecurity. The persistence of such a situation exposes everyone directly or indirectly, to avoidable dangers of social crisis and violence. It is believed that the challenges of unemployment and joblessness can predispose a nation to economic insecurity. The introduction of entrepreneurship education into the education system of Nigeria is a well conceived policy that empowers the youths with functional skills and thereby reduces insecurity of all kinds among them and the nation in general. This present work therefore set out to find out whether acquisition of entrepreneurial skills among the youths will create employment for them and possibly reduce insecurity experienced in Nigeria today, specifically the study sought to find out the causes of insecurity in Nigeria and skills necessary for entrepreneurial occupation in Nigeria. The significance of the study is that all concerned about the youth and development will see that acquisition of entrepreneurial skills assist youths not only to be gainfully employed but also to employ themselves and thereby contribute to economic security and eventual reduction of insecurity and development of the nation, that will increase the practical input in entrepreneurial education being introduced in schools. It will also boost vocational guidance in schools.To guide the study, three research questions were raised thus: (a) What are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria? (b) What requisite skills are needed for entrepreneurship occupation? (c) What are the contributions of entrepreneurial skills training in insecurity reduction? Also three null hypothesis were raised and tested at the probability of 0.05 level of significance thus: (a) There is no significance difference among workers in the three selected Nigerian universities with respect to their views on the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. (b) There is no significant difference among workers of two different faculties with respect to their views on requisite skills needed for entrepreneurship occupation. (c) Acquisition of entrepreneurial skills is not significant in insecurity reduction in Nigeria. Survey Research Method was adopted for the study and a questionnaire titled 'Entrepreneurial Skills and Insecurity Reduction Questionnaire' (ESINRQ) was employed for data collection. The population of the study consisted of 300 academic and non-academic staff from three Nigerian universities. Purposive sampling technique was used to compose the sample with 100 staff selected from each university. The staff were also stratified into status and faculty. A test-retest method after an interval of three weeks and the use of Pearson Product moment correlation statistics, were employed to obtain reliability co-efficient of 0.75. Scoring was based on a Likert type scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree, while the score of 4,3,2,1 was applied respectively from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Data were analyzed using frequency count, percentage, mean score and mean ranking were used particularly to answer the research questions presented in tables 1-3, the hypotheses were tested using the t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) where applicable. According to (Itassan, 1998 & Adana, 1996), the t-test statistical tool as a parametric test is often used to compare the means of two groups. ANOVA statistics is appropriate for use when the researcher is dealing with more than two independent groups. From the summary of the results of the study, the causes of insecurity in Nigeria include poor parental upbringing, parents as negative role models, the get-rich quick syndrome in Nigeria, IN-fighting among political rival, high level of poverty, inability to obtain gainful employment, drop out syndrome, visiting internet sites which show youths doing violent exploits, desire to be recognized and respected by peers among others. Findings also show the requisite skills needed for entrepreneurial occupation to be communication skills, negotiating skills, leadership skills, integrity and reputation for honesty and sales

skills. Results further revealed the contributions in Entrepreneurial skills training in insecurity reduction to be: skilled entrepreneurs can go into mass production of anti bomb detector and information techniques to help detect or even block communication among perpetrators of insecurity, by reducing unemployment since it contributes to the spate of insecurity, economic empowerment of the youths and that it enhances production of high quality goods and services. The null hypothesis one showed no significant difference among workers in the three selected Nigerian universities with respect to their views on the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. Again hypothesis revealed that acquisition of entrepreneurial skills training is significant in creating employment for youths and reducing insecurity. Based on the findings, the researcher thereby concludes that acquisition of entrepreneurial training skills is a solution to insecurity problem in Nigeria. This is because for lives and property to be saved within the country youths should be gainfully employed. Entrepreneurship is a solution to unemployment as has been revealed by the study. People will be job creators rather than job seeker in the end. It is therefore recommended that government should de-emphasize paper qualification and introduce more viable programmes that foster entrepreneurship. Again most of the ailing industries especially the ones that have many indigenous skilled professionals should be revitalized. This will not only solve the problem of joblessness in the country, it will drive crimes away from the streets thereby making the country safe to live in. thus reducing both economic insecurity and social insecurity. In addition school counsellors have big tasks at hand based on the findings of the study. Counsellors in each states of the federation should organize regular workshops, meeting and events with local authorities, youths, and community members for national peace enhancement.

O255

INTERPERSONAL BENEFITS OF OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATIONS: OVERRIDING NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO PARTNER WITHDRAWAL?

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Optimism can be seen as an enduring strength in marriage. It provides spouses with a broader and more flexible range of behavioral options and helps them to successfully navigate stressful situations. Optimism is characterized by a positive attitude toward the future and by positive expectations. While a positive attitude toward the future may benefit adaptation, merely holding positive expectations may lead to disappointment and inflexible responding to daily challenges. Using questionnaires and diaries from 103 couples, this study examines how spouses respond to situations where the partner prefers being alone at the end of a workday. We investigated whether and how optimism, and two components of positive expectations, the overall level of and the flexibility, shape these responses. Findings showed that perceived partner withdrawal was associated with less positive and more negative reported behaviors. Optimism buffered this effect above and beyond the effect of positive expectations. Expectation levels indicated no buffering and even a tendency to more negative and less positive reactions. Finally, and unexpectedly, expectation flexibility had no effect on partners' reported negative behaviors, and was even associated with less positive reported responses to the partner's withdrawal. Implications for the theoretical understanding of optimism and expectations, as well as for intervention, will be discussed.

O264

YOUTH PERSONAL ACTIVITY MANIFESTATION IN SOCIAL NETWORKS AND REAL LIFE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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The study is devoted to the personal activity manifestation in cyberspace (evidence from social networks) and real life. It was conducted on the basis of Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow. 218 Russian students, 17-23 years old were engaged. There were used the content analysis of social network activity and the following Russian adapted techniques: "Life orientations", Leontiev D.A.; "Self-determination", Sheldon B.; "Psychological well-being scales", Rieff K.; "Life satisfaction index", Panina N.V.; "Success and failure explanation style", Gordeeva, T.S.; "Strategies of interior behavior in conflict situations", Fetiskin N.P.; "Diagnostics of personal interactive orientation", Schurkova N.E.; "Satisfaction with quality of life level", Vodopyanova N.E.; "The type of behavioral activity", Wasserman L., Gumenuk N.V.; "The level of aspiration", Gorbatchevski V.K.; "The inventory of activity in social networks", Ivaschenko A.V., Pilishvili T.S. Studying the relationship between students activity self-esteem in social networks, the number of registered profiles as well as the amount of time spent online per day, we've obtained results, according to which feeling of satisfaction with own activity can't be the only quantitative variable. The productivity depends rather on the user's activity who produces something in social networks to change his life in objective reality, so on concrete efforts in cyberspace and productive activity in meatspace for actual well-being.

O268

ACTION ANTICIPATION BASED ON DESIRES, BELIEFS AND FALSE BELIEFS: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT EXPRESSIONS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Action anticipation is a critical ability to make social interaction functional. This ability is defined within Theory of Mind (ToM). Recent studies have shown two expressions of action anticipation: Implicit and explicit. However, whether the implicit expression of action anticipation indicates an understanding of behaviour or understanding of mental states is a debate. Recent studies show evidence supporting the proposal that there is an early-developing implicit ToM process that may or may not be continuous with later-developing explicit ToM. However, only false belief understanding has been assessed with implicit tasks. On the other hand, studies of explicit ToM have moved beyond assessing ToM with false belief understanding, through the development of a ToM scale to examine a series of ToM acquisitions comprehensively (Wellman & Liu, 2004). This study aimed to develop an iToM scale, modelled on Wellman and Liu's explicit ToM scale. These tasks were designed to measure implicit understanding of the first three steps of Wellman and Liu's developmental scale, including diverse desires, diverse beliefs, and false belief.Three ToM tasks including implicit and explicit versions were administered to 30 three year-old children. The preliminary results indicated that, although children did not show difference between implicit and explicit ToM task performances, a gradual developmental pattern was found in implicit performances, similar to explicit performances. Findings are discussed in the framework of theoretical debate on what these implicit performances indicate.

O271

SHIFTING IDENTITIES AND SPACES IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS: A DISCURSIVE EXPLORATION OF YOUNG WOMEN'S ACCOUNTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Despite the numerous studies and interventions that have been conducted in the effort to improve women's sexual health, little has been done to understand sexuality from a female-centred perspective.Feminist critique of gender inequality highlights how the production of male power is prevalent within heterosexual relationships.Dating and intimate relationships among young people has been an area sparsely explored in South Africa.Therefore, there is a need to explore how young people, specifically in this case, young women negotiate dating and intimate relationships. Understanding how young women negotiate dating and intimate relationships may enable us to get an insight into some of the dynamics that shape such relationships.Research on intimate relationships among young people in South Africa has mostly focused on exploring aspects of gender relations, violence within intimate relationships, HIV/AIDS and related sexual behaviours and risks. Using a critical feminist lens, the study aimed to explore how young South African women navigate their space, position themselves in their intimate relationships, construct themselves as sexual beings and negotiate dating and intimate relationships.Two conversation groups discussing young women's relationships with men were conducted, and discourse analysis was used to analyse how the women construct relationships with men, the sexual identities they work up, and the cultural resources they draw upon in so doing. The paper will provide the preliminary finding of the study.

O283
SPESIS: A NEW SCALE FOR THE EXISTENTIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Existential damage is a new claim within Italian civil courts. However, the quantification is extremely difficult because of the lack of indicators and tools. The "Existential Damage Scale- Scala di Valutazione per il Pregiudizio Esistenziale" (SPEsis) has the aim to measure such damage allowing the judges to comply with the "compensation". SPEsis is a 79-items scale that analyses 5 areas and it permits to obtain a differentiated profile depending on the damaged area. The SPEsis has also two scales to detect attempts of fake or exaggeration of the damage. SPEsis was submitted to a wide sample (n=340) split into 3 groups (Damaged, Faked and Control); reliability and validity result to fit. KR20 index is more than .90 in each group. Item analysis confirms the internal consistency of the scales. A hierarchical confirmatory factor analysis verifies the construct validity. The statistical indexes confirm the goodness of the model (CFI and TLI>.90 and RMSEA<.05). Scoring and transformation of the raw scores into percentile ranks and T points are very easy. The SPEsis can be used in civil and penal trials, even with a biological damage in trial and non-trial stage. It gives an immediate and reliable image of the existential damage, pointing out fake or doubtful profiles. SPEsis advantages are the shortness and the accessibility for a wide population (for ages 16-78). The SPEsis is the only one tool created for the assessment and the evaluation of the existential damage component.

O285
ROLE OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS AND SELF-EFFICACY ON E-LEARNERS' COMMITMENT

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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In the last decade in France, e-learning has progressively spread through universities structures. In spite of this growth, high dropout and failure rates have been of concern to many higher education institutions (Park & Choi, 2009). According to Oncu and Cakir (2011), to improve online learning effectiveness, research must deepen the study of e-learners' engagement. Empirical studies have shown that relationships with others and self-efficacy are significant predictors of training commitment, in both face-to-face and online learning programs (e.g. Fredricks & al., 2004; Paechter, & al., 2010;...). Subsequently, the purpose of this study is to test a model of e-learners' commitment integrating social support (form teachers, peers and family members) and sense of community as direct and indirect factors; training self-efficacy playing a mediator role. Survey results based on a questionnaire administered to 255 students enrolled in an online French university course, confirm but only partially our hypothesized model. Path analysis revealed that teachers are the only source of social support that significantly promotes e-learners' commitment. Moreover, sense of community exerts a positive but indirect influence on students' commitment; self-efficacy functioning as a mediator. Finally, the study findings shed light on how we can foster students' commitment in online courses, which is a meaningful factor affecting e-learners' academic achievement and retention (Hu & Hui, 2012).

O290

COMPREHENSIVE AND BRIEF MEASURES OF HOPE FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

Anthony Scioli, Keene State College, Keene - United States

Background: Scioli and colleagues (Scioli, 2007; Scioli &Biller, 2009) have introduced an integrative theory of hope, focusing on mastery, attachment, survival, and spirituality. In conjunction with this work, Scioli et al. (2011) have derived comprehensive measures of state (40 items) and trait hope (56 items). In the present research3briefer measures of state hope were derivedto serve the diverse needs of researchers and practitioners (2 parallel 20-item forms, and a 10-item rapid screen). Methods and Results: To establish the reliability, and freedom from distortion (social desirability, age, gender, SES) of 3 brief hope measures, 525 internet participants were used (125 males; 403 females), 16 to 85 yrs. (M = 38.39; SD = 14.53). Alpha values ranged from .84 to .87. Freedom from distortion was evident for all 3 measures (all p and t values were > .05):(Eysenck Lie Scale correlations ranged from.05 to .06; for age, r values were between .04 and .06; there no gender differences; for SES, the r values fell between.01 and .02). For validation purposes, clinical and nonclinical samples were used. In young adults, all 3 measures demonstrated adequate validity, correlating positively with standard measures of meaning and spirituality as well as willingness to enter psychotherapy, and inversely with loneliness, anxiety, and depression. In a clinical sample, all 3 measures were inversely correlated with clinician ratings on the Hamilton Scale for Depression.

O292

HOPE AND HEALTH: THE IMPACT OF HOPE ON HEALTH HABITS, HEALTH-RELATED STAGES OF CHANGE, HIV, AND CANCER SURVIVORSHIP

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Anthony Scioli, Keene State College, Keene - United States

Background: A positive link between hope and physical health has long been suspected. However, there is scant empirical research to support this claim. Drawing on an integrative theory of hope (Scioli, 2007; Scioli & Biller, 2009), 4 studies were conducted to assess the impact of hope on physical health and healing. Methods and Results: In studies 1-3, an integrative trait hope scale was used (Scioli et al., 2011). In study 1, the integrative hope measure was linked to a broader array of health habits as compared to a standard goal-oriented measure of hope (Snyder et al., 1991). In a step-wise regression, the integrative approach to hope was retained and the goal-oriented measure was excluded as a predictor of a composite health habits index. In study 2, greater trait hope was associated with depth of commitment (more advanced stages of change) to a healthier diet and increased exercise. In study 3 higher scores on the integrative trait hope measure were predictive of non-progression of HIV (higher CD4 blood levels) over a 4 year period. In study 4, a content analysis of hope themes in public testimonies of long-term breast cancer survivors revealed a strong reliance on attachment and spirituality, dimensions typically ignored in psychological studies of hope. A fuller conception of hope provides a framework for further research on emotion and health as well as a foundation for developing positive interventions to foster greater health and healing.

O294

VIOLENT RESPONSE TO INSULT: EXPERIMENTAL EXAMINATION OF THE CULTURE OF HONOR IN TURKEY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Veysel Mehmet Elgin, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey

Honor is a central value in the honor cultures that are generally seen in the Mediterranean, Latin America, and the Southern United States. As a Mediterranean country, Turkey also possesses the culture of honor (COH). Although COH is a significant cultural syndrome for understanding the psychological processes of the members of the honor cultures, it is a relatively new area that has been studied by the social psychologists after the initial studies conducted by the anthropologists and sociologists. Generally speaking, honor refers the reputation of the person, which one does not hesitate to protect it all costs. In this regard, people are hypersensitive to insults in COH, and accordingly, violent response to insult is a general characteristic of COH. Current study is the first experimental study examining COH in Turkey. Eighty four (n = 84) male university students from the two regions of Turkey (i.e., Eastern Turkey and Western Turkey) participated in this study. While half of the participants were exposed to a subtle insult, the other half was not exposed to the insult. Then as the measure of violent response to insult, their responses on a word completion task were examined. The ANOVA results indicated that the endorsement of COH in Turkey is prevalent. It is believed that the findings will shed light on the COH literature in general. All the findings of the current study and the suggestions for the future studies will be discussed on the basis of the literature.

O296
COGNITIVE ERRORS AND SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN NEW ZEALAND YOUTH

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Tatiana Tairi, Massey University, Wellington - New Zealand

Cognitive models of psychopathology suggest that negatively biased thinking styles are involved in the development and maintenance of emotional disturbances. Even though there is evidence for the existence of cognitive errors in youth in the United States and Greece, this has not been examined to date in Aotearoa New Zealand. The present study investigated the extent to which cognitive errors were exhibited by New Zealand youth and the interrelationships between cognitive errors, anxiety and depression. A community sample of adolescents aged 16 to 18 years from secondary schools within the Wellington region completed an online survey, consisting of the Children's Negative Cognitive Error Questionnaire and self report measures of anxiety and depression. Initial results of the first 118 cases indicated that cognitive errors were significantly related to greater levels of symptoms of anxiety and depression. These findings suggest that cognitive errors are a common and pervasive attribute of adolescents who reported anxious and/or depressive symptoms and demonstrated the generalizability of the association between cognitive distortions and anxiety and depression in New Zealand. Final results of this investigation are expected to increase understanding and inform the design of treatment interventions, as well as, educational interventions for anxiety and depressive disorders in New Zealand youth.

O297

SUCCESSFUL AGING IN THE WORKPLACE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIORS AMONG OLDER WORKERS IN HONG KONG

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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Anise M. S. Wu, University of Macau, Macau - Macau

Global workforce is experiencing demographic aging. Thus, understanding factors that support successful aging and its impact on occupational well-being become an important research agenda. For instance, earlier studies suggest that older workers who experience successful aging in the workplace have lower intention to leave the organization. In this study, we aim to extend this line of research by exploring whether successful aging at the workplace is related to organizational citizenship behaviors, an important form of contextual performance in the workplace. This study is a self-administrated questionnaire survey. 350 currently employed Chinese workers in Hong Kong who aged 45 years or over were recruited. Among them, 129 were male and 220 were female (one participant did not declare the gender identity). The average age was 51.88 (SD = 5.15). Correlation showed that all successfully aging in workplace dimensions (i.e. adaptability and health, occupational growth, positive relationship with coworkers, sense of personal security and continued focus of work goal) were significantly related to the two dimensions of organizational citizenship behaviors, namely organizational citizenship behavior-individual (OCBI, r ranged from .28 to .42, app $p<.01$) and organizational citizenship behavior-organization (OCBO, r ranged from .26 to .39, all $p<.01$). Hierarchical regression showed that occupational growth was a significant predictor of both OCBI and OCBO. Strategies will be discussed to enhance successful aging in the workplace during the presentation.

O301

PROCESS EVALUATION OF ONLINE PESTKOPPENSTOPPEN, AN ONLINE TAILORED ADVICE FOR CYBERBULLYING VICTIMS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Niels Jacobs, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands

Online Pestkoppenstoppen is an online tailored advice for cyberbullying victims that are starting to attend secondary vocational education. The intervention is developed based on theory, scientific evidence, and recommendations of the target group. These recommendations, as well as process information (i.e. focus group interviews, questionnaires and website usage statistics) will be discussed in this presentation. More specifically, the following questions will be answered: How many/which adolescents participated? Why do participants or schools withdraw from participation? Which recommendations/experiences do participants have? How do they judge the intervention (quantitative/qualitative)? Almost 6000 adolescents (44 schools) were invited, 361 started with the research. The most important results were: (1) schools/participants see the intervention as really positive and useful; (2) participants judged the questionnaires attached to this study as too long and time consuming; (3) success of including schools and participants depends on the timing and process of recruiting (two methods); (4) success of the research depends on the instructions (at school/in information letters); (5) the online enrollment was perceived as being complex; and (6) a combination of questions and advices is preferred. The results of this study lead to several recommendations that need to be taken into account when conducting online research with this research population.

O303

EMOTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EARTHQUAKES TWO YEARS LATER: THE ROLE OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND AGE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

Daniela Raccanello, University of Verona, Verona - ItalyMaria Cappello, University of Verona, Verona – Italy
Diletta Caprara, University of Verona, Verona - ItalyPaola Cavazza, University of Verona, Verona – Italy
Fabiana Mazzola, University of Verona, Verona - ItalyLorenzo Facco, TERR.A.IN. snc, Vicenza – Italy

While long-term disadvantageous consequences of experiencing natural disasters for mental health are well documented, less is known on how emotional representations of such events are influenced, especially for children. We explored the role of personal experience and age for primary school children's emotions associated with earthquakes, after two years. We hypothesized that emotional richness was higher for children who experienced them and with age. We involved 127 second- and fifth-graders, who were living next to the epicentre of the 2012 Emilia Romagna earthquake (experimental group) or about 80 kilometres far (control group) when it happened. We proposed a semi-structured interview, focused on knowledge of earthquakes and associated emotions, and a task on the intensity of 4 negative emotions. We also measured emotional understanding and regulation abilities, not differing in the two groups. Analyses of variance revealed that the number of emotional terms and variety of their antecedents (natural, biological, human technological, human non-technological, affective, and cognitive) spontaneously reported was higher for the experimental group for older children. Intensity of fear, anxiety, sadness, and anger was higher for the experimental group at all ages. Notwithstanding limitations, we documented the role played by personal experience of natural disasters in shaping children's later emotional representations, with useful hints for prevention at an applied level.

O305

IMPACT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THEIR LEVEL OF LONELINESS AND ANXIETY

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Latife Utaş Akhan, Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak - Turkey

Along with the many conveniences introduced into our lives by use of the computer and internet, there are also many problems associated with the excessively frequent use of them. According to Rehm, the internet is a means for individuals to redefine themselves both individually and socially in several aspects including among others education, health, child development, dialogue, intercommunication, self-fulfillment, but can also be the cause of reduced social communication as well as social deviations. The longer time the internet is used, the less enter the users into relationship with people in social life; which may result in "social isolation". This research was carried out in the form of a descriptive study aimed to identify the impact of university students' use of social media on their level of loneliness and anxiety. The universe of research consisted of 754 students of a state university, willing to participate in research. In the personal data sheet developed for the purpose of data gathering, the researchers made use of the Beck Anxiety Inventory and UCLA Loneliness Scale. The researchers obtained written permits form the state university's ethics committee as well as written and verbal consent forms from participating students. The results revealed that 65.1% of the participants had an own personal computer, 60.7% had a Facebook account, 14.5% a Twitter account, 37.4% spent 1-2 hours on the computer, while 18.6% spent 3-4 hours; and that 31.6% used the internet to get information, 11% to get socialized/establish friendships, 27.6% to get rid of boredom, and 32.2% to engage in conversation. The loneliness level of students making use of social media 8 hours a day or more, the anxiety level of students making use of social media almost never/only once in a month or those staying with their relatives, and the anxiety and loneliness level of those at an age of 31 and more have been found to be high.

O309

DISTINCTIVE GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-EFFICACY OF HEADS OF UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Olena Bondarchuk, University of Educational Management, Kiev – Ukraine

Objectives. To find out distinctive gender characterisitcs of self-efficacy of heads of Ukrainian educational organizations. Theoretical bases. The theory of self-efficacy (A.Bandura, J.E.Maddux, M.Sherer etc); Career dynamics (E.Schein, D.E.Super, J.L.Holland etc); The social psychology of gender (S.Bem, S.M.Burn etc); Psychology of management in education (L.M.Karamushka, N.L.Kolominsky etc. Results. The following research instruments have been used: a) M.Sherer et J.E.Maddux's General Self-Efficacy Scale (modified by A.Boyarintseva); b) a projective instrument of a free description of a successful manager's life (O.Bondarchuk). The obtained data were analyzed using correlation analysis, ANOVA (SPSS-21.0). The sample included 482 heads of educational organizations (51.7% - females and 48.3% - males) from different regions of Ukraine. The highest self-efficacy was shown to be both in men- and women-heads of educational organizations who were oriented towards self-realization in all spheres of life. However, men, unlike women, were more oriented towards vertical careers thus having higher self-efficacy ($p < 0.05$). It should be noted that with age this trend became stronger. Conclusion. The investigation findings can be used in developing Ukrainian educational organization heads' self-efficacy by means of special training courses based on trainees' gender differences. This can be effectively done in the system of post-graduate pedagogical training, in particular in refresher training.

O312

RESEARCH OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DOMINANT TYPES OF UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AS PERCEIVED BY STUDENTS

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Olga Ishchuk, Zaporizhzhya National University, Zaporizhzhya – Ukraine

The effectiveness of university training depends on a number of factors among which universities' organizational culture sometimes plays a leading role. Objective: to analyze the characteristics of students' perceptions of the dominant types of organizational culture of their universities. Methods. The investigation was done on a sample of 619 students of universities of different ownership forms in different regions of Ukraine using the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) by K.Cameron and R.Quinn. Results. The study found that 38.3% and 32.2% of the students from state-owned universities viewed the clan and market types of organizational culture respectively to be dominant in their universities. However the clan type of organizational culture was shown to be dominant in 70.3% of private universities. The students from the state-owned universities in contrast to those from the private ones had inconsistent ideas about the key elements of organizational culture that included management type, HR management, strategic objectives, efficiency criteria, and key ties. Conclusion. The inconsistency of students' ideas about the key elements of organizational culture has negative effects on students' understanding of their role in the development of universities and on students' organizational behaviors in general. The investigation findings can be helpful in counseling university heads and students as well as in training courses on matters of organizational culture.

O313

A COUNTERBALANCED COMPARISON STUDY OF A TIME-CONTINGENT SMARTPHONE APPLICATION AND AN EVENT-CONTINGENT ESTIMATED SNACK DIARY

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Saskia Wouters, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands
Viviane Thewissen, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands
Mira Duif, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands
Lilian Lechner, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands

Between-meal snacking is a key risk factor for overweight. The aim of this study is to validate momentary energy intake as measured by the Snackimpuls app, a smartphone application based on the Experience Sampling Method. In a counterbalanced design participants (n=46; age 20-50) reported snack intake during four days with Snackimpuls and during four days with an estimated snack diary. To investigate whether Snackimpuls and the snack diary were comparable on momentary energy intake (Kcal) a multilevel regression analysis was conducted.A mixed Anova Latin square analysis was used to assess differential transfer. Results showed no significant differences between the app and the snack diary(β = 11.84, SE = 8.03, p > 0.05). A mixed design Anova Latin square analysisshowed no differential transfer ($F(1,44)$ = 3.29, p =.077). This study demonstrates satisfactory validity of the Snackimpuls app to assess momentary energy intake. The Snackimpuls app is a suitable instrument to assess dynamic psychological processes related to between-meal snacking behavior.

O314
FACTORS OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANY PERSONNEL'S ENGAGEMENT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Iuliia Paskevska, Zaporizhzhya National University, Zaporizhzhya – Ukraine

An important area of organizational development especially during organizational change is formation of personnel's engagement (L.Joell, G.S.Nikiforov, L.G.Pochebut, A.L.Sventsitsky, V.O.Chiker, E.Schein and others). Objective: to analyze factors of industrial company personnel's engagement. Methods. The investigation was conducted on a sample of 850 managers and management employees of different structural units of industrial companies using Satisfaction with Contents and Fulfillment of Collective Contract questionnaire (Yu.Paskevska) and Personnel's Work Satisfaction questionnaire (Yu.Paskevska). Analysis of the results was carried out using the factors matrix for satisfaction, loyalty, and engagement. Results. There were identified the following groups of factors that affected personnel's engagement ($\rho<0.05$): a) satisfaction, positive factors: inter-personal relationships, professional growth, information and communications, social policy; negative factors: working conditions, career development, incentive system; b) loyalty, positive factors: willingness to put in extra effort to carry out tasks, willingness to spread positive information about the company; negative factors not identified, etc. Conclusions. The investigation found the main factors of industrial company personnel's engagement which can be taken into account when promoting organizational development.

O316
CORRELATIONS BETWEEN STAFF'S TOLERANCE AND COMPONENTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Liudmyla Karamushka, Institute of Psychology, Kiev - Ukraine
Kira Tereshchenko, Institute of Psychology, Kiev – Ukraine
Vladimir Ivkin, Institute of Psychology, Kiev – Ukraine

The nature of organizational culture and its components have been studied by western (K.Cameron, I.Ladanov, Ch. Handy etc.) and Ukrainian (O.Ishchuk, A.Shevchenko, I.Snyadanko etc.) researchers. However, some psychological factors that influence organizational culture, in particular educational organization staff's tolerance, lack adequate research. Objective: to analyze the relationship between staff's tolerance and organizational culture in educational organizations. Method. The instruments used included G.Soldatova Tolerance Index and I.Ladanov Evaluation of Organizational Culture. The sample was made up of 306 heads and staff of secondary schools of traditional (42.5%) and innovative (57.5%) types from Ukraine. Results. The investigatin found only 30.4% of the respondents to have high level of overall tolerance index. Staff's tolerance index positively correlated with the following components of organizational culture: work ($rs=0.139$, $\rho<0.05$), communication ($rs=0.144$, $\rho<0.05$), management ($rs=0.133$, $\rho<0.05$), motivation and morality ($rs=0.157$, $\rho<0.05$). We also analyzed the associations between different types of staff's tolerance (ethnic, social and personal tolerances) and components of organizational culture in educational organizations. Conclusion. The study found positive correlations between staff's tolerance and components of organizational culture in educational organizations. The obtained findings can be helpful for more effective work of educational organizations.

O323

PREDICTIVE POWER OF DRIVER'S TIME PERSPECTIVE AND DRIVING SKILLS ON ACTIVE-YOUNG DRIVER BEHAVIORS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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The purpose of the study was to predict active-young driver behaviors (including driving errors and violations) with driver's time perspective as past negative, past positive, present fatalistic, present hedonistic and future time perspectives, and driving skills which include perceptual-motor driving abilities, knowledge and safety skills. Also, the effect of sex, age, education, driving experience, number of accident, average speed, and overtaking ratio of driver on driving behaviors were tested. 203 active-young vehicle drivers (= 107; = 96) who use their vehicle least 1000 km at year, participated in this study (= 25.36; SD = 3.09), and completed Driver Behavior Questionnaire (Reason et al., 1990), Driver Skill Inventory (Lajunen & Summala, 1995) and Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999). Canonical correlation analysis indicated a systematic association between driver's time perspective and driving skills-behaviors. Also, the relationship between time perspective and driving behaviors was significantly mediated by driving skills. Present hedonistic time perspective leads to stronger driving skills which in turn increases violation; past positive and future time perspectives support safety skills which in turn decreases violation; both past negative and present fatalistic time perspectives lead to weaker safety skills which in turn increases violation, and past negative time perspective also raises error in traffic.

O324

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF NEGATIVE MOOD REGULATION

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Meltem Narter, Üüsküdar University, Istanbul – Turkey
Hamit Coşkun, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey

INTRODUCTION:Attachment which is necessary for a person to meet the physical,emotional and social needs, provides the strong relationship with at least one person. When the literature is examined, attachment is form the perspective of negative mood regulation theory. From this standpoint, attachment is considered to have a correlation with social intelligence due to the effect on interpersonal relationships. AIM: The aim of the present study will investigate correlation between attachment,negative mood regulation and social intelligence. Attachment will examined by both categorical and anxiety with avoidance dimensions. The role of negative mood regulation expectancies between attachment and social intelligence will also be examined. METHOD: A sample of 200 university students will complete the questionnaires including the Experiences in Close Relationships–Revised (ECR-R), Negative Mood Regulation Scale-NMR, The Tromso Social Intelligence Scale-TSIS. EXPECTED RESULTS: We expect that there will be significant correlations between attachment,negative mood regulation expectancies and social intelligence. Direct and indirect effects by negative mood regulation of attachment on social intelligence will be expected. CONCLUSION: In present study,we expect that the person who has a secure attachment will have higher mood regulation and social intelligence than those who have insecure attachment. Negative mood regulation will be mediator between attachment and social intelligence.

O326

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF MENOPAUSE ON FEMALE MENTAL HEALTH AND ITS CORRELATES

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Elvan Kiremitci, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
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INTRODUCTION: Increasing lifespan and availability of health-care led to women living approximately 1/3 of their lifespan after the onset of climacterium. Menopause causes wide ranging changes in biological,endocrinological and psychological makeup of women. AIMS: This study aimed to evaluate the effects of menopause on mental health of Turkish women and its correlates. METHODS: The sample consisted of 190 women, 59.5 % of which were not in menopause. The subjects were evaluated with a Socio-demographic form developed by the investigators and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI).Student's t test for independent groups and Pearson correlation were used in analyses. RESULTS: Premenopausal and postmenopausal Turkish women in our sample differed only in their scores for the Somatization subscale. When bivariate correlation analyses were undertaken for age and subscale scores for the menopause group, it was observed that age had a significant correlation with Somatization scores. DISCUSSION: According to our results premenopausal and postmenopausal Turkish women differed significantly only in their somatization scores and those scores showed a significant positive correlation with age in the postmenopause sample.It may be argued that rather than the stage of menopause,age and socio-cultural variables affect the psychological health of Turkish women after menopause. CONCLUSION:Our results should be replicated with further studies on larger and more hetero-genous samples.

O330

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A PAPER-AND-PENCIL VERSION OF THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST TO MEASURE ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Ryuichi Tamai, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

The present study developed a paper-and-pencil version of the Implicit Association Test (PP-IAT) to measure antisocial attitudes based on the Single Category IAT (SC-IAT; Karpinski & Steinman, 2006) as a convenient assessment tool for use in detention and correctional facilities. Concurrent and predictive validity were evaluated by correlations with the computer-based version SC-IAT and explicit measures of antisocial cognitive biases. The participants were 108 undergraduates (Mage = 19.36, SD = 0.64; 43 males and 65 females). After completing the SC-IAT, participants completed questionnaires, including the PP-IAT, according to taped instructions controlling the response time. Antisocial cognitive biases were measured by normative beliefs about aggression and cognitive distortion scales, including respondents' past experiences of delinquent behaviors. Correlation analyses revealed that concurrent validity with the SC-IAT was not confirmed for the SC-IAT score, but correlations with positive-antisocial and negative-antisocial associations were significant. As for predictive validity, positive-antisocial associations predicted cognitive distortion and delinquent behaviors for males. These findings provided evidence that the PP-IAT had moderate criterion-related validity. These results may have been affected by the low level of antisocial behaviors in this sample; future research should target junior high school and delinquent populations.

O332

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIND WANDERING AND DANGEROUS DRIVING BEHAVIOR AMONG CHINESE DRIVERS AMONG CHINESE DRIVERS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Wenguo Zhao, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Kan Zhang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China

Although mind wandering as a cognitive distraction is universal in our daily driving, very few studies have focused on the impact of mind wandering on driving behavior. In this study, the relationship between mind wandering during everyday life and dangerous driving behavior was investigated. 295 drivers completed the Mind Wandering scale (MW), the Dula Dangerous Driving Index (DDDI), and Demographic questionnaire. The results showed that the frequency of mind wandering was positively correlated with risky driving, aggressive driving, negative cognitive/emotional driving and drunk driving as measured by the DDDI. In addition, drivers' mind wandering was also positively correlated with self-reported traffic accidents, penalty points and fines. Moreover, the interaction effects of mind wandering and gender on dangerous driving behavior were also explored. In the high mind wandering group, male drivers reported more risky and negative emotional driving behaviors than did female drivers, but there were no significant differences in the middle and low mind wandering groups. Also, male drivers reported more penalty points and fines, but were involved in fewer accidents than were female drivers. These results present considerable implications for road safety and strategies for self-regulation of mind wandering.

O333

MONITORING AND REGULATION OF EMOTION MODULATES AFFECTIVE INFLUENCE ON INTERFERENCE RESOLUTION IN WORKING MEMORY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Pierre Sachse, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Marco Furtner, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

The „dual competition" framework (Pessoa, 2009) proposes that motivation impacts both perceptual competition and executive control. Sensory enhancement leads to an increased perceptual and memory vividness of pleasant and unpleasant, high arousing stimuli. Through this prioritization of biological relevant information such stimuli get enhanced access to executive functions in working memory. Although several studies focused on the influence of threat on working memory processes, there is little evidence on the effect of motivational states as hunger and sexual drive. The current study aimed to understand the impact of motivational significance on executive functioning using a modified recency-probes paradigm including IAPS-pictures of humans in neutral scenes and erotic couples. Our results showed that rewarding stimuli as erotic pictures improve reaction times compared with neutral scenes when participants had to respond on recency probes that caused interference in visual working memory. This facilitation effect covaried with scores on the Trait Meta-Mood Scale. Overall our findings suggest that motivational significance facilitates interference resolution in visual working memory. Furthermore this effect is strongly related on the ability to monitor and regulate one's own emotion. Individuals who seem to be good at repairing negative moods show reduced interference for high arousing stimuli in working memory.

O334
PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF ERECTILE DISORDER IN PAKISTAN

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Hidna Iqbal, University of the Punjab, Lahore - Pakistan
Nashi Khan, University of the Punjab, Lahore – Pakistan

The present study aimed to explore the demographic, social and psychological factors of men with Erectile Disorder who were seeking treatment for this disorder from different health professionals in Pakistan. A Structured Interview was used to probe demographic, interpersonal, marital/sexual, health and treatment related areas of the participants. International Index of Erectile Function was used to assess erectile functioning in the sample. A total of 109 men from outpatient clinics of different health professionals were recruited who fulfilled the ICD 10 and DSM V criteria of Erectile Disorder. The results revealed that most of the men were seeking herbal treatment, had a mean age of 33 years, educated up to matriculation, were married, living in joint family system and had a sedentary lifestyle. Most of them reported to have moderately to highly conservative home atmosphere and strict parenting in childhood. The strongest predictors of Erectile Disorder were strained relationship with wife/partner and father, less interest in sex, drug abuse before Erectile Disorder and dissatisfaction with sexual life. The men reported substantial implications of this disorder on their psychological wellbeing so there is a need to cater the psychosocial factors in devising treatment plan for men having this problem.

O343

FAMILY CAREER COMPASS – EFFICIENT CAREER GUIDANCE APPROACHES SUPPORTING PARENTS IN GUIDING THEIR CHILDREN'S VOCATIONAL CAREER

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Anna Paszkowska-Rogacz, Academy of Social Sciences, Lodz - Poland

It is an undeniable fact that parents play a crucial role in planning their children's future professional career, with that influence either being positive or negative. Furthermore, according to Paszkowska-Rogacz (2011) 98% of parents consider the choice of their children's profession a very important issue, while pupils refer to their parents as to personal counselors. At the same time, parents consider themselves being excluded from the process of personal counseling to their children. Finally, the Copenhagen Declaration on enhanced European cooperation in VET also refers to the importance of guidance and counseling in EU Member States at all levels of education, while there are no training courses for counselors available in the market that would support career orientation for parents. The presentation will show results of the project FAMICO (Family Career Compass) which is addressed for career counselors broadening their competences, in guiding parents to support children's career decision making process. Main products of the project are: a handbook for counsellors, a guidebook for parents, thematic communicational platform addressed to counsellors as a tool for non-formal education. The content of 16-hour-long training for career counselors cooperating with parents will also be presented.

O348

CONSTRUCTION OF TOURIST DESTINATION IMAGE BY YOUNG ISRAELI AND POLISH TOURISTS: THE ROLE OF EVIDENCE VERSUS SOCIAL BIASES

D11. Work and organization – Tourism

Helena Desivilya Syna, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yezreel – Israel
Sharon Teitler-Regev, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yezreel - Israel
Shosh Shahrabani, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yezreel - Israel

The study aimed to unravelthe role of evidence-based information versus preconceived notion of Poland and Israel in selection of these 2 tourist destinations by Israeli and Polish students, respectively.Global economic crisis compels nations to promote incoming tourism as an important branch of economy, producing fierce competition among destinations. Effective coping with this challenge requires understanding destination selection process. Prior research shows that potential destinations compete primarily on the basis of tourists' images. Thus, it isessential to explicate how potential tourists form theirviews of traveling targets. What kind of data figures prominently while forming destination image: evidence-based information or preconceived notions based on stereotypes, prejudice and legacies of historical events? To examine the research question, the study focused on young tourists, ardent users of digital media, in Israel and Poland, linked by a traumatic history. A structured questionnaire was administered to 400 Israeli and Polish students.Initial findings on Israelisshow that despite frequent use of digital media,their destinations imagesare biased, tilting towards preconceived notions of Poland as merely a historic site (previously visited on a Holocaust educational tour) and hence unattractive target for traveling. Hence, significant and adverse past legacies seem to take precedence over evidence-based information in construction of destination image.

O354

GROUP IDENTIFICATIONS, CULTURAL PRACTICES, AND PERSONAL VALUE PREFERENCES OF PALESTINIAN-ISRAELIS WORKING IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE JEWISH POPULATION IN ISRAEL

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Eugene Tartakovsky, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv - Israel
Ayat Abu Kheit, Mental Health Clinic, Tira - Israel

The present study investigates the connections between personal value preferences, group identifications, and cultural practices among Palestinian-Israelis working in close contact with the Jewish population in Israel. One hundred twenty two Palestinian-Israelis participated in the study. The participants were employed in different professional positions in the general health system in the Tel Aviv Metropolitan area, and were recruited to the study using the snowball technique. A stronger national identification was associated with a higher preference for the security and conformity values, and with a lower preference for the benevolence, humility, and universalism values. A stronger ethnic identification was associated with a higher preference for the tradition and humility values, and a lower preference for the power, stimulation, and security values. Greater engagement in Israeli cultural practices was associated with a higher preference for the values of achievement, hedonism, stimulation, and self-direction and with a lower preference for the values of humility, power, and tradition. Finally, greater engagement in Palestinian cultural practices was associated with a higher preference for the face and a lower preference for the power values. The results obtained contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of group identifications and cultural practices in promoting the attainment of personal motivational goals among members of an ethnic minority group.

O356

PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, MOTIVATION TO SERVE IN THE ARMY, AND PERSONAL VALUE PREFERENCES OF SOLDIERS IN THE ISRAELI DEFENSE FORCES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Eugene Tartakovsky, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv - Israel
Noa Rofe, The Israel Defense Forces, Tel Aviv - Israel

The present study examined the connections between personal value preferences, motivation to serve in the army, and the psychological adjustment of soldiers in the Israeli Defense Forces. Male soldiers serving in three combat units participated in the study (n = 257). The results obtained confirmed that values are an important factor explaining soldiers' motivation to serve in the army and their psychological adjustment. A higher preference for the power values and a lower preference for the face values were associated with a higher motivation to serve in the army. A higher preference for the face and personal security values was associated with a higher level of perceived hardships. At the same time, a higher preference for the values of universalism, conformity, achievement, and social security was associated with a lower level of perceived hardships. Finally, a higher preference for the achievement and social security values and a lower preference for the face and hedonism values were associated with a higher level of self-efficacy. The results are discussed in light of the value congruency paradigm and Schwartz's theory of values.

O357

PROMOTING ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN DIFFICULT CONTEXTS. AN EFFECTIVE MODEL IN ITALIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Giovanna Malusà, University of Trento, Trento - Italy

The present study explores which process can provide a quality learning for all pupils living in difficult contexts, ambitiously aiming at constructing a social justice education model, particularly addressed to migrant students' inclusion. A critical Grounded Theory method in its constructivist approach (Charmaz, 2014) was used to guide this inquiry that involved 26 teachers, 36 parents and 19 students of a primary school in Trentino. The progressive data collection from 2005 to 2011 included 62 focused interviews to key informants, observations and questionnaires. The data analysis was carried out according to the Grounded Theory procedures (Tarozzi, 2008) with a transformation into text and a verbatim transcription of all the material, encoded with the support of NVivo9. The author developed from a systemic perspective the conceptual relations between the seven built categories and identified four stages of the process that, in a progressive temporal circularity, enhance the system in itself in the construction of effective paths to promote quality education for all in complex contexts: (1) choosing ethically, (2) facilitating the experience with effective strategies, (3) constructing social skills, (4) quality of learning for all. In particular, the conditions of transferability that emerge from data - social equity as ethical choice, congruent political contexts, teachers' competences - could be relevant for designing inclusive scenarios in the Italian primary school.

O361

RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS IN WORKERS WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES IN COLOMBIA

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

Ana Fernanda Uribe Rodriguez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga - Colombia
Ana Milena Martinez Rozo, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga – Colombia

Resilience and labor links play an important role in building self-esteem personal, professional and social development of people with disabilities. The aim is to establish the relationship between psychosocial risks and resilience in work place in people with physical disabilities that have a job in Colombia.The quantitative research is correlational.The sample was collected by convenience; the sample consisted of 82 people, with an average of 40.8 years, and D.T. 9.8. The 81.70% men and 18.30% women. The 88.6% have limitations in lower extremities;this disability is caused by general disease (20%) and / or traffic accident (20%). The main barriers to access work places are in the bathrooms (40%) and stairs (9.8%). The results indicate that 62.2% of workers have resilient characteristics, components of acceptance and competence. Scores on the psychosocial risks in work place indicate that people with physical disabilities that are in management positions are at a high risk level and who work in positions such as assistants or operators rated at a medium level of risk. There is an inverse correlation between psychosocial factors and resilience as part of the adaptation process. Resilience is a protective factor for individuals with physical disabilities in organizations; therefore, preventive intervention, control of architectural and social barriers are organizational strategies for the reduction of occupational diseases and accidents.

O364
IS MONEY PERCEPTION INFLUENCED BY THE AWARENESS OF THREAT ABOUT THE CRISIS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS? THE ITALIAN CASE

C16. Culture and society – Other

Stefano Ferrinda, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Massimo Bustreo, IULM University, Milan - Italy
Davide Moro, IULM University, Milan - Italy

Starting from the results of the studies of Snelders, Hussein, Lea, & Webley (1992) and Rumiati & Lotto (1996 and 2006) the previous research (Bustreo, Ferrinda, & Moro, 2014) has shown how the mental representation of the "money" category should be different among people as they have different ways of handling money depending on their specific activities and on the different levels of expertise. The aim of this research was to investigate the differences in the perception of money by students, retailers and bank clerks, and how these differences depend not only from the expertise in handling money but also from traits of personality and awareness of threat about the actual economic crisis. To reach this goal the study used the new Financial Threat Scale (Marjanovic, Greenglass, Fiksenbaum, & Bell, 2013), a 5-item scale which was designed to measure the awareness of the economic crisis. A variant of Myer-Briggs Test Indicator (Antoni & Giaconi, 2012) was used to analyze the personality traits. A replication study of the questionnaire of Rumiati & Lotto (2006) was done to confirm the evidence that showed that different exemplars of money are actually perceived as differently representative of the concept of "money". 210 participants (students, retailers and bank clerks) filled out the tri-partited on-line questionnaire. Through a Factorial Analysis of Variance and Covariance results show that there are some significant correlations between personality traits and perception of economical crisis, as well as between the perception of money and the crisis awareness. Some results are discussed about the differences perceived by the subjects of a specific category (but lower than those generated by the personality traits) and crisis. Finally, referring to the previous studies of Rumiati & Lotto (1996 and 2006), the perception of money changed in the Italian context in the last few seven years and the economical crisis could be one of the main causes. For that reason this second research wants to extend those results in a Italian sample (the same category of the previous study, for a total of 900 partecipants: 300 students, 300 retailers and 300 bank clerks.). For reach our goal we used an evolution of the questionnaire of 2014 (we improve the Rumiati & Lotto Questionnaire with newest methods of payment) and in addition we introduce the variable "annual income" to try to observe correlation with this new variable with the perception of crisis.

O377

WOMEN AND MEN OPPOSE WOMEN QUOTAS MORE THAN MEN QUOTAS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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In this study perception of women quotas (WQs) in academics is investigated from the perspective of Social Representation Theory. Social representations (SRs) are common-sense knowledge about socially significant phenomenon. SR Theory is ideal to study socio-political change and related opposition. WQs are juxtaposed with men quotas (MQs) in academics. This helps to detangle gender-based reactions from those based on beneficiary-status. As method the associative-network-technique was applied. Participants freely associated with WQs or MQs. For each association, participants indicated its value (positive, neutral, negative) and its emotional content. Indices of polarity, neutrality and emotionality were calculated. Analyses of variance and t-tests were conducted. A nucleus-analysis was performed on the word associations to outline central ideas. 340 undergraduate medicine students participated. Overall, associations with WQs and MQs were negative. Women perceived WQs more negative than MQs. Men perceived WQs less neutral and more emotional than MQs. The associations' content was polarized. Contradictory associations (fair vs. unfair, discrimination vs. equality, necessary vs. unnecessary) were central. Words related to beneficiary-stigmatization were solely associated with WQs. In sum, women dislike quotas they benefit from; men dislike quotas they don't benefit from. This has implications for theory and praxis of gender equality that will be discussed in this contribution.

O378

A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF CANCER BEHAVIOR INVENTORY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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In the literature, studies showed that the self-efficacy of cancer patients is related to their quality of life in different domains. Considering the need of a scale measuring the cancer related self-efficacy in Turkish culture, the Cancer Behavior Inventory (CBI) developed by Merluzzi et al. (2001) was adapted to Turkish in the current study. The participants of the study were 120 cancer patients. In addition to Turkish version of CBI, participants were administered the Beck Depression Inventory, the Multidimensional Quality of Life Scale – Cancer, the Coping Strategies Scale, the Life Orientation Test-Revised, and the General Self-efficacy Scale to test the validity of the adapted scale. The results showed that the CBI has a four-factor model in Turkish culture. The internal consistency of the scale was found .91 and the internal consistencies of the subscales ranged between .70 and .90. The validity scores of the scale were also found satisfactory. The regression analysis revealed that the CBI predicts the patients' quality of life better than the General Self-efficacy Scale. The results, limitations and directions for future studies were discussed.

O380

MEDIATING EFFECTS OF COMMUNICATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRINCIPAL LEADERSHIP AND TEACHER PROFESSIONAL LEARNING IN HONG KONG PRIMARY SCHOOLS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Research have repeatedly reported that principals influenced student achievement through leadership on building school capacity for improving teacher professionalism. For principals, enabling effective communication is one approach to build up school capacity and one basic competence to lead effectively. This study aimed to identify and assess effects of communication in the relationship between principal leadership and teacher professional learning in Hong Kong primary schools. Two questionnaires were combined to survey teacher perceptions of principal leadership and school capacity from a sample of 970 teachers from 32 local primary schools. Baron and Kenny's (1986) four-step causal process for mediation analysis was employed, integrated with bootstrapping method. Significance and size of the mediating effect of communication were further tested. Next, mediating effects of communication between the seven core areas of principal leadership practices and teacher professional learning were examined and compared. The findings affirmed the mediated leadership structure. The implications are that, effective communication helps teachers come to understandings across differences and work together to shape the working environment and meet the targets of their professional learning. As resources providers and communicators, principals should lead adequately to ensure the key precondition of successful teacher professional learning – effective communication.

O382

TEMPORAL ORIENTATION AND COPING WITH POSTOPERATIVE PAIN

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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The purpose of the studies was to determine the relationships between temporal orientation of the patient, post-operative pain that such patient endures and strategies for coping with it. According to the concept of Zimbardo and Boyd (1999, 2011), temporal orientation was defined as a fixed cognitive style resulting from preferences for using individual mental and temporal representations. Coping with pain was presented in line with cognitive-behavioural model of Rosenstiel and Keefe (1983). The following main research hypothesis was suggested: temporal orientation of the patient is significantly combined with post-operative pain the patient suffers from and strategies for coping with such pain. The studies were carried out among patients (75 people) undergoing surgeries with general anaesthesia. The following methods were used: the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory, the Carpe Diem Scale, the Numeric Rating Scale, and the Coping Strategy Questionnaire. Patients with strong active present time orientation were able to cope with pain much better compared to patients with future and past time orientation. Focusing on the present allows the reduction of negative emotions associated with the past (sorrow, sadness, pain memory) and the future (fear), which reduces the tension and makes patients better handle postoperative pain. The results can be used in therapy with patients to develop techniques for coping with pain based on active focus on the present.

O386

COPING WITH THE DEATH ANXIETY BEHIND THE WHEELS: DESIRABILITY OF CONTROL MODERATES THE EFFECT OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON SPEEDING

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Past research has showed that mortality salience (MS), contrary to the common sense, increases reckless driving and speeding when the individual perceives driving to be relevant to his or her self-esteem. We expected that a more fundamental individual characteristic, namely the desirability of control (DC), would modify the effect of MS on speeding. We tested our hypothesis using an online experiment on a sample consisting of young men who are active drivers (N = 208). The results showed that, for individuals with low DC, MS increased preferred speed and decreased intention to comply with speed limit and the percentage of time complying with the speed limit on urban roads with 50 km/h speed limit, but not on rural roads with 90 km/h speed limit. For individuals with high DC, on the other hand, MS increased intention to comply with the speed limit on rural roads and percentage of the time complying with the speed limit on both urban and rural roads. It is argued that, when exposed to MS, drivers with high DC become more careful drivers as they become more protective over their personal influence over the course of events; on the other hand, drivers with low DC become more reckless because they want to see themselves survive the threat of death by the help of chance and fate. The findings suggest that future anti-speeding campaigns must be tailored in accordance with the level of DC of the target population.

O388

THE EFFECTS OF LYING AND IMAGINING ON AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Lying about presence/absence of a picture on a list often leads to memory errors (Vieira & Lane, 2013). The present study investigates the possibility that the same happens when people make false claims about real-life events. Fifty young adults who spent two consecutive summers at a particular summer camp served as participants. Each was presented with a list of events and asked to choose two events that s/he believed had happened the previous summer and two events s/he believed did not happen. Participants then attempted to describe the 4 chosen events in a way that would convince another person that the event happened or that it did not happen. As a control, participants described a false, but plausible event, from the same period. A week later, participants rated how confident they were that each Session-1 event actually occurred. Surprisingly, 42% of the participants indicated that the control event had occurred. In addition, 32% of the retold-as-if-true false events were incorrectly recognized and 34% of retold-as-if-false true events were incorrectly rejected. Performance was at ceiling otherwise. These finding indicate that memory for autobiographical events is generally more accurate than memory for lab events. However, the act of lying appeared to have converted implausible memories into plausible ones and vice versa in more than a one third of the time, and the mere act of imagining a plausible false event also had a powerful negative effect on memory performance.

O390

EMPATHY, IMMEDIACY, AFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR, CLOSENESS AND SELF-DISCLOSURE AS PREDICTORS EMOTIONAL CO-REGULATION STRATEGIES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Emotional regulation and it's role in the context of personal relationships, has become a inspiring topic to be studied for social psychologists. Particularly Gross, Richards, & John (2006) and Butler & Randall (2012) point out that couple relationship is the main context in which persons make more effort to regulate their emotional experiences, mainly those classified as negative (Vázquez & Ring, 1996). The consequences of these emotions make difficult the interaction between the members of relationship demanding physical and mental resources (Koole, 2009), which allow them or not, to manage properly their negative emotions outlining the relationship success or failure (Perlman, 2000). In Mexico, Sanchez-Aragon (2014) identified four main co-regulation strategies: Constructive communication & intimacy, Supression-Agression, Re-appreciation, solution & affect and, Pshysical contact & fun. Based on this, the aim of this study was to explore the role of empathy, immediacy, affective behavior, closeness and self-disclosure on the co-regulation strategies displayed in response to negative emotions. To do so, we studied a nonprobabilistic sample of 389couples from Mexico City. Findings show: 1) differential effects by gender, 2) the importance of self-disclosure (regarding achievements, relationship, freedom, plans and likings), empathy (perspective taking and about emotions), affective behavior and immediacy (high) as triggers for both positive and negative strategies.

O391

EMOTIONAL REGULATION STRATEGIES IN WOMEN AND MEN FROM MEXICO AND BRASIL

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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During the last decade the research emotional regulation (ER) has been recognized as fundamental matter to study due to its importance in the understanding of human being emotional and social life. Especially in romantic relationships the ER strategies (ERE) from two parties constantly are displayed and make the interaction constructive or destructive having vital effects in the relationship quality and satisfaction –among other consequences- (Perlman, 2000; Horn et al., 2009; Sánchez Aragón, 2014). Based on this, the study of their dynamic and manifestations become necessary including gender and the socio-cultural context. Due to a lack of research in this topic in Latinoamerica, the aim of this study was to explore the differences and similarities between men and women from Mexico and Brasil respecting the ERE used in the romantic relationship. To do so, we studied two equivalent nonprobabilistic samples of 108 couples each one.Results show: 1) differential effects by gender showing that men used to perform more expresive suppresion and cognitive reapreciation than women either in positive and negative emotions,2)Cross-cultural data indicates that participants from Mexico deploy those strategies in greater extent than their Brazilian counterparts. This research is the first part that will be continued thru the study of ERE correlates (empathy, relationship quality) as well as the dyadic effects of those variables.

O398

EXPLORING NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIMENSIONS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The aim of the current study is to explore whether there are cultural differences in countries' level of civic engagement. Introduced by Hofstede (2001), dimensions of national culture (power distance [PDI], uncertainty avoidance [UAI], individualism vs. collectivism [IDV], masculinity vs. femininity [MAS], and long- vs. short-term orientation [LTO]) have been studied in relation to various country-level data. In an effort to contribute to this line of research, this study focuses on civic engagement, which is considered a form of civil participation including volunteering in community organizations (Ekman & Anna, 2012). A correlational (ecological) design with 40 countries (i.e., participants) was employed. Data from the 5th wave of World Values Survey was used to obtain a measure of civic engagement (country percentages for active membership of voluntary organizations). Country scores on cultural dimensions were obtained online. The findings showed that as countries' levels of PDI, UAI, and LTO decreased, people more actively participated in social, political, and religious organizations. The present study highlights the importance of international surveys for social researchers as they provide open source data to conduct nation-level analyses. Further, our findings provide insight into cultural processes involved in civic engagement at the country level with implications for community well-being and social protests.

O404

THE EFFECT OF MULTIPLE CHILD ABUSE AND WITNESSING FAMILY VIOLENCE ON THE RISK OF EXPERIENCING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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This study examines the roles of histories of child abuse and neglect (CAN) and witnessing family violence (WFV) on intimate partner violence (IPV). The research emphasize the increasing effect of child abuse on the experiencing later (re)victimization. Of the 263 women, 189 20-63 years old women who married at least once accepted to participate. 70.4% of women reported a multiple child abuse history. 69.3% of women reported psychological, 34.4% of women reported physical, 27.5% of women reported sexual; and 15% of women reported injury violence in subsequent relation. The survivors of CAN have experienced higher IPV than control participants. Logistic regression analysis showed generally that sexual, psychological, physiological, and injured victims by partner violence reported more experiences of witnessing family violence as a child compared to controls. To conclude, childhood physical abuse, multiple types of experiences, and witnessing family violence were found strongly associated with recent IPV. This study highlights the importance of child maltreatment effects on later partner violence. Practitioners and clinicians may take a consideration of the importance of child maltreatment prevention as a way to reduce risk of later violence.

O408

RESILIENCE AND VULNERABILITY: COMPLICATED GRIEF IN THE BEREAVED SPOUSES OF MARITAL PARTNERS WHO DIED OF AIDS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Spousal bereavement is closely linked to complicated grief, i.e. significant adjustment symptoms that last for more than six months after the loss. This article focused on potential risk and protective factors that may influence bereavement outcomes. Participants in this study were surviving spouses of individuals who died of AIDS. These participants were themselves living with HIV. In this cross-sectional study, 120 bereaved participants completed measures of grief, quality of dying and death of the deceased, negative conceptions of death resulting from AIDS, death attitudes, and personal resilience. The results showed that about half (45.8%) of the bereaved participants reported grief levels above the complicated grief cut off scores, and can be categorized as the "complicated grief" group. Although quality of dying and death was not associated with the intensity of grief, negative conceptions of death from AIDS, fear of death and resilience independently predicted grief symptoms in the regression models. Our findings provide insight into the grief process for the surviving spouse of AIDS victims in rural China. Since resilience is malleable, developing resilience interventions to enhance adjustment to bereavement may be a promising direction in grief counselling and therapies.

O412

VALIDATION OF ITALIAN VERSION OF GIFTED RATING SCALES - SCHOOL FORM. PRELIMINARY DATA

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The challenge of correctly identifying gifted students is one of the most critical issues to be resolved (Pfeiffer, 2003; Cramer 1991). This is particularly true in Italy where gifted education has experienced insufficient support (Zanetti, Renati, Beretta, 2013). This study tested the reliability and validity of the Italian version of the Gifted Rating Scales-School with a sample of Italian elementary and middle school students. The study examined the scales' reliability in comparison to reliability results from the U.S. standardization sample. The criterion validity was tested by correlating student's scores on the scales with student academic achievement, as measured by classroom grades and the INVALSI scores. The convergent validity was examined by comparing student's scores with scores on the GAI of WISC IV. The complete sample was of 449 students, 222 male (48.5%) e 227 female (49.6%), mean age = 9.1, SD = 2.1. Reliability analysis yielded excellent reliability results, with α values ranging from .98 to .99. Several positive and significant correlations were also found between student scores on the GRS-S and the INVALSI. Preliminary findings suggest that the Italian GRS-S scores retain appropriate psychometric properties and provide preliminary support for the Italian version of the GRS-S as a reliable screening measure for the identification of Italian gifted students.

O419

PREGNANCY AND MOTHERING THROUGH INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a significant public health issue and the most common form of violence against women worldwide regardless of their ethnic origin, economic status, education, religion or profession (Jeanjot, Barlow, &Rozenberg, 2008). For more than two decades, it has been known that pregnant women are not immune to IPV. It is estimated that between 1.2% and 18.4% of pregnant women experience physical, psychological and/or sexual abuse by a male partner (Jeanjot et al., 2008; Williams &Brackley, 2009). Nevertheless, research has shown mixed findings concerning whether pregnancy is a risk factor for the onset of IPV and whether IPV increases in severity during pregnancy (Hussain & Khan, 2008; McMahon & Armstrong, 2012). Concerns have been raised regarding women's mothering under circumstances of IPV (Bhandari, Bullock, Anderson, Danis, & Sharps, 2011; Lapierre,2010; Peled& Gil, 2011; Seeman, Jasinski, &Bubriski-McKenzie, 2013) as the quality of maternal care has been demonstrated to be an important factor that influences on how children are affected by the violence (Hazen, Connelly, Kelleher, Barth, &Landsverk, 2006). Nevertheless, little research has described the parenting abilities of IPV victims, and the available studies have found mixed results. The purpose of this presentation is to shed some light on the women's mothering experiences in the context of IPV. Thus, the main aims of the current study are: 1) to understand and give voice to women who have been victims of IPV, 2) to assess the trajectories of IPV during pregnancy by examining whether IPV changes during pregnancy or remains similar to IPV before the pregnancy and 3) to determine whether IPV affects women's experiences of mothering. Method: Participants: Thirty-five individual semi-structured interviews with female victims of IPV were conducted using an interview guide based on the specific aims of the study.The participants for the study were recruited from six different agencies for victims of violence, such as shelters, social services, associations, and support groups for women who had suffered IPV in Bilbao and in San Sebastian (Basque Country, Spain). Selection criteria included being at least 18 years old, having suffered IPV in at least one prior relationship, and having children.At the time of the interviews, the women were aged between 26 and 60 years old (mean age = 44.23 years, SD = 10.30) and had between one and five children, who were aged between 1 and 39 years old (mean age = 16.45 years). Procedure: Data collection took place between July 2012 and June 2013. The women were interviewed individually by two researchers specialized in the field of violence against women and were informed that they were free to refuse to participate and to withdraw at any time.Interviews lasted approximately between 20 and 150 minutes and were recorded and transcribed with the participants' permission. All participants were compensated with 20€for each completed qualitative interview. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee at the University of Deusto. Analyses: The analysis was based on the transcriptions of the semi-structured interviews. The text was analyzed using content analysis (Bowling, 1997; Burnard, 1998) and themes were clustered into categories that were identified through the semi-structured schedules used for the interviews. Each interview was reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Results: The analysis of how mothers discussed the impact of IPV on their pregnancy and their mothering skills led to the identification of two main themes. Trajectories of IPV during pregnancy : The 35 participants suffered IPV at some or all of these three times, including psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. Psychological violence. Psychological violence was the most common type of violence experienced by the victims and, in general, was present before pregnancy(n= 28 of 35) and during pregnancy (n=26). More importantly, psychological abuse increased and was present in all the women after the baby's birth. Physical violence. Physical violence appeared to carry over from physical abuse that occurred prior to pregnancy. Whereas psychological abuse was very frequent over the different stages, there was a tendency toward reduced physical violence during pregnancy and increased violence after the baby's birth. Furthermore, some of the women described that physical violence not only was more frequent but also more

severe after giving birth. Sexual abuse. The women did not generally report sexual abuse. However,a few of them(n=3) indicated that they began to suffer sexual abuse in their last months of pregnancy. One of the women continued to experience sexual abuse after child birth. Some women explained that batterers interpreted pregnancy and childbirth as a negative period of time and, as a consequence, they triggered abusive acts. Mothering skills. Women stated being concerned about the impact that IPV could have on their children and also reported an increased sense of responsibility in regard to them. The participants' responses to this topic were classified into the following three categories. Effects on parenting. The common thread in the stories of 28 women was that IPV negatively affected their parenting. Some of the interviewees emphasized their reduced time and energy to dedicate to their children, the increased feelings of concern that they had to address and their increased anger toward their children. Positive effects on parenting. Only two of the participants stated that their experiences of IPV had positive effects on their parenting. These women specified that their empathy and caring toward their children increased due to IPV. In addition, they stated that they constantly attempted to protect their children from the potential effects of IPV. No Influence on parenting. Three of the participants viewed themselves as good and competent mothers, explaining that their partner's violence did not affect their parenting skills. Conclusions: The current study contributes new data on the prevalence of IPV before, during, and after pregnancy and the consequences of IPV for delivery and women's mothering skills. The findings indicate that victims of IPV and their children are not protected against violence during pregnancy. Although the majority of the interviewees reported that they suffered IPV in at least one of the three studied moments, a small sample of the participants experienced negative outcomes at the time of delivery. Another noteworthy aspect of the study is that a high percentage of the women reported that IPV affected their mothering skills. However, the variety of responses on this topic suggests that future research should consider all aspects that may influence women's mothering skills.

O423

THE EFFECTS OF CULTURAL VALUES ON NATIONS' LEVELS OF HAPPINESS, TRUST, AND XENOPHOBIA

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The aim of the present study was to examine the possible effects of Hofstede's cultural value dimensions, namely power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, masculinity, and time orientation on different nations' levels of happiness, trust and xenophobia, i.e. fear from the other. Building on the previous studies showing the effect of culture on many key constructs, it was conceived that an investigation of different value dimensions on interrelated variables of happiness, trust and fear of other could be informative. Forty nine countries were investigated in the study, the data for the happiness, trust and xenophobia measures were taken from the World Values Survey, Wave 5, and the cultural values data were taken from Hofstede's website. The results of the regression analyses indicated that happiness was negatively related to uncertainty avoidance and long-term orientation; trust was positively associated with long-term orientation and negatively associated with power distance and uncertainty avoidance; and xenophobia was positively related to power distance and negatively related to individualism. Overall results suggest that cultural values may have a significant effect on crucial constructs, such as a nation's happiness, trust and fear of others. The findings were discussed vis-à-vis implications for different cultural contexts, and the contributions of the current study as an exemplar for open source data usage in studies of key cultural variables.

O424

DO CHRONIC ATTACHMENT ORIENTATIONS AND ATTACHMENT-RELATED SUBLIMINAL PRIMES AFFECT COGNITIVE ATTENTIONAL TASK PERFORMANCE?

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate if the subliminal presentations of threat and attachment figure primes would affect the cognitive attentional task performance of participants with different attachment tendencies. It was hypothesized that participants with high attachment anxiety would experience performance decline under both conditions of attachment threat and attachment figure primes. Those with high attachment avoidant were hypothesized to perform poorly only when a threat prime is followed by an attachment figure prime. University students in Turkey (N = 225) first completed a questionnaire package including the measures of attachment figure names (WHOTO), attachment anxiety and avoidance (The Experiences in Close Relationships, ECR); and then, participated in a computerized Signal Detection and Stroop task measuring cognitive performance in a laboratory setting. The results of ANCOVA analyses indicated that attachment anxiety makes people vulnerable to cognitive performance decline, especially when attachment threat is paired with attachment figure primes. Attachment security was identified as a protective factor for cognitive performance in face of the distracting effects of subliminal threat or attachment figure availability primes. The findings were discussed vis-à-vis existing literature and cultural implications.

O429

HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND TRAUMATIC SHAME EXPERIENCES IN ADULTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The goal of this study was to explore the psychological and psychophysiological correlates of traumatic shame experiences in a sample of young adults. Forty adults aged 18 – 25 were recruited to participate in this study. The study participants were asked to describe a situation in which they experienced acute shame and their narratives were recorded. The participants' heart rate was measured at 4 points during the experiment. Self-report measures of shame proneness, impact of event and childhood adversity were also employed. Results of the study demonstrated that the self-rated symptoms of intrusion, avoidance and hyperarousal related to the traumatic shame episode were correlated with the heart rate reactivity during the recounting of the shame experience episode. Study participants who have experienced childhood psychological abuse were more prone to shame reactions and demonstrated more prominent heart rate reactivity during the shame narrative. Childhood emotional abuse makes young adults more prone to feel ashamed and to experience shame as psychological trauma.

O431

A REVERSED WORD LENGTH EFFECT. INCREASED PREVALENCE OF DIGITS WITH TWO SYLLABLES IN DIGIT SPAN TESTS INCREASES SCORE

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

Presenter: Lars Egner, Lillehammer University College, Lillehammer - Norway

Earlier studies have linked brevity of digits to arithmetic skills. It was hypothesized that this effect can be shown as a connection between the prevalence of digits with 2 syllables and digit span score. The study used a within subject design with full counterbalancing and a full sample of 54 Norwegian undergraduate college students. A study was conducted to test if the prevalence of digits with 2 syllables in a digit span test had impact on the test score. The primary intention of the study was to make users of the test aware of a potential variable that could increase or decrease the score, reducing the reliability of the test. The secondary intention was to further explore the phonological loop in a multicomponent model perspective. The results showed that increasing the prevalence of 2 syllable digits in forward digit span tests from none to standard and double amount increased the score by 9%, partial eta squared 0,347. No significant results was found between standard and double amount of 2 syllable digits and backwards span showed no effect in any way. The results suggest that the prevalence of 2 syllable digits should be taken into account in future creation of digit span tests to improve reliability. It is also suggested that backwards span do measure the capacity of the visuospatial sketchpad and not the phonological loop. The results also contradicts previous findings suggesting that the brevity of numbers always have a negative correlation with performance.

O435

RESEARCH OF CONSUMER LOYALTY USING THE EXPLICIT AND THE IMPLICIT MEASURES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Implicit researches are mainly devoted to the study of emotional loyalty, while relatively little research has been conducted in cognitive loyalty. The aim of the present study was to investigate consumer loyalty (cognitive, emotional)using explicit and implicit measurements. Method: Participants -100 consumers of Latvian mobile network. Mdn– 32 years. Implicit measures: the experimental procedures of IAT (Implicit Association test) two versions: IAT-1-attitudetowards the brand (emotional loyalty); IAT-2 - attitude towards the price of service (cognitive loyalty). Explicit measures: modified„Semantic differential" allowed us to measure cognitive and emotional loyalty. Results: The designed experimental procedures of IAT allowed us to measure the effect of the latent, implicit preferences of the brand associated with emotional loyalty, and verbal stimuli (price of service) associated with cognitive loyalty and an attribute that has a positive or negative valence.Result of explicit measurement shows that every consumer prefers his or her own mobile operator. However, the effect of implicit preferences that is connected with emotional and cognitive loyalty of customers of Aoperator is higher than that ofB operator. The negative effect of implicit preferences for customers of B operator is higher than that of Aoperator. Conclusions: The implicit and explicit measures provide an opportunity for deeper understanding of consumer loyalty as a multidimensional construct.

O437

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACEBOOK ADDICTION DISORDER WITH PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, SELF ESTEEM , EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND NARCISSISM

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Introduction: The purpose of this study is to consider Facebook addiction disorder and relationship between some of analytic variables such as extroversion, introversion,self esteem, narcissism, and early maladaptive schemas With facebook addiction disorder. Method: 180 person (102 males and 78 females) from the Salman Farsi University, Islamic Azad University and high school Students Kazeroon, which has had a Facebook account, were selected with nonrandom sampling and they responsed to Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (BFAS), Cooper smith self-esteem questionnaire, Eysenk personality questionnaire,Young early maladaptive schemas questionnaire and Ames narcissism questionnaire (NPI16) .For this study we used,Pearson correlation andRegression Analysis. Results: The results of the statistical analysis showed direct positive effect of all variables, except self-esteem on Facebook addiction. results show, extraversion has negative relation with Facebook addiction and narcissism, introversion, and early maladaptive schemas, have a significant and positive relation with the Facebook addiction. Keywords: Facebook addiction disorder, narcissism, introversion, self-esteem, early maladaptive schemas.

O443

99 CASE STUDIES OF INSIDER THREAT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE PROFILE OF AN INSIDER

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The threat from insiders to an organisation is a growing concern. An insider is anyone working within a central government department or a commercial organisation that attacks that organisation; examples include: theft (IP, company secrets, money, data), fraud, terrorism, reputation damage, blackmail, denial of service attacks, introduction of viruses, worms, Trojan horses, corruption or deletion of data, altering data, and password cracking. There is very little scholarly work available on the profile of an insider. We present here the findings from 99 case studies of insider threat cases in the UK. In the research we conducted semi-structured interviews with: IT specialists, investigators, law enforcement, security officers, line managers and co-workers. We conducted a grounded theory analysis to examine: the psychological profile of these individuals, their motivations, how they went about committing the attack, its discovery and strategies the organisation employed to minimise the likelihood of attack and the potential cyber indicators that could be used for close to real time detection. Some typical psychological characteristics included: traits from the dark triad, low on conscientiousness and a change in organisations identity. Further findings and examples of case studies will be presented together with a critical discussion on detecting insider threat from the viewpoint of a psychologist.

O444

FLY-IN-FLY-OUT WORKER ARRANGEMENTS: THEIR IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT, EMOTIONAL EXHAUSTION, AND PROACTIVE PERFORMANCE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Fly-In-Fly-Out (FIFO) work arrangements have become increasingly widespread in Australia and the subject of intense media and government attention. This attention has largely focused on issues to do with the work-life experiences of employees and their families (e.g. work-life balance, work-family conflict, divorce rates) and the social and economic impact of FIFO on the economic and social fabric of host communities. However, little is known about the impact that FIFO work arrangements have on the motivation and psychological wellbeing of employees across FIFO work cycles. It is not known, for instance, whether FIFO workers experience more anxiety, depression, enthusiasm and/or engagement at the beginning, middle or end of their FIFO work cycle. Diary data, collected from 52 Australian FIFO workers, analyzed using multi-level modeling, was used to determine the extent to which daily perceptions of demands, supports, and control were associated with employee daily engagement,emotional exhaustion and proactive performance. The results provide valuable insights toward understanding and enhancing employee engagement, wellbeing and performance in practice.

O445

ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS, JOB DEMANDS, MEANINGFUL WORK AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A JOB DEMANDS-RESOURCES ANALYSIS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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This study aimed to elaborate the Job Demands-Resources model (Bakker & Demerouti, 2008,2014) by examining how organizational politics, as an organizational level demand, influences job demands, employee engagement and downstream outcome variables.Structural equations modelling of survey data obtained from 240employees from a range of organizations showed the direct and indirect influence of organizational politics on job demands (emotional demands, role ambiguity and role conflict), employee engagement, and proactive performance. The fit of the proposed measurement and structural models met criterion levels and the structural model accounted for sizable proportions of the variance in work meaningfulness, employee engagement and proactive performance. The study provides researchers and practitioners with an elaborated JD-R framework that can be used to help understand, develop and manage engagement and its outcomes. Study limitations and future research opportunities are outlined.

O449

CHILDHOOD CONDUCT PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED PARTNERSHIP AND PARENTING RISK IN ADULTHOOD

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Childhood conduct problems have been linked with a wide range of adverse outcomes in adulthood, including ongoing mental health problems. This study examines the associations between childhood conduct and subsequent partnership and parenting difficulties at age 30. METHODS: Participants were members of the Christchurch Health and Developmental Study. Parents and teachers reported the extent of children's conduct problems (age 7-9). At age 30, the partner relationship and parenting behaviours of sample members were assessed based on self and interviewer reports. RESULTS: Results showed that as the severity of childhood conduct problems increased there was a corresponding increase in levels of relationship ambiguity ($p = .02$), and inter-partner conflict ($p= <. 0001$); an increase in parental over-reactivity ($p = .002$), use of physical punishment ($p= .003$) and inconsistent discipline ($p = .01$). Similarly, as the severity of conduct problems increased there was a corresponding decline in observed ($p <.0001$) and self-reported levels of parental warmth ($p=.001$), observed ($p <.0001$), and self-reported sensitivity/responsiveness ($p= .003$) and child management strategies ($p < .0001$). These associations were found largely to persist after confounding factors and selection bias were taken into account. CONCLUSIONS: Study findings demonstrate that children with high conduct problems are at increased risk for later dysfunctional partner relationships and parenting difficulties.

O454

CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME/MYALGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: IDENTITY NEGOTIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The study investigates identity construction through the lens of disease state. In any year 0.4% to 2.5% world-wide are affected by Chronic Fatigue Syndrome/Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (CFS/ME). In Australia CFS/ME annually affects approximately 180,000individuals. It is more prevalent than AIDS, breast cancer and or lung cancer, yet it is largely misunderstood and relatively little is known of its etiology, particularly in terms of psychological characteristics especially associated with identity. While the condition suggests significant psychological effects in confronting and managing the disease, there is a paucity of research addressing the consequence of CFS/ME on identity. This study investigates a sample of Australians diagnosed with CFS/ME as they make sense of their self in the context of their world. The study explores their lived experience as they negotiate a new and reconstructed identity.The research employs a social constructionist epistemological framework within a symbolic interactionist, phenomenological theoretical perspective. Data consists of personal in-depth unstructured interviews. The findings will contribute to an increased awareness of and lessening of misunderstandings of CFS/ME. This research will also provide knowledge into the processes of identifying with CFS/ME. Furthermore, the findings may also be incorporated into support programs to address the post-diagnosis psychological and emotional consequences of identity transition and challenges.

O457

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN A FAMILY: PSYCHOLOGICAL-CRIMINALISTIK ANALYSIS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Lately crimes of violence have started to occupy one of the leading positions among important social problems. From our point of view crimes of violence are cumulative phenomena uniting: a murder; a child's murder, a murder of an a priori helpless person; a murder of an a priori pregnant woman committed with extreme atrocity; killing of passion; forcible suicide etc. The basis to unite these crimes is the fact that they are committed in the family circle, and are conditioned by such social-psychological factors as destructive family relations, personal deadaptation. We have come to this conclusion having studied and analyzed the materials of the criminal cases and court orders in several regions of the country for seven years. The survey among the investigators (163 respondents) and judges (137 respondents) showed that to reveal true motives of such crimes without psychological knowledge (in the form of specialists' consultations and forensic psychological assessment) is very difficult. Of special relevance is the question of how personal adaptation of every family member goes contributing to the development of victim and co-dependent behaviour in the family. We also analyzed crime motives. Having summarized the results provided by other authors' and our personal research plus the materials of the legal precedents we came to a conclusion that crimes of violence committed in a family depending on the motives can be divided into 5 groups. The most wide-spread cases are when the main motive of violence is a criminal's desire for self-affirmation. Violence acquires independent meaning as a means of establishing of criminal's power.

O458

"I'D RATHER STAY AT HOME AND DIE THAN GO TO THE CLINIC AND LAY OUT MY PRIVATE PARTS THERE."- CERVICAL SCREENING IN A DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY, SOUTH AFRICA

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Approximately 85% of the global cervical cancer deaths occur in women living in developing countries. In South Africa, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer amongst women, with Black South African women having the highest risk of developing cervical cancer. Previous research with the same population group found that there are structural (time, health education, age) and psychosocial (fear of screening and stigmatization) influences to cervical screening. The purpose of this research was to identify socio-cultural factors affecting cervical cancer screening adherence within a disadvantaged community in South Africa, a developing country. To identify the social-cultural factors four focus groups consisting of men and women between the ages of 18 and 60 were conducted. A combination of the Health Belief Model (HBM) and Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) provided a theoretical framework for this study. Thematic analysis was used to identify themes that emerged from the focus groups and participant observation. Through conducting these focus groups, themes emerged which strongly highlighted the role of cultural norms, gender roles, the western medical model and traditional medicine in a woman's decision to adhere to cervical screening. It was found that factors such as knowledge, fear and stigma that were previously found by research were also shared amongst this sample group. However it was found that spiritual and religious beliefs (traditional healers, religion, and balancing paradigms), gender beliefs, social construction and acceptance of disease were factors which not previously identified in a South African population group, played a large influence in a woman's decision to adhere to cervical screening. This knowledge highlights the need to invest in public health outreach that has a culturally relevant approach for the population group being targeted. Our findings also indicate that women in a disadvantaged community need knowledge dissemination around cervical cancer which is both socially and culturally relevant and accepted. Keywords: Cervical cancer, cultural, social factors, Pap smear screening, South Africa, screening adherence, gender, traditional healing.

O460

FRESH "SIMPLE" FISH IS EATEN AT SCHOOL WITH HELP FROM NUTRITIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: A SUCCESSFUL CASE FROM MARCHE REGION

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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The educational action "A journey to Robinson Island" is part of the "PappaFish" project, promoted by Marche Region in 2013/14 to increase fresh fish consumption in nursery and primary schools. The action focused on schools of 11 municipalities and was carried out by experts in psychology, marine biology, food technology and sustainability. The main aims were consistent with MIUR recommendations: to modify children's attitude towards fish (one of the less liked foods in infancy); to boost a healthy diet; to enhance sustainable food consumption. Theoretical principles were based on life skills education models for the promotion of wellbeing. The tools and methods applied were the innovative element. The class group itself created the narrative of a journey to an island in-between the imaginary and the real world. The leading topics: correct nutrition, emotions and food, sustainable food habits, were intertwined with the narrative. This approach gave coherence to the intervention, integrating all the objectives in an organic whole. Four experiential hands-on meetings were carried out by a psychologist and a marine biologist for 4 months in 24 classrooms. Such actions were integrated with the teachers' work. The results were outstanding: more than 90% of pupils ate fresh fish. This experiment is in harmony with Expo 2015, as it gives children the opportunity to improve food habits and become more responsible, while allowing them to regain cultural, ethical and social values.

O462

ACCESS EARLY INTERVENTION: AN E-HEALTH SOLUTION TO CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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In Australia, less than 24% of children with behavioural and emotional problems access evidence-based interventions (Sawyer et al., 2000). In rural areas, access rates are even lower, and mental health services are simply not available. Treatment in the city can involve significant travel and time away from home, and services can only be brief and intense. The current project involves the development and preliminary evaluation of Australia's first online treatment for parents of children with behavioural disorders. Parents of children with conduct problems received either in-person parent training or parent training via an e-health platform. The e-health program requires families to watch video modules, before connecting with a psychologist through videoconference each week. The study compares processes and outcomes associated with in-person treatment-as-usual versus the e-health treatment. Specifically, it compares parents' and therapists' acceptability, satisfaction, and attitude towards the two treatment modalities, as well as, the therapeutic alliance formed, changes in parenting knowledge and confidence, and finally, improvements in child behaviour problems. It is estimated 60 families will complete treatment, including follow up assessment. The project takes the first steps in making a well-established and evidence-based treatment available to thousands of rural families who currently have no access to help.Preliminary findings will be presented and discussed.

O467

PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL GROUPS WHO EXPERIENCE SUBDEPRESSIVE STATE OF BURNOUT

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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The research aim is to develop a model of psychodiagnostics and psychological support for people with subdepression in cases of job burnout. Research design. The integrative anthropological approach is the most suitable for representing aetio- and pathogenetic factors of subdepression in cases of burnout. Psychodiagnostic methods: Boyko Burnout Inventory, Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), Dodonov Emotional focus questionnaire, 16PF questionnaire (by R.Cattell), Langle's Existential analysis. Methods of psychological support: Problem-oriented Therapy (Blaser A, Heim E., Ringer C, Thommen M, 1998), Existential counselling by Deurzen (2007), Balint groups of professional and personal growth. Statistic methods: correlation, dispersion methods and cluster analysis. The sample range of the survey were 968 people (doctors, teachers, businessmen and policemen), who asked for a psychological support at the Counselling Centre of Novokuznetsk, Kemerovskaya Oblast. The obtained results widen and deepen the scientific understanding of burnout syndrome within "support" occupations. It was proven that subdepressive disorders in the case of burnout indicate the state of personal and communicative sphere of a person employed in a "support" occupation. It was revealed that a wider circle of subdepressive disorders is typical for people with an ill-formed personal-communicative sphere, and therefore, this is the reason for their low stress tolerance. The predicting factor of a decrease of subdepressive symptoms in case of burnout was the appearance of existential life purposes. The process of psychological treatment brings a positive improvement in the system of life-purpose orientation, relationship systems, and the widening of the self understanding sphere and existential issues of professional activities. The research data is used by clinical psychologists and psychotherapists. It can be used in work with four groups of professionals: doctors, teachers, businessmen and policemen. As a result, for the first time, original models of psychological support of representatives of "support" occupations with subdepressive disorders in cases of burnout have been formed and the efficiency of these models was checked. Psychological support aims to restore the life-purpose orientation of self understanding as a criterion of personal growth and for understanding personal existential problems.

O476
TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN A SAMPLE OF FACEBOOK USERS

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Social networking sites are immensely popular among Internet users.People spend a vast amount of time communicating via social networking sites and applications. As a result social media both reflects and creates the new reality of expression and communication. For psychologists social media is becoming a new and exciting source of data concerning people's behavior, calling for novel approaches to data collection and analysis. We argue that social networks can be a source of data on mental health and well-being. The study reported here was aimed at assessing the connections between traumatic experiences online and offline, aggressive online behavior and mental well-being of adults. The data was collected by means of an online survey instrument targeting Facebook users in Russia and U.S. Here we present preliminary data on the prevalence of exposure to online and offline violence in this sample in connection with self-reported symptoms of psychological distress. We also explore psychological factors associated with online aggression perpetration in this sample.

O480

GOING DOWN MEMORY LANE: MEMORIES AND EMOTIONS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AT SCHOOL AMONGST ADULTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Various researches showed evidences that relationships between students and teachers are central to promote mental health at school (Pianta, 2001). Students who create and maintain close relationships with teachers are more attached and motivated to school and get along better with peers (Hamre & Pianta, 2006). Although longitudinal studies analyzed student-teacher relationships across school age stages, little is known on memories and emotions of adults related on past school relationships with teachers and how these memories affected achievements and adults' life. The study analyzed memories of school experiences in 96 adults (33 males and 63 females) ranged from 19 to 80 years old (mean age=33 years). Individual interviews were conducted exploring interpersonal relationships with teachers and their emotional experiences during schooling years. Participants also reported the various ways in which these memories affected achievements over their life. Qualitative and quantitative analysis were run to analyze events and emotions. Results showed that positive and negative school experiences with teachers were still bright in adults' memories. Positive and negative impacts were not limitated on achievements during schooling years but also school experiences and memories affected self-efficacy, motivation and decisions in many areas of their life.

O483
BEHAVIOURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EVIDENCES DURING MATERNAL CARRYING

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Introduction: Mother-infant bond is the earliest and most critical social relationship of mammalian infants. To promote this bond, infants have innate behaviors to seek maternal proximity and protest upon separation. This behaviors are fundamental for infants's survival and for the establishing of a good mother-infant relationship. In this study, we are interested in how infants behave from a phisyological and behavioral point of view during one of the most important caregiving behaviors: carrying (infant held by the mother while walking). Methods: We asked 13 mothers with their babies (1 - 6 months) to sit (holding) and to walk (carrying).Task consisted of repetition of holding (5 minutes) and carrying (10 minutes). We analysed the amount of voluntary movements, presence of crying, and the Interbeat Interval (IBI), which is the amount of time between each heartbeat, of the infant. Results: In our preliminary analyses we find out that babies reduce the amount of voluntary movements, the episodes of crying and the IBI during carrying. Discussion: The present study provides implications for parenting practices: the calming effect obtained by carrying could be use in different situations (vaccinations or frightening noises). Additionally, the carrying might be utilized in evaluation of some disorders such as Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD): infants with ASD are reported to have difficulties in cooperative adjustment of their body to parental holding.

O489

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING, STRESS MANAGEMENT SKILLS, LIFE SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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Introduction: Life satisfaction can be used as a more comprehensive assessment of the living conditions of its people consider the different factors that contribute to. Materials and Methods: In this study, pre-test - post-test control group. Doing research for 30 Female employees working in the Health Network city Firuzabad had lower life satisfaction scores and randomly assigned to control and experimental groups. Groups during eight 90-minute sessions of stress management training (Sarah McNamara) were. following completion of the training sessions of both life satisfaction questionnaire Diener (1985) were taken. All data analysis and repeated measure analysis of covariance was used. Results : The results showed that after 8 Training sessions and the three-month follow-up between the two groups, there are significant differences in terms of life satisfaction ($p < 0/001$). Conclusion: The results of this study can be concluded that stress management is important in life satisfaction. Keywords: stress management - life satisfaction – working women

O493

"WE NEED TO BELONG SOMEWHERE" CORRELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL FACTORS AND PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AMONG 14-24 YEARS OLD GIRLS

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Previous studies indicated that sufficient social relationships might lead to dependency to the virtual world, e.g., social networking sites. The main goal of our research was to investigate the connection between shyness, loneliness, need to belong, perceived social support and problematic internet use (PIU) among girls from high school and university. 381 participants gave answers to our online, anonymous questionnaire. Based on correlation and multiple regression analyses, we found a positive significant relation ($p < 0.05$) between the PIU and the need to belong scale. The results also revealed positive significant relationships between shyness and loneliness with the PIU and also with the 3 subscales of the PIU: control, neglect and obsession ($p < 0.01$). There was a negative correlation between perceived support from the best friend and PIU ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant association between the social factors and the amount of time spent on the internet or the different online activities. One possible explanation would be that these adolescents and young adults may go online to find the missing social support. They try to replace the offline relationships with online ones which can make them addictive to the cyberspace where they feel themselves as socially accepted and beloved persons. Especially shy girls are sensitive to spend too much time online because they find hard to control internet use while they may neglect other tasks or real relationships.

O494

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL, PERSONAL AND EVENT RELATED FACTORS WITH POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH IN CANCER PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Although traumatic events cause some long lasting problems in some people it is the opposite for some others. Tedeschi and Calhoun (1996) defined the term of post traumatic growth (PTG) as the positive psychological changes experienced as a result of trying to cope with life threatening events. Schaefer and Moos (1992) in their model of PTG stated that; environmental and personal factors effect life crises and outcomes of these crises. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of environmental, personal and event related factors on PTG in breast cancer (BC) patients. Environmental factors include the perceived social support and dyadic adjustment; personal factors include self-blame, self-efficacy, cognitive processes, coping styles; event related factors include previous trauma experience, and perceived severity of the illness. Almost 200 participants will be recruited from the hospitals in Mersin, İzmir, Gaziantep, Bursa and Adana. The questionnaires will be administered to the participants by the researcher. PTG Inventory, Ways of Coping Inventory, Dyadic Adjustment Scale, The General Self-Efficacy Scale-Turkish Form and other scales will be used. Data will be analyzed with related statistical programs. After the analysis the results will be discussed in the light of the related literature. This study is important because the effect of marital adjustment and marital satisfaction on PTG in BC patients is an issue which is not well studied with Turkish samples.

O495

THE COMPARISON OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN ORDINARY AND SHAHED STUDENTS IN YASOUJ

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The aim of this study was to compare social adjustment between ordinary and shahed students in Yasouj. The sample consist of 100 shahed students that was purposive sampling selected and compared with 100 ordinary students, from Yasouj. To assess Social adjustment, Bell Social adjustment Questionnaire(1961) was used.The result of t test analysis revealed that with regard toSocial adjustment, there is a significant difference in shahed students and ordinary students. Which means that the level of Social adjustment in ordinary students was higher than shahed students. Key words: social adjustment, shahed student,ordinary students

O500

NEW LOOK AT THE OLD PROBLEM: ANIMAL EXPLORATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ACTIVITY THEORY

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Developing ideas of activity theory (A.N. Leontiev et al.), authors subject the traditional views on animals' exploration (Expl.) in terms of binominal scheme (S-R) to the critical analysis, and give scientific credence to the new look at the nature of the animal behavior in the situations of novelty. Expl. in animals is understood primarily as a response to the novelty, and the novelty itself is assumed to be an physical changes in the environment. Such a view means the dichotomization of the single process of Expl., to the rupture between subjective and objective sides of it, to the attempts of investigating them separately and to the studies of Expl. in the conditions lacking ecological validity. Our empirical research on some rodent species have given evidences that the function of Exp. in animals should not be regarded as "collecting of information about" the objects by particular specimen but as his search for opportunities of action (affordances) towards objects. Expl. should be regarded as a "functional organ" of the animal activity as a whole (including motives, intermediate goals, conditions etc.), where its elements of the different levels are temporarily united to solve the task adjusting this activity to the certain environment. Orientation function of this activity in animals exists only through and in the course of performing the current tasks of their living. Consequently, "the novelty" should be regarded as a function of subject-object interaction.

O502

PREDICTORS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT: POSITIVE ILLUSION, REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND NARCISISM

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The developing literature of narcissism which relies on clinical theories suggests that there are two different types of narcissism: overt and covert narcissism. Although there is a broad literature about rejection sensitivity, positive illusions and narcissism separately, the relationships of these variables are not studied yet. The main purpose of this study is to examine the mediating role of positive illusions (about self and spouse) and rejection sensitivity in the relationship between two subtypes of narcissism and marital adjustment. The data was collected via convenience sampling from 205 participants who are married at least for 1 year. The participants completed related questionnaires. Structural Equation Modeling analyses result in reasonable goodness of fit statistics. The results revealed that, covert narcissism predicted the rejection sensitivity positively and in turn rejection sensitivity predicted perceived marital adjustment negatively. Covert narcissism negatively predicted the positive illusion about spouse that is defined according to the ideal spouse criterion which predicted the perceived marital adjustment positively. In addition, whereas positive illusion about spouse defined according to the typical spouse criterion, predicted the perceived marital adjustment positively; positive illusion about self predicted the perceived marital adjustment negatively. The results were discussed with regard to the findings from the literature.

O507
BENEFITS OF DISTRACTION

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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From research concerning working memory we've learned that our cognitive capacities for external stimuli are limited (Cowan, 2001; Bleckley et al., 2003; Kane et al., 2001). That, among other things, means that we can't attend all of them at the same time (Simons & Chabris, 1999). In a study (N=96) we showed that even ignoring them costs attentional capacities and impairs our abilities to concentrate ($F=6.334$; $p= .003$; $\eta^2= .120$), but also leads to a cognitive activation resulting in increased performance in a follow up task ($F=2.783$; $p= .034$; $\eta^2= .068$). According to arousal theory, we assumed that extraverts and introverts process external stimuli differently and conducted a second experiment (N=76) to examine how they'd react to distraction. Like in the first experiment distraction was caused by an irrelevant auditory stimulus that implemented a high cognitive load while participants were attempting to remember the contents of a text. Extraverts showed a greater increase in performance ($T= -2.129$, $p= .045$). than introverts ($T= -.575$, $p= .571$) in a consecutive task leading to the conclusion that extraverts benefit more from cognitive activation through external stimuli than introverts do.

O511

SOCIAL NORM AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION IN INDIA: THE ROLE OF COLLECTIVISM AND RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Sexual violence is a global issue, but it is especially an issue in India. This is facilitated by victim-blaming attitudes such as rape myths. Rape myths are defined as beliefs about rape that serve to deny, trivialise or justify sexual aggression of men against women. Former research indicates that rape myth acceptance (RMA) of others operates as a social norm and affects men's rape proclivity (RP). To extend these findings, this study is replicated in the Indian context taking into account the collectivistic attitude. In the experiment, Indian students (total N – 168) firstly reported their own RMA. Following, the subjects received manipulated feedback about the alleged responses of their peer group. Depending on the experimental condition, the level (low vs. high) of the RMA-feedback was varied. Afterwards, their RP was assessed using acquaintance-rape scenarios that were adapted to the Indian context. Additionally, the collectivistic attitude of the subjects was measured. Results show that RMA correlates significant with the self-reported RP and is a significant predictor for sexual aggression. Also, we find that a higher RMA-Feedback leads to a higher self-reported RP. These results replicate the findings of Bohner et al. (2006) in the Indian context, but show in addition that the RMA-Feedbacks effect on RP is stronger especially within men with a high collectivistic attitude. Theoretical implications and conclusions for follow-up studies will be discussed.

O515

BODY DISSATISFACTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF LAHORE, PAKISTAN

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Tazvin Ijaz, Government College University Lahore, Lahore - Pakistan

Body dissatisfaction (BD) is an attitudinal disturbance, in which an individual perceives the body accurately but their reaction is of disapproval and displeasure. As BD is an attitudinal construct, it appears to be related to psychological health. The present research was conducted to explore the relationship between BD and psychological problems in university students of Lahore, Pakistan. It was hypothesized that an increase in BD would indicate an increase in psychological problems. The instrument used to assess BD was the Body Areas Satisfaction Scale of the Multidimensional Body Self Relations Questionnaire. The Student Problem Checklist was used to assess the presence of various psychological problems, namely Sense of being Dysfunctional, Loss of Confidence, Lack of Self Regulation and Anxiety Proneness. The study was conducted on a stratified sample of 489 university students (Males = 254; Females = 235) of B.S. Honors, aged 17 – 24 years (M = 20.4; SD = 1.4). The result of correlation revealed a highly significant positive relationship between BD and psychological problems (r =.388; p<.001), that is an increase in BD was associated with increase in psychological problems. Cultural factors possibly causing BD are discussed. Further researches should aim to identify the factors causing BD specifically in the Pakistani culture, so as to reduce BD and consequentially avoid the development of associated psychological problems.

O517

THE IMPACT OF POSITIVE ORGANISATIONAL FACTORS ON THE CAREER SUCCESS OF BLACK EMPLOYEES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WORK ENVIRONMENT

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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The aim of the study was to develop and evaluate an exploratory theoretical model containing the most salient latent variables impacting subjective career success of black employees in the South African work environment. A mixed-methods exploratory sequential research design was employed with a total of 668 respondents. The study consisted of a qualitative phase, followed by two quantitative phases.A sample of 30 participated in semi-structured interviews during the qualitative phase,of which the purpose was to seek confirmation that the instruments utilised covered the most salient themes and to supplement themes not adequately covered by the instruments.The purpose of next phase was to pilot-test the composite questionnaire. A total of 220 usable questionnaires were analysed with regard to the psychometric properties of the constructs. The purpose of the last phase was to evaluate thirteen propositions guiding the study. A total of 418 usable questionnaires were analysed. During this phase, the psychometric properties of the instruments were confirmed, as well as the goodness-of-fit of the structural model.All of the paths in the final model were significant. The results of a step-wise multiple regression analysis revealed that job resources, psychological capital and supportive organisational climate were the most significant predictors of career success. The study has various implications for career management which will be outlined in a separate presentation.

O518

ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING AND COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT: PROBLEMS IN THE CASE OF NON-WRITTEN SOURCES UNDERSTANDING ASSESSMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

An educational objective is that students can interpret the information contained in non-written sources (NWS), as these help understand their societies of origin, but this competency is usually neither taught nor assessed. Our aim is to analyse how teachers assess the degree of NWS understanding to help their students. We developed a model of NWS understanding in Social Sciences Learning, which includes a set of questions that students should ask themselves to analyse a NWS and questions related to different aspects – demographic, technical, scientific, etc.– of a society, for which they should provide plausible hypotheses. We asked 148 primary school teachers who were receiving formal education to become secondary school counselors to design tasks to adequately assess the understanding of two NWS so that they could help their students. Results showed that the proposed tasks correspond to different profiles, some of which fit the model; but, in general, teachers' assessments are unsystematic and include questions irrelevant for testing understanding and ambiguous questions. These results are similar to those found for other competencies – text, table and graph understanding, conceptual and causal understanding in history, use of scientific thinking, etc. These facts prevent to detect students' difficulties and to give them a suitable feedback. Consequently, some changes should be made in teacher education in order to foster students' competency for NWS understanding.

O520

INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

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Karina Pentsak, Institute of Psychology, Kiev – Ukraine

The objective of our investigation was to find out correlations between the levels of educational organizations' competitiveness and the levels of their organizational culture. The theoretical foundation were the works by L.Karamushka, V.Korsakevich, O.Fil, and others. Method and design. The instruments used included I. Ladanov Evaluation of Levels of Organizational Culture, V.Rozanov Assessment of Organization's Competitiveness, and SPSS (v. 13). The sample was made up of 355 teaching staff of secondary schools from Kyiv region. Results: 1. The investigation found that 38% and 5.2% of educational organizations had high and low levels of competitiveness respectively, and 56.8% of educational organizatins had the average level of competitiveness. 2. The levels of educational organizations' competitiveness positively statistically significantly correlated with the levels of their organizational culture ($r=0.285$, $\rho<0.001$). 3. The levels of educational organizations' competitiveness positively correlated with the levels of development of all components of organizational culture - work ($r=0.210$, $\rho<0.001$), communication ($r=0.254$, $\rho<0.001$), management ($r=0.215$, $\rho<0.001$), and motivation and morality ($r=0.311$, $\rho<0.001$). Conclusion. The investigation found educational organizations to have low levels of competitiveness and educational organizations' competitiveness to be an important determinant of their organizational culture.

O521
A CONTEXTUAL SUBJECTIVE PERSPECTIVE ON RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
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Carmen Nieto-Vizcaíno, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

As it has been noted, resilience is not an "all or none" construct. On the contrary, it can be shown in front of a kind of adversity but not in front of others, and it can also be shown in a different degree in each situation. Despite this, there has been little interest in developing a measure of adult resilience in different contexts.For this reason we aimed to develop and validate a contextual subjective resilience questionnaire for adults.We developed a 20 item scale that had a response format of a 5-point Lickert scale and which took into account five different problem areas–work, close persons relationships, own health, close persons' health and economy–. It was completed by 416 adults,along with CDRISC10 for validation purposes. We then conducted a confirmatory factor analysis of a "5 specific x 1 general" factor model using AMOS, and we also performed reliability and correlation analyses.Results show that the 5x1 factor structure is well defined (X2/df=2.06; GFI=.93; CFI=.95; RMSEA=.05). The general scale has an excellent reliability (α=.90) as well as the subscales (ranging from α=.71 to .83). The correlation between the general scale and the CDRISC10 indicates an acceptable validity(r=.45). From these results derive some important implications for research and intervention, such as the vital need of assessing resilience in different contexts and of researching the resilience-promoting processes which are most adequate for each one.

O522

ADOLESCENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND GENDER

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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During adolescence there may be changes in personality associated with psychosocial development, influencing the involvement of individuals in different social interactions. In order to deepen our understanding of gender differences on adolescent antisocial behaviour and verify what personality characteristics may facilitate antisocial tendencies in boys and girls during this developmental stage, a sample of 489 Portuguese students were asked to fill Youth SelfReport and Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire for Children, while their parents filled Child Behaviour Checklist. Results confirm the existence of significant differences between boys and girls in personality and antisocial tendencies, and differences in personality between individuals with lower and higher antisocial tendencies. The role of psychoticism on antisocial behaviour indicates a possible mediating effect of impulsivity on the relation between gender and antisocial behaviour in adolescence. This research brings important conclusions to the study of the antisocial phenomenon in adolescence, especially regarding what is behind the well acknowledged gender differences on antisocial tendencies, in particular regarding psychoticism which may be the reason why boys – who score significantly higher in this trait – are more prone to engage in antisocial conducts, at least during this developmental stage.

O523
A CONTEXTUAL PERSPECTIVE ON COPING ASSESSMENT

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
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Although taking the situation into account can improve the explanatory power of tests, most research on coping assessment –not clinical practice–has focused on coping as a general personality trait and, consequently, has ignored the effect of the context. Thus, we aim to develop a contextual coping questionnaire for adults.After reviewing previous coping studies and measures, we developed a 40 item scale with a response format of a five-point Likert-type scale. The scale considered five different problem areas – work, close person relationships, own health, close person health and economy– and eight coping strategies – rumination, emotional expression, isolation, self-blame, help-seeking, solution-seeking, positive thinking and thinking avoidance–. The scale was completed by 416 adults. Confirmatory factor analyses were carried out with AMOS to compare a basic model–which did not consider the context–to a nested model–which considered it–. Reliability analyses were also conducted.The analyses yielded good reliability indexes (α=.78 for the complete scale and ranging from α=.71 to .88 for the coping strategies subscales). The nested model fit was acceptable (X2/df=2.49; GFI=.82; CFI=.86; RMSEA=.06), and better than that of the basic model (X2/df=3.24; GFI=.77; CFI=.77; RMSEA=.07).These results emphasise the importance of considering different contexts when assessing coping strategies for designing interventions to improve health and well-being, since coping strategies are conditioned to the situation.

O529

A STUDY OF STRESS, COPING STRATEGY AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG UNDERGOING TREATMENT AND RECOVERED BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Rooma Fayyaz, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore - Pakistan

Breast cancer is a physically and psychologically traumatic illness, with high prevalence in Pakistan. The present study aimed to compare and explore the relationship between stress, coping strategy used and life satisfaction among female breast cancer patients who were undergoing treatment and those who had recovered from the illness. The participants were assessed using a demographic questionnaire, Perceived Stress Scale, Ways of Coping and Satisfaction with Life Scale. The study was conducted on a purposive sample of 60 breast cancer patients (undergoing treatment = 30; recovered = 30); aged 22-60 years (M = 35.8; S.D. = 11.6). The result of the Independent Samples t-test (p<.001) revealed that stress levels were significantly higher in breast cancer patients undergoing treatment. The recovered patients used active coping more frequently, while the patients undergoing treatment adopted a passive coping strategy. The patients undergoing treatment were significantly less satisfied with their lives. Moreover, the correlation analysis revealed that increase in stress was associated with increase in passive coping, decrease in active coping and decrease in life satisfaction (p<.001). Although breast cancer and its treatment are quite painful, enabling patients to adopt an active coping strategy can help them cope more effectively with their illness, and consequentially decrease their level of stress and improve life satisfaction.

O530
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN USERS AND NONUSERS OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Patricia Martínez Lanz, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
Alejandro González, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
Diana Betancourt Ocampo, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico

The main purpose of this research was to determine the differences in domestic violence between users and nonusers of illegal drugs. A nonrandom sample of 791 adolescents and young adults were selected, with an age range of 12-35 years of age (M = 18.74, SD = 6.94), of which 41.7% were male and 58.3% female. It was used a measuring scale of domestic violence with 16 items that comprise the following areas: verbal aggression, physical aggression, humiliation and respect. It is a Likert scale with four response options (from Never to Always) (α = 0.72). Regarding to illicit drug use, 12 indicators were used to assess consumption ever in life of the following drugs: amphetamines, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine and heroin, as well as age of first use. The results showed that 12.4% of participants reported the use of some type of illegal drug, of which 47% were male and 53% female. The drugs consumed more frequently were marijuana (8.6%), followed by inhalants (6.4%), amphetamines and cocaine (2.6% respectively), hallucinogens (2.3%) and heroin (1.3%). Domestic violence was reported as follows: OJO. In order to realize the analysis of domestic violence between those who have and have not used illegal drugs, similar number of subjects were considered for the correlation of proportional samples of the population. A t test for independent samples was conducted. The results showed statistically significant differences (t = -3.19, p <.01) since those whom have used illegal drugs scored higher on family violence (M = 8.16, SD = 5.65) in contrast to those whom have not consumed any (M = 5.56, SD = 4.60).

O531

THE TRANSITION FROM YOUTH TO ADULTHOOD AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HOPE AND LIFE GOALS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Claus D. Hansen, Aalborg University, Aalborg - Denmark

It is widely accepted among scholars (Erikson, Levinson, Arnett, Marcia) that the transition from childhood to adulthood is a life-period in its own right and with its own developmental efforts and tasks. It is therefore obvious that hope and life goals must play an important role in this period.The presentation examines the possible links between hope defined as 'a positive motivational state', the major life goals young adults have set themselves and their socioeconomic background. The presentation is based on the longitudinal study "The West Jutland Cohort Study", a birth cohort study of all adolescents born in 1989 (n=3,054) living in Ringkjøbing County, Denmark in 2004. The third wave of the study included the Trait Hope Scale (Snyder 2002) as well as several items tapping into the major life goals that the young adults were pursuing at age 20/21. The results show clear socioeconomic differences: young adults with a family of origin with low parental education have a lower score on the trait hope scale. What appears to be most important for high-hope score is feeling energetic and full of life and being admired and having a good sex life also show relatively strong associations with hope.The presentation argues that it is not irrelevant what major life goals young adults strive to achieve, and that their ability to perceive a path to realize these goals (i.e. being in a hopeful state) depends not only on the goals they strive for but also their socioeconomic background.

O532
PORTUGUESE GRADUATE'S STRATEGIES FACING "ANEMPLOYMENT"

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

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Filomena Jordão, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal
José Manuel Castro, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal

Given the rise of higher education graduates in Portugal and changes in work relations, we presented in previous papers the theory of 'an employment', as a new framework to study, in an integrated way, the experience of work over time, alternating atypical/precarious work relations and unemployment in graduate's careers (Araújo, Castro & Jordão, 2011; 2013).'Anemployment' impacts have been documented: Degradation of Salaries/Payments; Taxes/accrued expenses/loss of social benefits; Fear of unemployment; Peaks of hard work opposed to moments without work; Accumulating multiple jobs; Accepting work below educational level; Postponing life projects; Geographic mobility; Feelings of frustration/injustice/anxiety. (Araújo, Castro & Jordão, 2014).In this paper, we explore the strategies graduates use to deal with anemployment, obtained from audiotaped semistructured interviews that were transcribed, coded and categorized in NVIVO software, using Grounded Theory approach. Although the study is ongoing, early results document that graduates use several strategies, for example: increasing qualification (education/professional training), moderating expectations towards the future, adopting a new life philosophy ("Zen", "Lean", "Less is more"), greater financial control and savings, increasing positive emotions of hope and optimism, focusing on the positive view of life. We hope our research allows future societies to conceive and implement employability interventions for graduates.

O533

IS UNEMPLOYMENT NOW MORE 'ACCEPTABLE'? DIFFERENTIAL PERCEPTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

Anne Pignault, University of Luxembourg, ECCS, Institute of Lifelong Learning & Guidance (LLLG), Walferdange - Luxembourg

Claude Houssemand, University of Luxembourg, ECCS, Institute of Lifelong Learning & Guidance (LLLG), Walferdange - Luxembourg

Subjective feeling about being unemployed would be now less negative than in previous years (Bourhis&Wils, 2001; Cultiaux&Vendramin, 2010). Some years ago, Galland (2000) put forward the hypothesis that the statistical increase of unemployment could lead to its relative normalisation. We hypothesise jobless people would experience changes in their situation less adversely and it would be then interesting to find what determine people to normalise or not this situation. 607 unemployed people in Luxembourg completed the French version of coping scale (Way of Coping Checklist - Revised, Cousson, 1996), a scale of locus of control (Meyers &Houssemand, 2005), one of centrality of work (Gringas&Chagnon, 1997), some items allow the definition of the professional trajectories and career path (Dupuy, Le Blanc, &Mégemont, 2006) and a scale of unemployment normalisation (Pignault&Houssemand, 2013). The participants' career path and centrality of work did not influence their representation of the unemployment. But external locus of control (r=.34, p<.001) and emotion-focused coping style(r=.32, p<.001) are positively correlated with unemployment normalisation. These first results highlight the interaction between unemployment normalisation and other unemployment-related dimensions. We will now pursue this study and test the impact of the level of unemployment normalisationon subjective well-being, job search, the chances of being (re)employed and the quality of this employment.

O534

THE ROLE OF SEXIST ATTITUDES AND PERSONAL VALUES IN SELF-OBJECTIFICATION PROCESSES

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Angelica Cinicola, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Chiara Rollero, Università Telematica e-Campus, Novedrate (CO) - Italy

Self-objectification occurs when people treat themselves as objects to be viewed and evaluated based upon appearance. Literature has largely shown that self-objectification leads to relevant damaging outcomes (e.g. body shame, dissatisfaction and appearance anxiety, negative mood, depression, disordered eating, and sexual dysfunction). The purpose of this study was to extend past research on predictors of self-objectification (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997), driving the attention to a) personal values which may foster self-objectification processes, and to b) endorsement of sexist attitudes that may guide the perception of one's worth. Participants were about 400 male and female Italian undergraduates. They were given a questionnaire assessing self-objectification (body surveillance and body shame) (McKinley & Hyde, 1996), ambivalent sexism and sexist attitudes toward men (Glick & Fiske, 1996; 1999), and personal values (Vecchione, Schwartz et al., 2014). Data analysis is ongoing; ANOVA and regression analyses will be applied to show which values and which sexist attitudes (benevolent and hostile sexism towards women and men) constitute protective/risk factors in self-objectification processes. Data may help in interventions aimed at reducing the damaging consequences of objectification processes.

O537

ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS AND RESOURCES IN RENAL PATIENTS UNDERGOING DIALYSIS TREATMENT

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Javier Barbero, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid - Spain

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Elena Sánchez-García, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid - Spain

Rafael Selgas, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid - Spain

In the field of nephrology there is a lack of instruments designed to evaluate the psychosocial profile of patients. The aim of this study is to adapt a semi-structured interview designed to assess needs and resources in patients with onco-haematological diseases (the CMAE-OH) to renal patients undergoing dialysis. We have conducted three studies. The first is an inter-judges study (N=10 experts) to determine its face validity. The second is a pilot study (N=10 patients), to know how the interview works when used in renal patients. The third consists of the usage of the tool in a larger sample (N= 54) to determine its preliminary psychometric properties. A high degree of agreement was found in the inter-judges study. The pilot and the validity studies allowed improving the tool. The instrument has 9 dimensions: information, medication and diet, social support, mental health, life events, personal resources coping and resilience, spirituality, learning and change, and advanced care planning. The preliminary psychometric properties were acceptable considering the nature of the semi-structured interview. Those studies portray that the tool we have adapted (the CMAE-NR) is useful to assess needs and resources in renal patients, as well as CMAE-OH was when used with onco-haematological patients. Our research suggests that psycho-oncology is closer to other fields of health psychology, so the advances in this area could be applied in other subdisciplines, such as psychonephrology.

O540

HOPE-CENTERED THERAPY: A TRANS-CULTURAL, INTERFAITH APPROACH TO BUILDING HOPE

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Wismick Jean Charles, University of Notre Dame at Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince – Haiti
Raza Abbas, Bahria University, Pathway Global Career Institute, Karachi – Pakistan

Few have heeded Jerome Frank's (1968) seminal advice regarding the role of hope across every form of effective psychotherapy. In this presentation we will introduce Hope-Centered Therapy, an integrative, multi-level intervention that is applicable across cultures and faith traditions. We will include findings from several pilot studies conducted in the U.S., Haiti, and Pakistan. Hope–centered therapy is based on an integrative theory of hope (Scioli, 2007; Scioli & Biller, 2009). This approach subsumes a number of existing theoretical and therapeutic frameworks within psychology and philosophy (e.g., Erikson, 1972; Godfrey, 1997; Kohut, 1971; Marcel, 1962; Rogers, 2003; Snyder et al., 1991). Hope-Centered Therapy is an integrative, evidenced-based approach to conceptualizing, assessing and building hope that can be used across cultures and spiritual belief systems. Hope-Centered Therapy is a "whole-brain" approach, combining cognitive-behavioral exercises with philosophical reflections, and meditative-hypnotic exercises. Five modules are included in this intervention; two attachment modules, and one each for mastery, survival, and spiritual hope. Three outcome studies will be presented, involving the U.S., Haiti, and Pakistan. In general, the results demonstrate the efficacy of this approach to increase hope states at both the explicit (self-report) and implicit (projective test) level.

O547

EVALUATION OF AN ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE QUANTITATIVE LITERACY IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Psychology students often express negative views of quantitative methods, which likely affects learning. In an attempt to enhance grasp of basic statistics, an hour-long active learning activity, rated favourably by students in a pilot, was introduced in a section of introductory psychology during the methods and statistics module.Working in pairs, 30students generated 3-5 dishonest answers to 8 prepared questions, judged the veracity of their partner's responses to these questions, rated their confidence in the accuracy of their judgments, counted their correct judgments, and calculated their mean confidence ratings. Students then observed the generation of descriptive statistics, bar charts, and a scatterplot for their data; calculation of the correlation between confidence ratings and accuracy in detecting truths and lies;and a t-test to determine if they detected deception better than chance. Learning was first assessed in a scheduled exam 2 weeks after the activity, with 30 students in a second section of introductory psychology forming a comparison group. While students in the active learning section performed significantly better than those in the comparison section on the methods and statistics module, there were no differences between the sections on the other examined modules. These findings were replicated in an unannounced informal assessment 8 weeks later, suggesting that the activity enhanced students' grasp of rudimentary statistics.

O552

ENHANCING ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND SOCIAL VALUES: A MULTISTAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

Silvia Ivaldi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Giuseppe Scaratti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy
Filippo Gavazzeni, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy

The paper describes a project aimed at fostering active citizenship through the development of the environment. The promotion of rules of coexistence is a crucial aspect for institutions, that become more efficient in using available resources, with a reduction of waste. The consolidation of the civic sense, leads to the creation of social capital and the acquisition of benefits for the communities. In particular, the respect of civic values permits the citizens to reach individual goals and increase the quality of their life, through the interaction with others. According to this perspective, the paper presents an innovative training model oriented to enhance civic values in young generations (students between 11 and 14 years old). The model sees the involvement of the students and is composed by a first step of knowledge sharing about the history and cultural heritage and a second step of active citizenship (i.e. graffiti removal, parks cleaning, cultural voluntary…). The model pursues an idea of social economy and is based on two main principles: 1) a joint construction of the social demand by identifying civic lacks in young generations and the evaluation of social impact 2) the cooperation of private sector organizations, and public utilities for the implementation of the project itself. The contribution thus points out the methodology implemented for the detection of social needs, and the strategies used by the organizations in order to implement the intervention.

O553

APPLIED PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER (GAD)

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Edgar Salinas-Rivera, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City – Mexico

Introduction: Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a highly prevalent mental health problem. In Mexico, its one-year prevalence is around 4% in the general population representing over 400,000 persons. GAD implies chronic, excessive, uncontrollable anguish, disproportionate physiological activation, extreme nervousness, worrying, irritability, all more severe in the presence of depressive symptoms and low interpersonal efficiency. Although applied psycho-physiological interventions have improved GAD's somatic symptoms, clinicians and researchers still need to examine if such effects can be improved in the context of integral cognitive-behavioral treatments (CBT). Objective. To examine the clinical efficacy of a multiple-response biofeedback training intervention in increasing the patients quality of life and significantly reducing anxiety and depressive symptoms. Participants: Thirty five patients with GAD and depression received nine biofeedback training sessions on six physiological responses. Results showed clear positive clinical and statistically significant changes in all psychological measures at post-treatment and at follow-up. The effects also decreased somatic activation on such responses as breathing amplitude and frequency, and muscle tension. Conclusion: Well integrated CBT and biofeedback procedures are an effective intervention option for GAD patients.

O555

COPING WITH OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS AND TOP-MANAGERS IN RUSSIA

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Olga Kovaliova, Kostroma State University, Kostroma - Russian Federation
Olga Ekimchik, Kostroma Technological University, Kostroma - Russian Federation

Goal: to identify specific coping ways in small-middle business owners and hired top-managers. Theoretical background is cognitive-behavioral approach to stress-coping processes in organizational setting (Cartwright & Cooper, Cox & Mackay, Fontana, Lazarus & Folkman, etc.), burnout syndrome (Maslach). Measures: interview; WCQ: Lazarus, Folkman, Russian adaptation T. Kryukova; MBI: Maslach & Jackson, Russian adaptation V. Oriol. Sample: 60 persons- 23 males, 37 females aged 25-50: 1) 30 top-managers, middle age 42; 2) 30 business owners, middle age 34. Findings 1.Both groups admit moderate stress as an integral part of their job helping mobilize. 2. Two groups differ in stressful situations` ratings. Top-managers mention problems with subordinates (φ*=2.44, p≤0.006), interaction with a company owner/companions (φ*=2.81, p≤0.001), working environment (φ*=2.57, p≤0.004). Entrepreneurs mark organization finances difficulties (φ*=2. 63, p≤0.003), co-operation with power /control authorities (φ*=1.99, p≤0.02), time deficit (φ*=2.72, p≤0.002). 3. Two groups have common coping tendencies: Planful problem solving, various Distraction-Avoidance strategies (sports, hobby, sleeping, time with loved ones, tourism, alcohol, driving, etc). There are some differences: entrepreneurs have a wider range of Distraction coping: extreme sports, singing and performing, public and charity activities, smoking, alcohol (φ*=2.49, p≤0.005). Top-managers are more engaged in handicraft, swimming, touring, meals, outdoor recreation. 4. Burnout is one of the key factors affecting job stress level and coping outcomes in business owners: Depersonalization subscale (MBI) is correlated with difficulties concerning subordinates (R=0.398, p<0.01), leading to disengaged coping (avoiding). Research limitations include the respondents` resistance to blank assessment. Face-to-face interview has been more effective. Conclusion: different types and levels of entrepreneurs` and top-managers` responsibility and engagement determine the occupational stress-coping levels.

O556

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION THROUGH "PEER EVALUATION" BY SPANISH STUDENTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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The aim of this work was to find individual differences in two types of motivation (achievement and results) evaluated through "peer assessment" by Spanish students. Achievement motivation means to follow intrinsic goals to the task. Students with achievement motivation learning to Know, to master the jobs, increasing their skills and solve social problems. Students motivated by results pursue extrinsic goals to the knowledge, consider the study as a means to accomplishing some ulterior purpose, trying to maximize the yield with a minimum of effort. To evaluate both types of motivations, the Academic Goals Questionnaire was applied to 192 subjects (41% males) to evaluate two peer. ANOVAs made with the SPSS find robust differences on achievement motivation among sex and groups. We conclude that two types of motivation in the evaluation of pairs are identified (achievement and results). Women are higher in achievement motivation than males. The students of the Master in Psychology obtained the highest scores given by "peer assessment" in achievement motivation, being the students of the Master in Business Legal Advise which obtained the lowest score. We believe that it is necessary to continue implementing "peer evaluation" among students for those skills that are difficult to appraise by teachers. Despite the limitations of the study due to the dimensions of the sample, we hope that in the near future we will be able to expand its size.

O557

DO TEACHERS MAKE ACCURATE JUDGMENTS? PSYCHOMETRIC META-ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' JUDGMENT ACHIEVEMENT AND PROBE FOR MODERATORS

B16. Development and education – Other

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The accuracy of teachers' judgments (i.e., teachers' judgment achievement) deeply affects the lives of students as well as the perceptions and decisions of parents, school psychologists, school administrators,and researchers. Importantly, the results of previous meta-analyses have suggested that teachers' judgment achievement varies widely across studies and settings. We explore potential sources of heterogeneity in teachers' judgment achievement by conducting new meta-analyses and probing for moderator (students-, teacher- and class characteristics). First, we present the results of a meta-analysis of lens model studies (N = 156) in which teachers' judgment achievement is decomposed into knowledge, consistency and environmental components. Second, we present results of a psychometric meta-analysis of the studies included in a previous meta-analysis (N = 1'820) in which we correct for various artifacts (e.g., sampling error, measurement error) and publication bias. The current results suggest that previous meta-analyses have underestimated the overall level and overestimated the heterogeneity of teachers' judgment achievement. In addition, the results suggest that teachers make less accurate judgments when judging students with learning disabilities and when making judgments related to mathematics. There was indication that teachers' judgment achievement varied based on class level. We make recommendations for future research and discuss implications for teacher education.

O558

"BEING PRESENT TO UNDERSTAND". THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE OF RELATIVES DURING CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Background: Relatives present at cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) are at risk of experiencing emotional burdens. In a previous randomized controlled trial (RCT), we demonstrated that family presence was associated with an improved psychological outcome (lower PTSD symptoms).

Objective: To analyse the relatives' experience of being present during CPR and explore the protective factors for PTSD.

Methods: Qualitative study involving 32 purposefully selected relatives, from the 570 enrolled in the RCT (present and not during CPR) from January 2012 to January 2013. Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews, which proceeded until data saturation was reached. Data were analysed according to Grounded Theory. NVIVO10 qualitative software was also used. Funding was by the French Ministry of Health.

Results: Three main themes were found: 1)"importance of feeling 'actor'", describing the feeling of agency and the need be present with the patient; 2)"feeling reassured by ongoing and clear information" describing the positive role of receiving information during CPR and 3)"having the choice to be present", describing the opportunity to choose to assist CPR as a facilitator for subsequent events.

Discussion: Feeling as an 'actor' seems to prevent suffering passively and enables making sense of the traumatic event. The clarity of communication and opportunity to choose to participate prevents feelings of helplessness and guilt, and facilitate mourning of their lost loved one.

O559

REACTIVE-PROACTIVE AGGRESSION AND PARENTING STYLES AS THE PREDICTORS OF CYBERBULLYING IN TURKISH ADOLESCENT SAMPLE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The rapid development of technology and usage of developing technology by children and adolescents brings with some problems. Cyberbullying is one of these problems and different variables which can be related to cyberbullying have been studied in the current studies. The purpose of the study is to examine the prevalence of cyberbullying and familiar-individual factors which are related to cyberbullying in Turkish sample. This study examines whether parental acceptance/involvement, parental strict/control, reactive and proactive aggression levels of adolescent predict the adolescent cyber bullying. Another purpose of the study is to examine the effects of gender and parenting styles (authoritarian, permissive/neglecting, permissive/indulgent and authoritative) on adolescent cyberbullying. Almost 350 adolescents who are between the ages of 13 and 16 will participate in this study. Adolescents will be asked to complete a number of questionnaires including The Revised Cyberbullying Inventory, Reactive and Proactive Aggression Scale, Child Rearing Styles Scale and Personel Information Form. After the analyses are completed the findings of the study will be discussed in the light of the current literature.

O567

THE COMPARISON OF RESILIENCY RATE AND MENTAL DISORDERS IN YOUNG OFFENDERS AT CENTERAL PRISON OF YASOJ

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The purpose of this study was to compare the rate of resilience and mental disorders has been considered in different crims in young prisoners at centeral prison of Yasouj. The sample consist of 140 male who were selected according to the stratified sampling. These subjects answered the SCL 90 and resiliency (Friborg) questionnaires. For analysis of data, ANOVA, Tukey test and MANOVA were used. The results have shown that the rate of resilience in theft crime has been less significantly from murder, swindler and other crims. The results have shown that the rate of F in different crims is significant. So there is significant difference between resiliency among persons with different crims. Also the results have shown that there is not significant difference among different crims in mental disorders. Key words: resiliency,mental disorders, prison

O569

INITIATING BEHAVIOR IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: THE ROLE OF GENDER AND PERSONALITY IN PREFERRING INITIATION STRATEGIES

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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INTRODUCTION: The expectations of individuals from their relationship partner are shaped at the onset of the relation. Hence the process of initiating a relationship should be investigated. AIMS: The aim of this study is to examine the personality traits of students who use different strategies of initiating a relationship. METHODS: The sample consisted of 303 Turkish university students, 187 of which were female.The subjects were evaluated with a Socio-demographic form developed by the investigators and The Big Five Inventory. In addition, the opinions about what should be done in the case of being interested in/liking a person from opposite sex were asked to the participants.Mann whitney u test was used in analyses. RESULTS: Some differences were found between the personality trait scores according to preferred initiation strategies for female and male initiators.The self-discipline levels of men and women who preferred direct initiation strategy for same-sex initiator were found to be greater than those who preferred indirect initiation strategy. DISCUSSION: According to our results the students whose self-discipline levels are greater than the others preferred direct initiation strategy for same-sex initiator.It may be argued that self-discipline is related to decisiveness and taking responsibility of their life which is involved in the process of initiating a relationship. CONCLUSION: Our results should be replicated with further studies on larger and more hetero-genous samples.

O571

TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROFILES IN TODDLERS BORN EXTREMELY PRETERM IN COMPARISON TO MODERATE PRETERM COUNTERPARTS

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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The aim of the study was to compare the temperament and behavior problems of toddlers born extremely preterm (EPT, gestational age <30 weeks) with toddlers born moderately preterm (MPT, gestational age ≥ 30 weeks). The participants comprised109 toddlers between 18 and 36 months of age, divided into56EPT(gestational age mean = 28weeks [±1.5]) and 52MPT (gestational age mean =32weeks [±1]).The toddlers were attended at a multidisciplinary follow-up program in a tertiary university hospital. The mothers were interviewed using the Child Behavior Checklist for ages 11/2 – 5years and the Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire. The statistical descriptive analysis and the comparison between groups (independent t-test) were performed. The results showed that there was statistical significant difference between groups just on sadness temperament dimension of negative affect factor (EPT, mean = 2.9 [± 1.1] and MPT, mean = 3.5 [± 1]; p = 0.01). Otherwise, there were no statistical differences between groups on behavior outcomes. The total behavior problems mean scores were 58.21 in EPT and 60.65in MPT. The majority of preterm todlers presented a normal behavior profile (EPT = 46% and MPT = 54%). The findings showed that, independently of extreme or moderate prematurity, the toddlers born preterm attended in a follow-up program had similar positive temperament and behavioral profiles.

O576

TREND ANALYSIS OF WELLBEING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN FAST-ENTRY TO EMPLOYMENT CAREERS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Professions which offer the possibility of early employment, even before graduation, tend to be of high interest for behavioral researchers in countries like Mexico because students frequently come from a social and economic background which demand searly job skills and opportunities. These students are usually the first members in their families to obtain a university degree. Earlier studies show that these students tend to show high rigidity and emotional distress, which in turn affect their interpersonal and academic performance. Objective: To examine the emotional stability, social support, rigidity, resilence and study skills of three generations of students at UNAM's School of Business Administration. Participants: A total of 7,700 students participated by responding to a battery provided to all newly enrolled students. Results: The main findings underlie key associations in their academic performance and such variables as parents schooling, quality of family interaction, rigidity and emotional distress. Discusion: The main findings assess generational trends in Mexico and their implications for students' mental health.

O577
TREATING CHILDREN AT RISK IN POVERTY CONDITIONS

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

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This paper is a reflection on several years of work with children at risk in Mexico and Portugal; some final considerations about the role of Psychology in poor countries are made. Psychological development is a function of external and internal factors. Internal factors include a healthy body and external factors an environment with minimal well-being conditions, like good nutrition, a functioning family, a health system, school, relatively good living conditions and social peace. Variations in internal and/or external factors can produce a developmental deviation and then intellectual disability, learning disorders, ADHD, communication disorders, etc. Children growing in poverty can be victims of deviations, especially if they have disabilities. Intervention programs are urgently needed. The author applied behavioral procedures to train self-care, language, independence, social & academic skills to slum children with intellectual, physical or sensorial disabilities in Mexico. Similar procedures were applied to train children with school failure problems in slum-like communities and a small city in Portugal. Some results are presented in terms of behavioral goals attained by individual children in different training programs. Some cases of children with blindness, intellectual disability or school failure problems are briefly analyzed. Scholars teaching Psychology in poor countries are in a dilemma: attend to social problems or carry on research?

O581

TRANSGENERATIONAL THERAPY: CLINICAL INTEGRATION OF PSYCHOGENEALOGY, TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS AND GESTALT PSYCHOTHERAPY

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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The family tree influences individuals' lives: unresolved traumas and 'unfinished business', often emerge through unconscious 'psychic material', that drives descendants to re-act/re-live traumatic feelings and situations experienced by their ancestors. That can lead to uneases, illness, tragic deaths and accidents. By integrating three models, it is possible to develop a method in three steps to recover, re-read and re-narrate the patients from their own stories: (1) Psychogenealogy (1993, A.Schutzenberger, Abraham & Torock, Boszormenyi-Nagi): analysis and contact with the symptom/illness to encourage awareness of 'invisible loyalties', from debts/credits, from identifications-introjections-incorporations. (2) Transactional Analysis (1979, E.Berne): analysis and definition of the script's structure and the script's directive; analysis of the parental model (demands/counter-injunctions), of the scene of conception, location and circumstances of birth, names, breastfeeding period and family parade. (3) Gestalt therapy (1951, F.Perls): repetitions' disruption through cathartic acts, metaphorical and expressive techniques; processing of unfinished business and the creation of a 'new memory' in the hic et nunc; 'restitution' of family loyalty debts to ancestors and recapturing a sense of one's own identity. (4) This process makes it possible to dismantle the system for whom the individual represents his/her discomfort, to restore person's sense of individuality and his/her potentialities.

O582

LABOR AND PRISON IN CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM: THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIAL PENITENTIARY

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The qualitative research aims to analyze the process, relations and mediations of the labor of prisoners in the Penitenciária Industrial Esmeraldino Bandeira (SEAPEB), located at the Penitentiary Complex of Gericinó in the state of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). The category work appears in the universe of prisons as an instrument of "resocialization", source of subsistence, possibility of time occupation and space in the hierarchy. This study is proposed to reconstruct the historicity of prison labor and its mediations in the process of constitution and reconstitution of the social lives of the prisoners, highlighting the material conditions given for the completion of this labor function. Working in prison provides the development of the working skills of the prisoners related to the needs of the labor market, granting them access to a proper remuneration, used to fund part of their expenses within the prison and also to contribute to the budget of their families. Besides that, the habit of working brings new perspectives and expectations for the prisoner, who happens to glimpse a new relationship with society. Historically, the concept of work in prisons is also related to the objective of minimizing the idleness of the prisoners and tensions of the prison routine, reinforcing the disciplining and controlling trait of the prison as total institution. The research object of study is to analyze the multiple sides and contradictions of labor in the Brazilian prison system.

O584

NARRATIVES OF DISABILITY IN THE WORKPLACE: EXPLORING THE 'UNSAYABLE' USING LACANIAN PSYCHOANALYSIS

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Human beings are regimentally conditioned to adhere to a set of socially-constructed norms. Those deemed as deviating from the prerequisites attached to these 'conditions of normalcy' have historically been marginalised and excluded. This has implications for the 'disabled' identity. A variety of theoretical models and policies have been instituted in an attempt to redress this discourse and to forge 'new identities' for individuals with disabilities. Yet, many continue to experience under- and unemployment as a result of lack of access to skills development; workplace discrimination and disabling environments. This exacerbates the psycho-emotional effects of internalized oppression. The purpose of the study was to explore the professional identify formation of 6 purposively selected individuals with disabilities employed in 3 mainstream labour contexts. We used an integrative narrative inquiry approach, drawing on Lacanian Psychoanalysis as a mechanism to analyze the 'unsayable' meanings hidden in the individual narratives of workplace experiences. In this paper, we focus on the narrative subtexts as alternative stories of disability viewed within a Lacanian Analytic framework. The 'unsayable' in the narratives revealed that individuals with disabilities continue to submit to psycho-emotional indicators at the level of the intrapsychic. Implications for future studies support that psychoanalysis can be successfully integrated to explore psychic states in disability research.

O586
PSYCHOLOGY WITH A GLOBAL IMPACT - USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Online therapy, diagnosis and psycho-education offer amazing opportunities for psychologists. New technologies allow us to address major societal challenges on a global scale, influence policy and decision makers, and educate underprivileged audiences. Presenter gives inspiration and examples from attachment based training of orphanage and foster care systems worldwide. Research indicates that poor development for the millions of outplaced children is caused by the underprivileged status of caregivers and daily leaders. Governments lack capacities for managing children at risk. Presenter formed a network of researchers to design free online education and organizational development programs. In two EU Lifelong Learning projects 2008-12, programs were tested by child and government organizations in 12 countries, now open source in 14 EU language versions, reporting improved child development. Responding to Robert Roe's 2011 EPC request, presenter founded an NGO in 2012 to reach developing countries. Programs are now implemented in 8000 Indonesia orphanages in cooperation with local NGOs and government. Also, by leaders of Estonian foster care and pedagogue organizations. Child psychiatry professor Kamikado Kazuhiro translated all programs into Japanese at Nagano University website; Chilean government and SOSChildren's villages request trainer's training. Fourteen developing countries translated and await online versions, including Vetnam, Thailand, Myanmar and China.

O587

THE ADEQUACY OF A DISCURSIVE AND ARGUMENTATIVE APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF EMOTIONS IN DOCTOR-PATIENT INTERACTION

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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In this paper we set out to explore the discursive and argumentative construction of doctors' emotions in highly emotive oncological-communication settings, highlighting how the awareness of these emotions can be used as a tool in order to manage an optimal painful communication; given the complexity and multicomponentiality of the phenomenon "emotion", for what concerns the theoretical framework, we followed three broad research trends pertaining to three distinct but intertwining disciplines, namely linguistics, argumentation and psychology. For what concerns the empirical part of the work, wecollected a corpus consisting of 10 oncologic surgeon-patient interactions concerning the disclosure of the bad news of impossibility to surgically intervene in pancreatic cancer and of the necessity to do a chemotherapy, 10 interactions psychologist-patient, and 10 interactions pschologist-doctor about the impressions of the management of the painful communication. Results underlie that verbs and nouns are not interchangeable labels, but rather they permit to frame reality from a precise perspective;furthermore,results show that discourses used by doctors as well as arguments put forth in order to support a standpoint, open a peculiar path and can determine an appropriate management of the painful communication, in case that the doctor is aware of his own emotions. Moreover, results shed light on the importance of doctors' awareness concerning the emotive impact that the painful communication can have on the patient. On the basis of this analysis, we suggest that research concerning bad news disclosure in psycho-oncology can benefit from an interdisciplinary approach, as that described in this paper.

O588

PROFILING THE PARENTING EXPERIENCES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES – PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

B10. Development and education - Parenting

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Karen Nankervis, University of Queensland, St. Lucia – Australia
Matthew Hornsey, University of Queensland, St. Lucia – Australia
Susana Gavidia-Payne, RMIT University, Bundoora – Australia
Jeffrey Chan, Quality, Innovation and Safeguards, Yooralla, Melbourne – Australia

The role of a parent is to nurture and provide care for their child; however research shows that factors such as parent mental health and child support needs can place some parents in a compromised situation with regard to continuing the parenting role within the family home for their child with a disability. The aim of this study was to profile parents caring for children with disabilities (PCwD) on several psychosocial variables related to why parents choose to seek out-of-home care (OHC) for their child. An online survey containing measures of various parent- and child-related psychosocial factors was completed by 261 PCwD. Cluster analysis uncovered four PCwD groups: vulnerable/stressed (high hassles, mental health and child support needs/behaviour, low competence, poor coping), strong/non-stressed (low hassles, mental health and support needs/behaviour, high competence, good coping), resilient (moderate hassles, support needs/behaviour and competence, low mental health, good coping) and uninvolved/inflexible (low hassles, support needs/behaviour and competence, high mental health, poor coping). This study shows that many variables related to OHC can meaningfully distinguish PCwD from one another. These profiles can inform efforts to promote family unity and minimise instances of parents choosing to place their child with a disability in OHC or, crisis situations where parents choose to relinquish care in the absence of a service plan to transition their child into OHC.

O589
THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF PRISON SERVERS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

José Paulo Souza, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

This paper has proposed to systematize the Social Memory of the work and training of Inspectors and Security Penitentiary Administration (ISAP's) in the state of Rio de Janeiro process, providing analyzes and studies on the profile, training and work process of ISAP's the last four years and the constitution of School Management Penitentiary (EGP). The Center for the Study and Research of the School Prison Management (CEP) applies questionnaires periodically with the Inspectors of Prisons and Security Administration, seeking to provide a collection of materials for critical reflection and improvement of actions regarding the classes and prison practices. However, this empirical material is not analyzed in a methodical and scientific way, due to the lack of professionals and equipment. Soon, through a partnership with the Graduate Program in Social Memory at the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO), this research seeks to accomplish a scientific treatment of the data collected in the last five years and systematize a flow collection and analysis; ensuring a study on the process of training and qualifications for professionals working in the prison context.

O590
REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE CUSTODY/ARRESTED

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

José Paulo Souza, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

The article is proposed to analyze the role of implicit memory in the ideology of "resocialization" of people in prison institution of the State of Rio de Janeiro and subjected to the school rules and standards to transform them into docile people. This proposed "rehabilitation" and transformation presupposes some attempt to erase, once turn means leaving something aside at the expense of the new, that is, stop being such a "dangerous" person, by means of actions from the State to acquire new habits. The article was developed from a literature review, taking as some theoretical support linked to philosophy, psychology and memory; proposing perform reflections and questions, such as: The state can and can transform someone? As the state tries to turn the prisoner? The erasure of memories in fact is used in this process? Finally, try to identify this contradictory context of State / stuck in their practice, with the modern lines of understanding that State intervention in the person arrested.

O593

EXPLORATION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INVOLUNTARY MEMORY RECALL AFTER SELF-NARRATIVES IN MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY ADULTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Haruo Nomura, Osaka Univesity, Suita – Japan

The present study explores factors associated with involuntary memory recall that occurred after self-narratives in life-history interviews. Participants were 24 Japanese middle-aged and elderly adults. Self-narratives were promoted through life-history interviews, and involuntary memory recall was recorded in diaries for seven days after the interview. Some participants frequently recalled the same or similar events as those that had been narrated. In addition, the meanings and emotions that had been accompanied by some narrated events were altered and increased, respectively. By examining participant characteristics, factors associated with their memory recall, and the subsequent effects on meanings and emotions were revealed. First, life events such as bereavement or separation from a close relationship were associated with involuntary memory recall, as were conflicts about past life events. Finally, unfamiliarity with disclosure experiences such as self-narratives increased memory recall and the subsequent effects in participants. These results suggest that particular life events, conflicts about past life events, and unfamiliarity with self-narratives activate involuntary memory recall after self-narratives. In addition, these results indicate the responsiveness of middle-aged and elderly adults to the construction of life history.

O603

THE PRINCE AND AUTOCRATIC PRINCESSES: EXAMINING LEADERSHIP EMERGENCE AND ENACTMENT IN YOUNG CHILDREN'S GROUPS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Romana Morda, Victoria University, Melbourne - Australia

There is limited research exploring leadership in young children's groups. This presentation will examine the nature of leadership in preschool children's groups and the characteristics and skills of emergent leaders. It will also explore how gender role expectations may inform the enactment of leadership by young boys and girls. Using a mixed methods approach this study specifically investigated the role that cognitive and social intelligence played in leader emergence and enactment in a sample of preschool children. A battery of tests was used to assess children's general cognitive intelligence, social cognitive and social behavioural skills, and leadership play behaviours. An exploratory cluster analysis of play behaviors was undertaken in order to identify groups of children with similar play profiles. Three clusters were identified: Mixed play behavior style, Peripheral play behavior style and Leaders. This study's findings suggested that both cognitive and social intelligence played a role in leader emergence and enactment. Case studies will be presented that illustrate how young leaders both conform to, and challenge gender role expectations. This study's findings have implications for the development of preschool curriculum that encourages children to take on leadership roles whilst critically examining and challenging gendered scripts.

O613

THE IMPLICATIONS OF AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE CAREER SUCCESS OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR CAREER MANAGEMENT

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Johan Malan, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa
Shayne Roux, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa

The current study utilised a mixed-methods exploratory research design to explore the most salient predictors of career success in a total sample of 668 black South African employees. The study consisted of a qualitative phase, followed by two quantitative phases.The qualitative phase and the first quantitative phase were utilised to evaluate the appropriateness of the instruments, as well as the qualities of the measurement model. The purpose of the final phase was to evaluate thirteen propositions guiding the study. During this phase, the psychometric properties of the instruments were confirmed, as well as the goodness-of-fit of the structural model. All of the paths in the final model were significant. The results of a step-wise multiple regression analysis revealed that job resources, psychological capital and supportive organisational climate were the most significant predictors of career success. The practical implications of the findings are discussed in terms of creating optimal conditions to psychologically empower employees to adopt the widely accepted trend of accepting personal responsibility for managing their careers. These optimal conditions include supportive leadership, supportive job resources, as well as interventions aimed at facilitating the development of psychological capital. The proposed interventions follow a convergent approach that acknowledges the interdependent nature of individual career development and organisational career management.

O614

PARENTING STYLE INFLUENCES SOCIALIZATION DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Researchers have shown that parenting style (responsiveness and control) determines children's socialization. The socioecological approach, however,argues that socialization cannot be fully understood unless the role of the socioecological environment, including residential mobility, is taken into account.This study investigated whether childhood residential moves moderate the association between parenting style and early adolescent antisocial (normative beliefs regarding aggression and cognitive distortions) and prosocial tendencies(empathic concern and perspective taking). A total of 720 junior high-school students(first-grade:n = 252, second-grade:n = 243, third-grade: n = 225) completed questionnaires. Regression analyses indicated that both responsive and controlling parenting styles were associated with lower levels of normative beliefs regarding aggression for non-movers, but not for movers. Both parental responsiveness and control were also associated with higher levels of empathic concern for non-movers, but not for movers. In contrast, these parenting styles were associated with decreased cognitive distortions and increased perspective taking, regardless of residential moves. The findings suggest that childhood residential moves may inhibit the impacts of parenting style on emotional socialization, i.e., normative beliefs regarding aggression and empathic concern, during early adolescence.

O615
STRESS SYMPTOMS AFTER SEPARATION: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Attachment relationships continue throughout the lifespan that effect the romantic relationships and cognitive interpretation of stressful events. Attachment style is an important factor in coping with stress. The first aim of this study was to investigate whether stress symptoms that emergent after separation differs according to attachment styles. The second was to compare attachment styles with the subdimension of stress symptoms. 120 (75 females, 45 males) college students who had a separation in recent year participated in the study. To collect data, demographic information form, Experience In Close Relationships (EICR) and Stress Self-Assessment Checklist (SSAC) were used. Cluster analysis was applied to the Students` scores that obtained from EICR. Group differences were tested by t-test and F statistics. Differences found between students with secure attachment and fearful attachment styles according to the scores that they got from the cognitive-affective subdimension and total score of stress symptoms. Males and females differed on stress symptoms. Gender did not predict college students` attachment styles. Our findings showed that Turkish college students with fearful attachment style have stress symptoms more than the students with secure attachment style. These results show that attachment styles are important in coping with stress. Our results are consistent with the literature but confounding variables should be controlled with further studies.

O616

INVESTIGATING THE SECONDARY TRANSFER EFFECTS OF INTERGROUP CONTACT USING MEDIATION AND MODERATED-MEDIATION MODELING

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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The contact hypothesis has been described as one of the best ways to improve intergroup conflict. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the underlying mechanisms of the secondary transfer effects (STE) of contact i.e., the generalization of positive attitudes developed during contact to outgroups not directly involved in the encounter situation. We are exploring these structures using mediation and moderated mediation models. Specifically, we used data from 3 empirical studies, 2 cross-sectional and 1 experimental (N=3065, mean age: 30.4years, SD: 7.6 years), to test attitude generalization as a potential mediator to STE, over and above contact with the secondary outgroup. Next, consistent with the latest discussion on STE, we used 5 variables that measure different types of intergroup distance to test for effects on the mediation models of attitude generalization (moderated mediation). The proposed variables are: Group Stereotype Distance, Cultural Distance, Social Distance, Group Social Status and Group Similarities. The operationalization we used for the moderators is novel to the intergroup relations literature. Results confirm the existence of STE and the role of attitude generalization as a reliable mediator to STE across the 3 studies. We also found evidence that intergroup distance is moderating the effects of attitude generalization across different conceptualizations of the moderator. The findings shade a new light to our understanding of how STE works.

O617

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE WORK-RELATED, AGE-BASED STEREOTYPES (WAS) SCALE

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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Although there are currently many scales measuring ageism in the applied psychological literature, most of these have been focused on older adults and not on older workers per se. Of those few scales that do target older workers, the vast majority measure ageist attitudes and/or age discrimination, with little attention being paid to the content of age-based stereotypes themselves. Hence, drawing from the Stereotype Content Model and Terror Management Theory, we conducted a series of studies (total N = 1,981) to develop and validate a multidimensional measure of Work-related, Age-based Stereotypes (the WAS). Consistent with common sets of stereotypes regarding older workers found in both numerous quantitative and narrative reviews of the literature, the WAS includes both negatively (incompetence and inadaptability) and positively (warmth) valenced stereotypes of older workers. Two lab-based (Sample 1 N = 454; Sample 2 N = 709) and one field-based (Sample 3 N = 82) sample evidenced the three-factor model best fit the data, as compared to two valence-based factors and a unidimensional model. The scale evidenced good predictive, convergent and discriminant validity, in both lab and field samples. The three-dimensional model also partially mediated relations between job applicant age and hirability ratings. Moreover, a second field-based sample (Sample 4 N = 736) evidenced that the WAS dimensions predicted work outcomes beyond influences of worker age and job context. Keywords: Ageism, age-based stereotypes, ageist stereotypes, older workers, stereotypes, stereotype measurement

O620

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION: A NEUROMARKETING RESEARCH

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

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In this paper we present a scientific research carried out in order to evaluate the potential different effects on male and female subjects induced by a social spot about the gender discrimination. 60 students, 30 males and 30 females, were involved in the study in which neuroscientific techniques were applied aside traditional methods based on self questionnaires in order to understand in a deeper way consumer reactions to spot exposure. Eye-tracking and EEG technologies were synchronized and data were collected during the spot visualization. Quantitative analyses of emotional facial expressions computed by the software FaceReader were also used. Facial expression analyses, allow to identify less negative emotions in females in comparison to males. Combining the results from face reader and from eye-tracker technologies, it is possible to claim that male participants identified themselves with the males characters in the spot who were adopting negative social behaviors against women.Probably for this reason, males reported more negative emotional expressions. Also the EEG results showed a more important activation in male, supporting the idea that male subjects reacted with a stronger emotional activation in comparison to female. The aim of this work is to show how the integration of neuroscientific techniques can provide a wider range of information allowing a better understanding of subjects' emotional reactions.

O621

THE MEDIATION EFFECT OF BURNOUT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND PROFESSIONALISM AWARENESS OF SCHOOL COUNSELORS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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School counselors play an important role in preventing maladaptive behaviors and maintaining psychological health for students. However, various sources cause stress for school counselors, such as financial problems, interpersonal relationships, and working environment. These stressors affect burnout and professionalism awareness. This research examined whether school counselor's burnout mediates the relationship between three types of stress —financial stress, working environmental stress, and interpersonal stress—and professionalism awareness in sample of 282 school counselors in South Korea. To examine the role of burnout as mediator, mediation analysis using structural equation modeling was utilized.The results indicated that burnout fully mediated the relationship between working environmental stress and professionalism awareness. That is, the higher level of working environmental stress correlated with greater levels of burnout, and greater burnout level correlated with lower level of professionalism awareness. Meanwhile, burnout partially mediated the relationship between interpersonal stress and professionalism awareness. This indicated that higher interpersonal stress was related to higher burnout level, and higher level of burnout correlated with lower professionalism awareness. However, financial stress did not affect burnout or professionalism awareness. These results would be helpful to understand school counselors' stress and prevent their burnout.

O622

A MULTI-GROUP LATENT GROWTH MODELING ON BURNOUT IN KOREAN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENT

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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The purpose of this study was to examine the longitudinal relationship between effort-reward imbalance as a stressor and academic burnout as a strain. The study also examined the moderation effect of coping strategies in the relationship between effort-reward imbalance and academic burnout using multi-group latent growth modeling (LGM) analysis. The results indicated a significant relationship between the initial status of effort-reward imbalance and the initial status of academic burnout. Moreover, it indicated a significant relationship between the change rate of effort-reward imbalance and that of academic burnout. In addition, problem-focused coping strategies had a moderation effect on the relationship between effort-reward imbalance and academic burnout longitudinally. In case of students employing low problem-focused coping, the intercept of effort-reward imbalance contributes to the increase of academic burnout significantly. The present study has the following theoretical and practical implications.First, the results of this longitudinal study could promote understanding how much Korean students suffered by the imbalance between their efforts and rewards. Second, this result is consistent with early theoretical studies in that problem-focused coping is related with the alleviated levels of stressor and academic burnout. In order to prevent the development of academic burnout, counseling and academic guidance programs should be developed to support students.

O634
CAN FEEDBACK BE USED TO VANQUISH ENERGY VAMPIRES?

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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Feedback strategies are frequently employed in government policy as a behavioural change strategy. The idea is that presenting people with information about their past behaviour can change their future intentions. Hence feedback strategies appear to rest on the assumption that "if only we knew better we would act differently". In this paper we assess the validity of this assumption by examining whether feedback can influence pro-environmental intentions and the processes that it involves. Specifically, across 6 different studies we provided over 1000 participants with feedback about the yearly costs of their homes 'energy vampires' (i.e., appliances such as televisions and laptops that consume energy even when they are not being actively used). We presented feedback in several different ways (e.g., financial losses vs. financial savings, collective costs vs. personal household costs). Yet, regardless of the form in which we presented feedback it did not have a significant effect on behavioural intentions. However, feedback did significantly increase knowledge. Such findings are explained by the contribution of a variety of factors to pro-environmental intentions including pro-environmental attitudes, existing habits, appraisal of the feedback and perceptions of the potential monetary savings as "worthwhile". Accordingly, we present a model that accounts for the relationships between these factors and demonstrate that the model consistently fits our data.

O640

SNACKIMPULS: A SMARTPHONE APPLICATION TO STUDY SNACKING BEHAVIOR IN DAILY LIFE

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Saskia Wouters, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen – Netherlands
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Implicit determinants such as fleeting emotions and self-esteem are crucial in predicting snacking behavior.A smartphone application, Snackimpuls, was developed to gain insight into the implicit determinants of between-meal snacking in daily life. This study examines feasibility and reliability of Snackimpuls. Snackimpuls is based on the Experience Sampling Method (a validated structured self-assessment diary technique) and was used to collect multiple assessments (10 beeps a day for 7 consecutive days) of current emotions, self-esteem and between-meal snack intake.Emotions and self-esteem were assessed using a 7-point Likert scale. The sample comprised 8 women and 4 men from the general population, with a mean age of 43,6 years. Participants yielded 584 answered beeps, which is 69,5% of the maximum number of beeps. The mean score of positive affect (5.33; SD: 0.71), negative affect (1.23; SD: 0.28), agitation (2.13; SD: 0.69) and self-esteem (6.14; SD: 0.55) is consistent with previous studies. The reliability coefficients (Cronbach's α between 0.79 and 0.94) are also in accordance with previous research. If respondents snacked, they consumed on average 172 Kcal per occasion. Snackimpuls was considered (very) user-friendly (82%). The results suggest feasibility and reliability of the Snackimpuls smartphone application. Snackimpuls is currently used in a large-scale study investigating implicit determinants of between-meal snacking in a general population sample.

O646

VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN: AN INVESTIGATION IN TERMS OF AUTHORITARIANISM AND SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Violence against women; without discrimination of religion, language, nation, class is one of the most common human rights issues in the world. This issue should be considered as a society's perceptions about women rather than ordinary marriage problems. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between system justification, authoritarianism and demographic variables with "attitudes toward physical wife abuse" (APWA). The sample consisted of 151 (74 male and 77 female) Turkish participants. As measurement tools, Socio-demographic form, developed by the investigators, APWA Scale, Right-Wing Authoritarianism Scale and System Justification Scale were used. Pearson correlation and hierarchical regression analysis with t test for independent groups were conducted. APWA had a significant positive correlation with authoritarianism and system justification whereas had negative correlation with education and mother's education level. Gender, the perception of exaggeration of violence against women, education and authoritarianism variables were found to be significant predictors of APWA. According to our results people who have lower education level with higher authoritarianism and system justification level tend to have positive attitudes toward violence against women. It may be argued that social psychological factors are strongly related with violence towards women. Our results should be replicated with further studies on larger and more heterogeneous samples.

O648

COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE BUILDING THROUGH TECHNOLOGIES: SHARED REGULATION AS A TOOL TO ENHANCE COLLABORATIVE WRITING

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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In the last few decades the experiences of collaborative and web-mediated educational contexts are increasing (O'Donnell et al., 2013): learners are required to assume an active role in knowledge sharing and to promote Collaborative Knowledge Building (CKB, Scardamalia, Bereiter, 2006). To gain this aim the capacity to share the regulation of learning processes (Volet, Järvenoja, 2010) is a key determinant. In these contexts written texts represent the principal medium for learning. The aim of the work is to determine whether, within a CKB e-learning community, the promotion of shared regulation affects the performance in collaborative writing task. Using quantitative and qualitative methodologies, we compare collaborative writings of 275 students distributed in three conditions: no topics about shared regulation (SR); topics about SR spontaneously created by students; topics about SR created by the tutor. According to quantitative analyses (Boscolo, Borghetto, 2002), the results reveal that students produce more coherent texts if the tutor support them in sharing the regulation of the task. According to content analysis the students in the same condition write texts which are more responding to the task and more integrated. Our results show that the promotion of shared regulation can support metacognitive reflection on the features of the task and emphasize the importance of implementing a tool for shared regulation in web-mediated learning contexts.

O654

SOCIAL IDENTIFICATION IN THE PROCESS OF COOPERATION: A STUDY ON THE WITHDRAW EFFECT OF CONSISTENT CONTRIBUTOR

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Humans, as social Individuals, are influenced by social identification when they are facing the choice of cooperation. According to the Consistent Contributor (CC) effect, a CC can catalyze cooperation and cause other group members to increase contributions in voluntary contribution mechanisms. Weber and Murnighan (2008) proposed social norms to be the main cause of the CC effect. However, an alternative process could be that the CC presence significantly changes the members' social identity thus influencing group members' behaviors. Here we aim to establish whether the social identity or social norms can be used to explain consistent contributor effect. A public goods dilemma in the context of provision point mechanisms with "Removing consistent contributor" paradigm is used. According to the social identification theory, social identity is context-specific, which means CC removal will definitely influence the contribution level. However, once a norm has been internalized, people will keep following it unless a major change in circumstances occurs: therefore, the removal of the CC should not have salient impact on participants' behaviors. Result supports the identity-based explanation: after the CC is removed, the contribution of participants in CC condition falls down dramatically and is marginally significantly ($p<.01$) lower than that in the control condition. We assume that loss aversion may explain this unexpected phenomenon.

O662

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF COUNSELLING AND PREVENTION AND THEIR IMPACT IN THE SCHOOL (NATIONAL PROJECT ESF) - AN EXAMPLE OF THE GOOD PRACTICE TRANSFER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The aim of the national project is to increase the education level of primary school pupils with special educational needs streamlining of educational counseling and prevention to ensure their social integration and in the labor market. Under this name hides the implementation of professional activities that directly affect the practical exercise of the professional activity of educational counseling and prevention in Slovakia. Research Institute of Child Psychology as the implementer of the national project is an institution that focuses on comprehensive research psychological aspects of development of children and youth and research conditions that affect this development. Connection between research institutions as the Contractor and practical counseling centers in the education sector as a target group will provide the transfer of research findings into routine practice experts. It happens by the way of innovation psychological and special-pedagogical methods, methodologies and their implementation into the counseling process and operational setting process standardization methodologies using electronic portal.

O664

ARCHITECTURE OF FAILED DECISIONS: ANALYSIS OF SUBOPTIMAL RESULTS IN MANAGEMENT DECISIONS DUE TO COGNITIVE BIASES

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Based on the modes of decision-making (System 1 / System 2) by Kahneman (2003) and the individual decision process models by Jost (2001) and Kolkman et al. (2005), which describe the different stages of a decision, this study links cognitive biases in real economic managerial decisions to their stage of appearance in the decision-making process. The goal wasa) to verify the occurrence and the external validity of decision biases in the context of everyday action,b) to localize these within the decision-making process model and c)to identify patterns of decision biases. Therefore, suboptimal strategic decisions were analyzed. Cognitive biases in management decisions were identified through an analysis of situational conditions that increase the likelihood of biases, the use of interventions to prevent them and the final output of the decision. Results show that cognitive biases can be identified in real decisions and can be linked to the specific process stages. Moreover, specific interactions of biases were observed. This allows the identification of critical stages in the decision-making process. This allows the development of a structural framework, which enables the identification of cognitive biases within decision-making processes at an early stage. Additionally the results build a basis for setting specific, adaptive interventions with the aim of reducing the likelihood of erroneous decisions due to biases.

O672

PREDICTORS OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN A TURKISH COMMUNITY SAMPLE

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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The aim of the present study, is to examine factors leading to negative consequences such as posttraumatic stress disorder versus some positive changes such as posttraumatic growth in a representative sample of 740 adults from İzmir, Turkey. Turkey has been exposed to different types of traumatic events (disasters, wars, terrorism, violence, etc.) throughout the history. Because the focus of research has been relatively related to negative consequences, this gives way to focusal soon growth experiences in the way that in trying to cope with the traumatic events people may feel more strong, improve life quality, make meaning about self, interpersonal relations and the life. The community sample consisted of 64.3% of females, and 68.6% of the participants were married. The mean age of the participants was 43.20, and 14.1% of the sample reported a previous psychiatric problem. 31.5% of the participants were bothered by the exposed traumatic event, and 10.8% of the sample met all the DSM-IV criteria for the diagnosis of PTSD. In the current study, in order to examine the possible risk factors related to posttraumatic stress symptoms and the contributing factors leading to PTG, 3 main variablesi.e. coping strategies, perceived social support, and event-related rumination were analysed through regression analyses. The results and implications of the findings for clinical and research areas will be discussed.

O673
VALIDATION OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEX-AFFECTIVE DIVERSITY SCALE, RELATED VARIABLES & IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERVENTION

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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The aim of the study is developing and analysing a Spanish scale for secondary school students to measure attitudes towards sex-affective diversity (gay, lesbian and bisexual people) to guide the intervention. These attitudes have been noted to be very important to peer relationships and homo/bisexual students' self-esteem, yet there is no standardised scale available to measure them in the Spanish context. Based on previous work and literature, we developed a 33-item scale that was completed by 696 students from five secondary education schools in the area of Madrid, along with some socio-demographic data and other opinion questions. We kept 27 items and performed reliability (Cronbach's alpha=.94) and construct validity (factor structure) analyses (one dimension was kept: CFI=.96, TLI=.96, RMSEA=.06 & SRMR=.05). We used the graded response model within the Item Response Theory to evaluate the items, which proved to be particularly discriminative for negative attitudes. Using a multiple linear regression by steps, we obtained that the 36.89% of the scale variance was explained by sex, perceived parents opinions, perceived peer opinions, direct contact with homo/bisexual people, interest in sexuality and perceived sexual education received at school. The implications are clear: there is a need of school programs for attitudinal change which include family and peers and provide contact with sexually diverse people.

O676

THE PROBLEM OF THE QUALITATIVE ASSESMENT OF CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE: A PILOT STUDY

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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The essence of this problem – how to assess the genuine creative intelligence, not the erudition, capacity to clear logic, cram for examination. Our theoretical foundation based on the ideas of intuition of H.Bergson, insight of W.Kohler and psychological types of scientists H.Selye. The aim of pilot study – to create and test the qualitative method of assessment, which includes three kind of non-standard tasks, selected from the folklore sources unfair forgotten and therefore rare used. There is four criteria the choice of tasks: heuristic, the real problem situation requiring decision, no necessity in special professional knowledge and multidisciplinary. There is three items for decision: two questions of Queen the Sheba to King Solomon and the trial between two women "who is the true mother of the child"? The sample of examinees – senior pupil in two schools: ordinary public school and for intellectually gifted children. The ability to define the essense of the problem, capacity to find the immediate practical solution and problem time were examined. The significant differences between two samples were noticed. Our and similar tasks may be used both for selection the persons capable for research work, invention and creating know-how and for diagnosis of the educational programms for development of creativity. Direction for future researches – age and cultural modification, improving evaluation criteria and comparative cross-cultural investigations.

O681

GAMIFIDE CO-DESIGN WITH COOPERATIVE LEARNING (GACOCO): SOCIO-EMOTIONAL CORRELATES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Alessandra Melonio, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Bozen-Bolzano – Italy

Margherita Pasini, University of Verona, Verona – Italy

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Both relevance and diffusion of technology within the schools is steadily increasing, but scarce attention is paid to the links between children's active participation in designing technological products and the socio-emotional correlates. We conducted a 5-session intervention using the "GAmified CO-design with COoperative learning" (GaCoCo) method with 35 third and fourth-graders. It aimed at building the capacities to conceptualize, develop, and evaluate a game prototype throug GaCoCo techniques. The game creation started reading a narrative and continued transferring narrative elements, e.g. characters. We measured the intensity of achievement emotions, as conceptualized by the control-value theory, and pre and post-intervention peer acceptance. Analyses of variance revealed higher intensity for positive compared to negative emotions and for females, but no differences between the intermediate GaCoCo session and a parallel traditional lesson. Intensity of negative emotions experienced in the first 3 sessions correlated negatively with post-intervention peer acceptance. Acknowledging limitations, we discuss the key role of knowledge co-construction and related psychological processes in building children's developing abilities. Our findings can help in planning interventions focused on teaching computational thinking while taking into account children's socio-emotional experiences, which previous research has shown to be important determinants of educational outcomes.

O685

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG HOPELESSNESS, PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND PEER REJECTION WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Social anxiety is one of the most prevalent adolescent disorders. Several factors especially,cognitive (hopelessness),and environmental factors (parental attitudes and peer rejection) are related to social anxiety. This study examined how these factors are related to social anxiety among high school students. Participants were 699 high school students with age ranged between 14 to 20 (M= 16.67, SD=1.09). Participants were administered Socio-Demographic Information Form, Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, Peer Rejection Scale, short-EMB-C (Egna Minen Betraeffande Uppfostran) and Beck Hopelessness Scale. The result of independent samples t test revealed a significant gender difference [t (696) = 5.14, p <.001]. In other words, females had higher social anxiety as compared to males (Female M= 42.37; Male M= 34.12). Multiple regression analysis revealed that family income, number of sibling, hopelessness, mother rejection and peer rejection are significant predictors of social anxiety. Hopelessness may leads to negative cognitions about future this may result in perceiving more threat and maintaining the existing social anxiety. Due to rejective attitudes of their mothers these individuals may not develop social skills and peer rejection may be explained as a response of peers towards anxious behaviors of socially anxious students. The results of this study provided support the findings of literature from developing non-Western country.

O688
SPHERES OF INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT SCHEMA IN EVERYDAY LIFE

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Raphaële Miljkovitch, University of Paris 8, Saint-Denis – France
Emmanuel Sander, University of Paris 8, Saint-Denis – France

The purpose of this presentation is to expose recent findings of preliminary research on attachment's generalization. Research suggests that attachment models influence friendships, romantic relationships and other relationships, beyond intimacy. The question remains as to the extent of their influence. Concordance between attachment representations of different relationships suggest a generalization of attachment patterns. The present study explores generalization of attachment patterns in situations of everyday life, and the role of insecurity in excessive generalization and pervasiveness of attachment schemas. Attachment interview (Attachment Multiple Model Interview - AMMI) and interview on everyday behavior were administered to 89 participants (non-clinical, 65% women, m = 33.2 years old). Results show a partial generalization of attachment to father and everyday behavior. Results show also a link between attachment to mother and flexibility in everyday behavior. Attachment security to mother is correlated with more flexibility whereas attachment insecurity to mother is correlated with less flexibility.The link between insecure attachment and rigidity of behavior was suggested by theories on defensive exclusion, by research on the role of insecurity in psychopathologies' development. However, our research is, to our knowledge, the first to demonstrate the influence of attachment on the flexibility of behavior in everyday situations.

O689

ALBATROSS PROJECT: REHABILITATION FOR PSYCHOPHYSICAL DISABILITIES THROUGH THE SWIM SCHOOL

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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Giuseppe Manca, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sport Club, Sassari - Italy

AlbatroSS Project promotes in North Sardinia a psychomotor rehabilitation intervention in the swimming pool for people with disabilities. Psychologists, educators and swimming instructors collaborate to organize a rehabilitation path that uses cognitive-behavioural techniques and transactional analysis contributions (contract and alliance). The intervention is set out on three levels: 1. technical, swimming teaching; 2. psychological, family counseling; 3. supervision, for the swimming instructors in cognitive-behavioural therapy in water. The aim of the project is to promote the quality of life of disabled people and families. Through the learning of swimming there are improvements from the physical, psychological and social point of view. People have the opportunity to improve their own self-esteem, to build new and positive relationships and to increase their level of autonomy. The achieved results concern: the integration of disabled people in the swimming schools and the education to competition through the placement in competitive teams; An alliance with families of disabled people in the assumption of responsibility in the therapeutic path and at home, using the progress made in the swimming pool; The utilization of the swimming pool as a therapeutic setting and its integration in the socio-medical organization network in the territory. Up to date 150 families are followed in 4 different swimming pools, with a psychologist coordinating each facility.

O692

SELF-REGULATION IN RESPONSE TO ADVERSITY EMPHASIZE THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Karel Botha, North-West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa

This paper integrates and reports the results of 3 different studies in which hypothetical models of self-regulation in response to adversity were developed. Study 1 (n = 127) focused on self-regulation in response to relational conflict; study 2 (n = 77) on self-regulation in response to blocked life goals and study 3 (n = 25) on self-regulation in a poor rural community. All three studies applied Interactive Qualitative Analysis (IQA) to identify significant factors that play a role in the self-regulation of adversity, and second to develop conceptual models based on perceived relations between these factors. Although the three models differed substantially, one common theme emerged, namely the importance and value of negative emotions (within individuals and communities) during the initial phases of self-regulation. Findings support current approaches to negative emotions as important feedback processes in self-regulation, but also provide information regarding how negative emotions are dealt with in different contexts. The implications of these findings will be discussed while recommendations for further research will be made.

O694
ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW OF STUDIES FROM 2004 TO 2013

B16. Development and education - Other

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The aim of this review is to capture the trend in adolescence issues by analyzing the studies published in the last decade. 919 articles from the Journal of Adolescence between the years 2004–2013 was reviewed. Analysis was classified according to the topics of the articles, stages of adolescent development, research methods used, country where the research was done, features of the sampling. As a result of the analysis based on the topics; it had been observed that some of the key issues of developmental psychology like attachment, identity development, parent-child relationship, effect of the peers on adolescents, risk-taking behaviors had been studied every year. With the effect of the developing technology and internet age; topics like usage of the internet, internet addiction, online harassment and the websites mostly used by adolescents as Facebook has also been investigated frequent. Additionally, while research in Asian countries covered suicide and self-harming behavior topics, other non North American countries studied crime and risky sexual behaviors topics mostly. When the journal is analyzed on the basis of sampling, middle adolescence through high school period had been examined most frequent. However, research made on pre-adolescence period has increased during last years.

O695

ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS ATTENTION IN ALZHEIMER TYPE DEMENTIA: EFFECT OF TARGET POSITION

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The main objective of the research was to investigate endogenous and exogenous attentional processes in terms of location in patients diagnosed with Alzheimer Type Dementia (ATD). The research was conducted with the 28 voluntary participants (14 females and 14males) with the age range of 69-90 years. Endogenous and exogenous attention was measured by means of spatial cueing paradigm. According to repeated measures ANOVA results, participants gave longer reaction in terms of time and had lower reaction accuracy in invalid trials than they did in the valid and neutral ones in the whole conditions. Thereby, patients with ATD performed engagement,disengagement, and shifting operations of attention in invalid trials. However, in the condition of endogenous attention, they were unable to give fast reactions in the valid trials. Because of this, impairment in the ability of voluntary engagement to the target was observed in ATD patients. Also, target given from the left side of the screen led to late responses in the invalid trials. The obtained results were discussed within the context of lateralization and possible hemispheric dysfunction.

O698
RECOGNIZING BEHAVIORAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP ROLE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Annemarie Østergaard, Aalborg University, Aalborg – Denmark

Mark Casson states that the entrepreneur is often identified as the founder of a firm or the owner-manager. The entrepreneur is self-employed and may employ others, but the entrepreneur is never an employee. Hereby, a paradox is created,since the Chief Executive Officers of large firms are salaried employees and therefore not entrepreneurs. The paradox is caused by reliance on an unsuitable definition of the entrepreneur (Casson, 2010, p. 249). However, Casson also finds that the CEO's works "entrepreneurial" in their firms even they are not to be characterized as entrepreneurs due to their salary as employees. Moreover Casson argues that the misleading stereotypes of popular theories of the entrepreneur area weakness rather than a strength. On the other hand Casson argues that "a modern synthesis defines the entrepreneur as someone who specializes in taking judgemental decisions about the coordination of scarce resources (Casson, 1982)", where the term 'someone' emphasizes the entrepreneur being an individual (Casson, 2010, p. 251). The entrepreneurial dilemma is conquered twofold in this paper. First by mapping the cross field of leadership and entrepreneurship in relation to personality with the objective to enlighten the specific factors supporting both the entrepreneur and the leader. Moreover, the common knowledge supports that there is an overlap between leadership and entrepreneurship in various subjects. Claudia C. Cogliser and Keith H. Brigham even consider the definition of an entrepreneur to have substantial overlap with that of a leader (Cogliser & Brigham, 2004). In general, the discussion about lack of agreement on definitions for the entrepreneurial leader is ongoing (Gupta, MacMillan, & Surie, 2004). With the purpose of finding theoretical arguments about the individual entrepreneur, a systematic literature review was conducted. Then, the keywords were chosen as the avenue for results because they become "talkative" with a razor-sharp shortcut to the essence of the articles. Only the keywords that have been mentioned more than twice have been withdrawn to simplify the result. Moreover, Gupta and colleagues state that the entrepreneurial leader encourages others to experiment and learn for themselves with an emphasis on discovery-driven approach to specifying problematic limits and mandating strategic commitment to new business development. By setting the climate through personal modeling of these behaviors ''consistently, predictably, and relentlessly'' entrepreneurial leaders ensure that others will emulate their behavior. According to Gupta and colleagues, the mechanism is not charisma, values, nor team pressure, but a collective spirit of conscious innovation (Gupta et al., 2004, p. 256).

O703

IMPENDING JOB LOSS AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH: THE AVONDALE SHIPYARD RESEARCH PROJECT

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

Ronald Mancoske, Southern University at New Orleans, New Orleans - United States
Patricia Guillory, Southern University at New Orleans, New Orleans - United States

The presentation's purpose is to share the results of a study that surveyed the impact of impending job loss on the health and mental health on workers in a shipyard with threatened closure. 7.2 The associated stressors of impending job loss include shifts in self-perception, challenges to coping skills, the loss of social interactions, and increases in anxiety and depression. The community is impacted when job loss is a reality not only because workers are no longer able to contribute to the community economically, but because they may require health and behavioral health services placing additional economic strain on the community. 7.3 Using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Family Adaptive Scale with the subjects and a control group, the results indicated that the subjects experienced greater levels of anxiety and lower levels of social and emotional support, unrelated to family dissatisfaction, presumably accounted for by the threat of impending job loss. 7.4 The study revealed adverse effects of threats to job loss on the anxiety levels and social connectedness of workers. All community members are impacted by the strain on the community. Early planning and community engagement can positively impact public health and mental health on micro and macro levels. 7.5 Further study is needed with larger samples sizes representative of the communities facing employment loss. The findings need to be shared for the purposes of service provision and planning.

O704

GO BEYOND INTERACTIONS "IN REAL LIFE" - INTERNET: SUPPORT INTERACTION FOR INSECURE PEOPLE

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Marie Danet, University of Paris 8, Saint-Denis – France
Raphaële Miljkovitch, University of Paris 8, Saint-Denis – France

The purpose of this presentation is to expose recent findings of Internet use as a support for interaction by insecure people. One of the main motivations for Internet use is social communication. The new mode of interaction offered by Internet allows socially anxious people to be more comfortable and confident in interactions on the Internet compared with face-to-face interactions.People with insecure attachment experience anxiety in relationships. Online interactions, by reducing anxiety, could influence Internet use as a communication support by insecure. This research aims to better understand the link between attachment and Internet social use. Participants (non-clinical, N = 200) completed anonymous online self-report questionnaires: the Internet Motives Questionnaire, which measures reasons of Internet use and the Relationship Scale Questionnaire, which assesses adult attachment. Results show a link between: 1) insecure attachment and Internet use to communicate more securely; 2) insecure attachment and Internet use to stay connected with one another. The association between insecure attachment and Internet use to stay connected was mediated by Internet use to communicate more securely. Insecure people have poorer social skills than secure one. They seem to use Internet to overcome social difficulties due to the safety environment provided by Internet. Because of their specific characteristics, online interactions could be perceived as less risky by insecure people.

O706

THE TEAM CONFLICT IS A NEGATIVE FACTOR FOR THE TEAM PERFORMANCE? A STUDY ON 40 HEALTH CARE DEPARTMENTS OF SIX PUBLIC HOSPITAL

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Guido Sarchielli, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy

The Italian Health Services are structured into "Departments" which are semiautonomous hospital divisional units, in which several clinical wards are integrated or merged. The Department Committee (DC) represents the decision-making body of the department, which ensures the participation of Chiefs of Clinical Units at the definition of the Department's organizational-managerial asset. Some recent empirical studies have found that team conflict (relationship, task and process conflict) can improve team performance. In the current study, realized in the medical managerial context, we focus on the relationship between conflict and group performance (evaluated through the Comparative Performance Index -CPI- as indicators of Clinical Units efficiency). If the "Team conflict" increases, also the CPI indicator improves: in fact, there are negative associations between process conflict ($r=-.215$, $p<.01$); relational conflict ($r=-.243$, $p<.01$) and task conflict ($r=-.211$, $p<.01$). The results support the hypothesis, already sustained by a part of the literature, that, also in the medical context, the team conflict can lead to a sharing of viewpoints and increased discussions, which improve the team performance. The DC represents the main context in which the quality, safety and efficiency of the care processes can be pursued. The results sustain the importance of the DC's functioning for the Clinical Units' efficiency.

O709

RIEMERGERE: A PROJECT AGAINST YOUTH MALAISE. FORMING LIFEGUARDS THROUGH SELF DETERMINATION

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Giuseppe Manca, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sport Club, Sassari - Italy

Riemergere (Resurfacing) is a psycho-pedagogic project designed in Sardinia by Progetto AlbatroSS to train as Lifeguards young people, sent by the juvenile court of Sassari, suffering socio-economic difficulties and with legal proceedings. The theoretical construct on which this intervention is based is the Franklian therapy whose objective is to teach to young people in trouble and with low responsibility towards theirselves to take care of others. The intervention is set out on 4 processes. Initially, the recipients flank swimming trainers for people with disability in Progetto AlbatroSS activities. Then, they attend an introductory swimming course in order to strengthen the sense of self-determination theorized by Franklin. Once they acquire the swimming basics, the guys start a federal course to become lifeguards. Finally, the intervention foresees a seminar of 4 training meetings with a psychologist that stimulates the learning through the cooperative learning strategy. It is an integrated project that is able to involve associations of the tertiary sector coming from the sport sector, social work, locals municipalities, local health authority and juvenile court. The aims of the project are the placement of young people in the work environment and the protection of the Sardinian sea. Up to date 12 federal lifeguards have been trained, of whom 4 have become swimming instructors for disabled children at the AlbatroSS in a real virtuous circle.

O712
VALORIZATION OF OCB AND ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT STYLE

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Anne-Marie Vonthron, Paris Ouest University, Paris-Nanterre - France
Emilie Vayre, Paris Ouest University, Paris-Nanterre - France

Organizational Citizenship Behaviors are not formally prescribed and rewarded in organizations yet they lead to a positive socio-organizational valorization. However, the OCB would be valued differently depending on the source (colleagues or superiors) of judgment (Turnispeed&Rassuli, 2005) and according to their orientation (OCB-O or OCB-I) directly serving the organization or on the interactions between the co-workers (Podsakoff et al., 2000). We hypothesize that their valorization in the workplace depends on organizational management style (authoritarian vs participative) because the managerial context encourages more or less pro-social behavior. A total of 362 employees completed a questionnaire containing a measure of management style within their organization (LOP scale, Likert, 1974) and items related to perceived valorization (positive/neutral/negative) of OCB-I (12 items about altruism and assistance to co-workers) and OCB-O (10 items about sportmanship and loyalty) from a source of judgment (superiors for 194 participants; colleagues for 168 participants). The results show that the managerial style significantly explains the positive perceived value of OCB-I for the two sources of judgment (supervisors: $R2 =.138$; colleagues $R2 =.104$). Regarding the value assigned to OCB-O, the results are mixed depending on the source of judgment. These results will be discussed in terms of the theory of social exchange and organizational choices for OCB promotion.

O714

FACE ENCODING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF REPETITION AND ATTENTION ORIENTATION: EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL EVIDENCE

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Sam C. C. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Tommy L. H. Lam, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Chetwyn C. H. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

Repetitive viewing of faces in spaced manner is shown to facilitate subsequent face recognition. Increased negativity of an event-related potential N250 and positivity of P600 are found to be associated with face familiarity and face recognition, respectively. Yet, the interaction of repetition effect and orienting attention to correctly associated facial information is not well addressed. It was hypothesized that, apart from repetition,constant attention on relevant information across repetition would also be associated with successful face recognition. In this study, cognitively intact participants were asked to learn 120 novel faces for 4 times under spaced repetition followed by face recognition. Repeated ANOVA unexpectedly revealed significant reduced negativity in N250 amplitude in hit trials with recall-laterality interaction effect in the second face viewing. Besides, larger P600 amplitude was also found in the second repetition of face viewing. The increased P600 confirmed subsequent memory effect. Decrease in N250 in hit trials may reflect orienting attention to relevant facial features for encoding. On the other hand, increased N250 amplitude may suggest reduced attention to facial details for subsequent face recognition. This study results implied that orienting attention to relevant information of faces facilitates face encoding. This would direct cognitive strategy to enhance face recognition.

O717

ASSOCIATION ABILITIES AND INHIBITION SKILLS DIFFERENTIALLY PREDICT CREATIVITY AND SCHIZOTYPY. AN EEG STUDY

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Christian Rominger, University of Graz, Graz – Austria
Andreas Fink, University of Graz, Graz - Austria
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Günter Schulter, University of Graz, Graz - Austria
Ilona Papousek, University of Graz, Graz - Austria

Positive correlations between creativity and schizotypy are frequently reported. The aim of the present study was to find features that both traits share and features that differentiate both traits. The current scientific view suggests that the propensity to produce remote associations may be fundamental to creative ideas as well as positive schizotypy. The ability to inhibit prepotent reactions at a very moment may be positively related to creativity and negatively related to schizotypy. From a pool screened for positive schizotypy, 55 participants (26 men) were selected. Association and inhibition tests were administered while the EEG was recorded. As predicted, creativity was positively and schizotypy was negatively correlated with inhibition performance in a dichotic listening task (DL). The propensity to associate was positively correlated with both traits. In line with the behavioural results, a higher event-related desynchronisation of the lower alpha band was found for participants with low positive schizotypy during the DL in frontal brain regions. The decreased inhibition performance of high schizotypal participants in the DL may be due to a reduced task-related activation in frontal areas. Given a propensity for remote associations, excellent inhibition skills may be vital for creative performance. However, reduced inhibition control may lead to positive schizotypy. Therefore, the findings support the idea of enhancing creativity by executive functions training.

O718
INTERDISCIPLINARY HIV PREVENTION IN WOMEN

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Tatiana Balachova, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma - United States
Julia Batluk, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Mark Chaffin, Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma - United States

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss key findings from studies on HIV prevention among women. Although women in the general population are not at the highest risk of contracting HIV, there are at-risk groups that are susceptible due to high-risk behaviors. Increasing new HIV infections are transmitted sexually in women in Russia. Culture and gender-specific aspects of transmission need to be explored. The main objective of studies that are conducted by the St. Petersburg State University-University of Oklahoma international research collaboration is to understand the complex factors that affect HIV risk and utilization of HIV prevention strategies for women to design a prevention program for this population. The studies utilize the ecological model framework. Results of a pilot studies identify the major psychological and behavioral factors influencing HIV risk in women, including risky drinking, having at-risk sexual partners, multiple partners, and lack of condom use. Findings suggest limited HIV knowledge, stigma, and fear of retaliation associated with HIV testing or diagnosis.A pilot study indicates that HIV testing behavior may be relatively easy to modify as a prevention strategy in Russian women. Reducing HIV transmission in women reduces the risk in children.Greater priority should be placed on social research to inform the development of prevention including community-level interventions, and prevention approaches for at-risk population groups.

O722
"WALK THE TALK'": PRACTICING THE ETHICAL CODE OF PRACTICE

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Silvia Apollonio, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Silvia Ivaldi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Giuseppe Scaratti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Vincenzo Saturni, AVIS, Milan - Italy

This contribution analyses thecriticalities related to ethical values inside organizations. It describes how the organizational players, coping with ethical problems, become able to engender transformative agency and promote organizational change, thanks to the creation of specific socio material conditions. The paper explores CHAT(Cultural Historical Activity Theory)in the analysis of dialectical contradictionsand their management in an organization in which ethics is one of the most important aspects. Specifically the paper describes an intervention-research in the biggest Italian voluntary blood donors association (AVIS)that involvedthe organizational players from all the local sites in Italy. The underlying hypothesis is that the development of a globally recognized ethical culture can help the association's stakeholders in reducing difficulties related to ethical issues. It also increases their sense of belonging and improves the quality of the services delivered to the final users of the donated blood. The paper points outthe research approach adopted to identify critical problems and detect socially recognized ethical principles (that leaded to the creation of an ethical code of practice) andthe methodology used to plan actions for change and spread operational practices. The conclusions highlight the institutional and organizational implicationsrelated to the challenge of improving ethical culture and its translation into the practice of dailyexperience.

O724

IMPACT OF MARBLE ART THERAPY ACTIVITIES ON THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF PSYCHIATRY PATIENTS

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Nuray Atasoy, Bulent Ecevit University, Zonguldak - Turkey

Many previous studies had revealed Bipolar Disorder-Anxiety disorder togetherness is observed fairly often, and the additional anxiety diagnosis negatively affect the disease severity and process in Bipolar Disorder patients. Art Therapy is a form of psychotherapy that has been practised for over 60 years It has been promoted as a means of helping people who may find it difficult to express themselves verbally engage in psychological treatment. The art of marbling, which was frequently used during the Seljuk and Ottoman era, reached Europe during the beginning of the XVII. Century, under the name of Turkish Paper. Marbling, which we describe as the music of the colors, has a soul-soothing harmony. Ebru, firstly teaches and develops being patient. As an Ebru artist is not always fully in control, particularly people with obsessions learn to accept what exists. ıt is a fact which is proven by experience that Ebru has a therapic feature, contributes to improving the aesthetic sensitivity, communication, using the time correctly, motivation, creativity, patience, discipline, adaptation, and gives positive results in coping with certain problems such as stress, instability and anxieties. In the present study, it is aimed to research the effect of the art-therapy activity with marbling, on illness symptoms and anxiety levels in patients with bipolar disorder. When the previous studies in the relevant field are examined, it was seen that while there are few studies in which art-involving therapy is applied on schizophrenic and bipolar patients, there are no previous studies in which the effectiveness of art-therapy activity particularly involving marbling was measured. 35 patients diagnosed as schizophrenic according to DSM-IV TR and 35 patients diagnosed as bipolar disorder patients, followed in a University hospital, the psychiatry service of a State Hospital and the Psychiatry Policlinic of the same State Hospital, were included to the study. The study consists of the control group and the patient group. It was ensured for the control group, actively treatment receiving patient group and ambulatory patient group to carry out marbling practices in a special room allocated for the practice, for 30 minutes 3 days a week and for a period of 8 weeks. Before and after the effort (preliminary test – final test) Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Beck anxiety inventory (BAI) were applied to the patient group diagnosed as schizophrenic; while Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) was applied to the patient group diagnosed as bipolar disorder patients and to the control group. In the preliminary and final test comparison of scales applied to schizophrenia patient group, PANNS negative symptoms, PANSS positive symptoms and PANNS general psychopathology points, along with BAE points were found as significantly low, following the application. It is stated, previous art therapy activities conducted with psychiatry patients, were effective in the elimination of negative and patient symptoms in schizophrenia patients, like it is the case in the present study. In the comparison of the scales applied to schizophrenia patient group as preliminary and final tests, PANNS negative symptoms (<0.001), PANNS positive symptoms (<0.001) and PANNS general psychopathology points (<0.001), along with BAÖ points (p<0.05), were found as significantly low, following the application.

O725

PROMOTION OF SECURE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREEN THROUGH THE SAFETY IN THE WATER

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Giuseppe Manca, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sport Club, Sassari – Italy

The Baby Swimming Course Project designed by Progetto Albatross of Sassari was born as an actual application of the Bowlby's attachment theories and the circle of security theory. The intervention aim is to teach basic swimming techniques to parents and children from 3 months to 3 years old. Parents and children do together the activities in the swimming pool 2 times a week and they are part of a group. Each year there are parents and children sent by the Anti-Violence Centre of Sassari are involved in the project. The project aim is to build a safe relationship in water and to work on the physical relationship, that links parents and children in this moment of life. On one hand it is trained the neonatal familiarity with water, with the help of a swimming instructor; on the other hand a psychologist takes care of the parent-child relationship with particular attention to the attachment-exploration dynamic. The intervention foresees 3 activities: the first one regards the work in water with the swimming trainer, the second consists in a group consultations about parenting by a psychologist, the third consists of drawing up a small manual on child development that is distributed to the parents.

O726

EMOTIONAL SECURITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG SURVIVORS OF CHID SEXUAL ABUSE

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

David Canton-Cortes, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Jose Canton, University of Granada, Granada - Spain
Maria Rosario Cortes, University of Granada, Granada - Spain

According to the emotional security theory (EST), conflicts between parents can lead to emotional insecurity in their children, who are trying to regulate their exposure to conflicts in a maladjusted way and developing insecure representations of the relationship between their parents, resulting in a higher probability of their developing psychological difficulties. Also, according to the specific-linkage hypothesis, the symptomatology developed may depend on the specific pattern of emotional insecurity shown by the children. The EST identifies 3 patterns of child security in community samples: secure, preoccupied, and disengagement strategies. The aim of the present study was to examine the role of emotional security in the family system on the psychological distress of victims of child sexual abuse (CSA), analysing the differential effects of different patterns of emotional insecurity. The sample comprised 147 young adult female survivors of CSA. Emotional security was assessed with the Security in the Family System (SIFS) Scale and psychological distress with the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R). Results showed that the preoccupied strategy was related to every SCL-90-R subscale except interpersonal sensitivity and hostility, which were the only subscales related to the disengagement strategy. No relationship was found between the secure strategy and SCL-90-R scores. This study confirms the hypothesis that the emotional insecurity of CSA survivors is related to their psychological adjustment, thus confirming the specific-linkage hypothesis in this population.

O729
SEXUALITY OF CHILD AND SEXUAL ABUSE SURVIVORS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

David Canton-Cortes, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Maria Rosario Cortes, University of Granada, Granada - Spain
Jose Canton, University of Granada, Granada - Spain

The aim of this research was to analyse the possible differences in sexuality among female survivors of sexual abuse during childhood or adolescence and non-survivors of the same age, family structure and parental educational level. In order to assess sexual desire, sexual arousal, orgasmic ability, and negative sexual affect, the "Brief Sexual Functioning Questionnaire" (BSFQ; Meston, Rellini & Heiman 2006) was employed. An additional question was used to assess anxiety, fear, and disgust associated with sex. In addition, sexual intimacy was assessed through Jacob and Veach's (2005) interview ("Are you satisfied with sexual intimacy?" "Does it feel natural and comfortable?" "How frequently are you sexually intimate and who usually initiates sexual intimacy?"; "Being sexually abused may lead to confusion about their sexual identity. Has this been an issue for you?"). The sample comprised 112 female college students aged between 18 and 24 years who had suffered sexual abuse with physical contact. Students' t-test results showed that mean scores of survivors were significantly higher on the 4 sexual desire measures (sexual desire or interest during the past month; sexual thoughts, fantasies or erotic dreams; masturbation). However, survivors also presented higher mean scores on fear during a sexual interaction and anxiety or disgust. In addition, the results of Chi-square analyses showed that the percentage of sexual abuse survivors who experienced confusion about their sexual identity was significantly higher than that in the comparison group.

O730
LIVING IN A BUBBLE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON AMERICAN WOMEN IN ISTANBUL

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Neslihan Sabuncu, Ozyegin University, English, Istanbul – Turkey

Drawing from social identity and feminist theories, the current study examines experiences of American expatriate women in Istanbul, via a gendered and cross-cultural lens. The research was conducted using standardized interviews with a sample of 32 American expatriate women in Istanbul, who had lived there ranging from a few months to several decades. Grounded Theory was applied to analyze the gathered data. The American women's journey starts from their "Promised Land" to a faraway destination, Istanbul, which carries both Oriental and Occidental features. Results yield "otherness" as the central concept with the extent to which a new social identity is (or is not) accepted by either self or others. Participants' identity conflicts were driven by both with external (e.g. transitioning to a culture with much stronger gender stereotypes) and internal factors (e.g. being "the other" vs. "one of us"). Engaging with this host culture or disengaging from it was a personal choice, but insufficient for acceptance by the Turkish majority. This study explicates who the "other" from a Turkish and also an American perspective is. Therefore, the "I" in Istanbul is seen to clash with how Turks see the "she" in Istanbul. As a result of conflict, participants set their own boundaries of life and identity. Results extend research on expatriate identity via a gendered perspective, and particularly on how the confluence of culture and gender shapes identity conflict.

O735
PERSONALITY AS A MARKER OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Brian Haas, University of Georgia, Athens - United States

Understanding the emotional states of other people strengthens many social relationships. By understanding the emotional states of others, people are better positioned to empathize and help others. Within the human population, there exists considerable variability in the ability to understand the emotional states of other people as well as the tendency to be empathic. However, the factors associated with individual differences in emotion recognition and empathic processing are currently not well understood. This body of research was designed to use a personality model to characterize individual differences in empathic processing, behaviorally and within the brain. We collected personality, functional neuroimaging (fMRI) and behavioral data from a sample of healthy participants. We found converging evidence that the personality traits extraversion and agreeableness are associated with the ability to understand the emotional states of other people. Additionally, we found that both extraversion and agreeableness are associated with localized patterns of activity within brain regions involved in theory of mind and mentalizing (temporoparietal junction and medial prefrontal cortex) when making efforts to understand the emotional states of other people. These findings elucidate the way personality reflects the way people empathize with others and strengthens the utility of the Big 5 model of personality as a tool to characterize individual differences in social cognition.

O736
WORK DISCIPLINE COMPOUND PERSONALITY SCALE DEVELOPMENT FOR PREDICTING TASK PERFORMANCE

D16. Work and organization – Other

Mehmet Gultas, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Yonca Toker, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

Aim of the study was to develop a compound personality scale to improve criterion-related validity in predicting task performance. Literature indicates that using facet-level constructs yields higher validities than factor-level constructs in the prediction of criteria. In this study, the compound personality scale was developed by including Five Factor Model (FFM) facets that were deemed relevant to task performance-related behaviors. It was hypothesized that including criterion-specific facets would improve predictive power as compared to using the broad constructs. Based on the literature, self-discipline, achievement striving, deliberation, compliance, openness to ideas and actions, assertiveness, activity, excitement seeking, trust, and compliance were the FFM facets associated most with task performance. Corresponding International Personality Item Pool facets were gathered to yield 650 items. After an item elimination procedure based on predetermined criteria, 150 items were subjected to Classical Test and Item Response Theory analyses in a sample of 423 students, leaving 88 items. In a sample of Teaching Assistants, the compound scale correlated significantly with task performance as rated by faculties that worked with the TAs (uncorrected r = .36, p <.01) and explained 7% of incremental variance over a composite of BFI broad factors. The study contributes to the literature in terms of using facet-level compounds and offers a readily available scale based on the IPIP.

O738

HOW THOSE WITH OC SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP IN REGARD WITH THEIR EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND ATTACHMENT STYLES: A GROUNDED THEORY STUDY

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Zohreh Khosravi, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran

Research findings show that individuals with OCD have serious problems in their intimate relationships. The aim of this paper is to study how early maladaptive schemas and attachment styles affect intimate relationship experience in patients with OC symptoms using applied phenomenological approach and grounded theory methodology. Participants include 10 men and 10 single women diagnosed with OCD (mean age = 28 years old). Data were collected through in depth interviews. Date analysis, using open coding, axial coding and selective coding reveal that early maladaptive schemas reproduce each other in 4 different levels with regard to one's attachment style. At the first level, there is emotion depravation schema which determines one's attachment style and his coping style with second level conditional schemas such as shame/defectiveness, social isolation, abandonment/instability and mistrust/abuse. These schemas cause one to produce third level schemas, like sacrifice/subjugation, through developing approval seeking and enmeshment/undeveloped self schemas. In addition, emotion inhibition as the only schema at fourth level is produced by all the schemas in three previous levels. In addition, unrelenting standards are caused by either entitlement/grandiosity or mistrust/abuse schemas. Our findings have some implications for clinical therapists to decide which schemas should be treated at first with regard to one's attachment style and conditional early maladaptive schemas.

O743

PILOT STUDY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS AT COMMUNITY-BASED CARE FACILITIES - BASIC DATA FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING –

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

Kyoko Hori, Seigakuin University, Ageo - Japan

In Japan, socialization of care for the elderly is being implemented in the year of 2000, then "community-based services" were institutionalized to provide care like living in their familiar community. The use of community-based services is increasing, but some issues particularly for psychological understanding of nursing situations have been reported. Despite the knowledge psychological support is urgently needed to improve the quality and mental health of care facilities, little schooling or training has been examined for this purpose. Thus, this study explored psychological needs to provide effective training for care staff. Staff responded to the questionnaire that inquired about their current job. Factor analysis extracted two factors: a sense of fulfillment and cognition of distress.Correspondent analysis was done based on fulfillment and distress: high fulfillment (ffm)/high distress, high ffm /low distress, low ffm/high distress, and low ffm/low distress. It showed that low ffm/high distress for men was found, high ffm/ moderate distress for women, high ffm/high distress for the managers/leaders, and moderate ffm and distress for the care staff. By age, there was moderate ffm/low distress for those in their 60s, while moderate ffm and distress for those in their 50s, 30s and 20s, and high ffm and distress for those in their 40s. These results can be utilized as a basis on which to plan efficient training programs.

O746

INTERACTION BETWEEN THE CHILD, THE FAMILY AND CHRONIC ILLNESS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Somatization means physical symptoms without physical pathology by individuals, which have some kind of an emotional or communicative role in the patients' life. Older textbooks of child psychiatry defined asthma bronchiale (AB) as a psychosomatic disorder, which term referred to the significance of psychological factors in the development of the disease. In this way, symptoms are in close relation with the person's individual properties and the functioning of his/her family (Weisblatt, Hindley, & Rask, 2011). The aim of my study was to learn more about AB-patients' cognitive processes and family structures that contribute to the development and maintenance of symptoms. I used the Stroop Test (Stroop, 1929, 1935) (to measure cognitive flexibility) and Gehring's (2010) Family System Test (FAST) (to explore family representations) in my study. 15 young adults with AB and 15 with a healthy status were involved in my research. The results confirmed more rigid cognitive processes and family representations by patients with AB. The latter results on the one hand may be the manifestation of the more rigid cognition, but on the other hand it may also be the realistic mirror image of the given family organization. The delimitation of these phenomena and the exploration of their relationship need further studies.

O750
TRANS-GENDER WASHING MACHINES

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

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Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

According to the CASA (Computer Are Social Actors) paradigm, individuals apply social cognitive constructs and stereotypes to computers and new media. We investigated whether the CASA paradigm could be applied also to other more basic technological devices (e.g. household electrical appliances, which are becoming increasingly more technologically sophisticated). We hypothesized that humans apply gender-science stereotype to such devices, so that the technological ones would be associated to male and the less technological ones to female. To test this hypothesis, we employed the Implicit Attitude Test (IAT) paradigm.A preliminary IAT tested the presence of gender stereotype in our sample. Then, in a first IAT, participants (n=80) were asked to associate two target concepts (i.e. pictures of traditional washing machines and computers) with an attribute indicating a male or a female: results showed a stronger association of washing machine with female and of computer with male. In a second IAT target concepts were represented by pictures of (a) highly technological washing machines and (b) computers with features typically attributed to female-style. Contrary to previous IAT, results showed a stronger association of washing machines with male and of computers with female. The results are discussed in light of possible effects of this implicit gender stereotype on apparent usability and customer satisfaction.

O751

THE EFFECT ON LEARNING OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ONLINE TRAINING: A CASE IN THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

Usually, technology-enhanced learning environments (ITSs) are designed to foster active learning in order to encourage meaningful knowledge construction. ITSs are commonly used in many educational contexts, including university education. These resources have many advantages, being the main one its availability and the fact that it allows students to receive immediate feedback, building their knowledge by scaffolding. We applied ITSs in the context of teaching Psychological Assessment, a compulsory subject in the Degree in Psychology. As this subject requires that the students acquire not only theoretical learning, but also practical skills, it is important that they have the opportunity to put in practice what they learn. Thus, we hypothesize that the introduction of a complementary online resource to solve problems receiving immediate feedback will improve student's meaningful learning. With this purpose we designed an online training program based in the guided step by step resolution of different cases. Students had this resource available during the entire course. At the end of the course, we assessed how often had the students used it, in which way they used it and if its utilization was related to a higher level of significant knowledge assessed from their results in the class assignments and in the final exam. We found that online training is useful to help students in their process of learning, so this methodology could be generalized to teach many other subjects.

O757
STRESS IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER INTENSIVE CARE

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

The admission of a child to a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) is a highly stressful event for parents. Commonly identified stressors include the loss of parental role, uncertainty, and seeing their child in pain. Our aims were 1) Studying which are the most stressful aspects of the PICU and which variables are related to stress among Spanish parents and 2) Studying the psychometric properties of a questionnaire to assess parental stress in PICU. A total of 196 parents completed the stress scale after child's discharge. Three and six months later we assessed anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and posttraumatic growth (PTG). Reliability, correlation, and Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFA) were conducted. The most stressful aspects were the behaviors and emotional responses of the child and the loss of their parental role. Age, gender, severity of the child's condition, length of admission, spiritual beliefs, and mechanical ventilation were associated to stress. Stress predicted anxiety, depression, PTSD and PTG months after the discharge. Two factors emerged from the CFA of the scale(X2/df=2.65; CFI=.93; IFI=.93; RMSEA=.09)that showed an adequate internal consistency(α=.80) and validity. Parental stress is related to distress months after discharge, so it is crucial to develop interventions to reduce it. This study gives us clues about how these interventions should be designed. Also, our questionnaire is useful for clinical and research purposes.

O763

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE BRIEF RESILIENCE SCALE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Resilience is defined as the ability to recover from stressing circumstances. However, all resilience measures with exception of the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS) (Smith et al, 2008) assess resources that make resilience possible instead of recovery. In this work we attempted to adapt the BRS to Spanish population. The psychometric properties of the BRS were examined in four samples: parents of critically ill children, parents of children with cancer, parents of children with intellectual disabilities or development disorders and general population (total N= 532). Resilience was measured with the Connor Davidson Resilience Scale in all samples.Parents of critically ill children completed a BRS retest along with theHospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and the Davidson Trauma Scale 3 and 6 months after discharge. Coping strategies were assessed in the other samples. The BRS showed adequate internal consistency (ranging from .72 to .86) and test-retest reliability (ranging from .65 to .76, p<.001). Confirmatory factor analyses showed that the BRS is mono-factorial($X2/df=2.47$; GFI=.98; CFI=.98; IFI=.98; RMSEA=.053) Also, the questionnaire showed adequate convergent and predictive validity. Differences in the level of resilience were only significant between parents of critically ill children (mean 18.76) and parents of children with cancer (mean 16.61).In conclusion, the Spanish BRS is a reliable means of assessing resilience as the ability to bounce back.

O766
NEW METHODOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF WORK-RELATED STRESS: COMBINATION OF OBJECTIVE, SUBJECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

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Roberta Clemente, Psyche at Work Srl S, Bari – Italy

The aim of this study is to present a new method of assessment of Work-Related Stress (WRS). It is a method developed by Psyche at Work SrlS that integrates technical, psychological and physiological approach. According to the guidelines of the Consultative Committee (Legislative Decree 81/08), for the first time in Apulia a company has evaluated the WRS adding three markers of Sympathetic System activity to the organizational data and workers' perceptions. From theoretical point of view stress includes: a) stimulus, which is the environmental cause of illness (the objective measure); b) perceptive and cognitive transduction of stimulus that causes negative reactions to stimulus (the subjective measure); c) internal reaction of the organism, the physiological changes caused by a dysfunctional activation of the Sympathetic System of the Autonomic Nervous System (the physiological measure). Our design is based on the triangulation criteria of three kinds of WRS data collected by scientifically validated tools: organizational data (sentinel events, factors of work content and work contest); perception of organizational data referred by workers; markers of Sympathetic tone: Heart Rate, Heart Rate Variability and Galvanic Skin Response. We have obtained an accurate WRS value. Moreover, in cooperation with a Job Physician we have validated a diagnosis of hypertension for a worker with higher values of WRS across the three criteria of analysis.

O767

THE FREQUENCY AND ROLE OF POSITIVE EMOTIONS DURING CRISES AND ITS RELATION WITH POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH.

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Jesús Alonso-Tapia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

The negative effects of traumatic events (mainly posttraumatic stress disorder) have been widely studied; however, more recently some researchers have focused on the role that positive emotions play during traumatic events and its positive effects after crises. In this work we studied the positive and negative emotions that parents experience during their child's unexpected admission to aPediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) and its effect on posttraumatic growth(PTG) in the aftermath of crisis. A total of 48 parents whose children had been unexpectedly admitted to a PICU answered the Fredrickson's modified Differential Emotions Scale and the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, and 6 months later, the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory. Positive emotions were almost twice more common than negative emotions. The most frequently experienced emotions were gratitude, love and stress/anxiety. Positive emotions were positively correlated to resilience (r=.46; p=.001) and to PTG(r=.423; p=.018). As regression analysis showed, PTG can be predicted from positive emotions. Half of the parents (51.62%) indicated that they had experienced a positive change to a great degree as a result of their child's admission. Those who experience positive emotions in the midst of the traumatic event were more likely to have higher resilience and to experience more PTG. The mechanisms by which positive emotions produce better long term outcomes as well as implications for intervention are discussed.

O778

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNIC PREJUDICE AND LIFE-TIME TRAUMA EXPOSURE IN LITHUANIA

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Background: Prejudice research revealed more than 25 individual variables related with prejudice, however little is known about effects of trauma exposure on prejudice. Our main goal of this study was to examine the relationship between ethnic prejudice and life-time trauma exposure. Methods: Sample of 626 participants (59.9 % women, 40.1 % men) from Lithuanian general population with a mean age 39.00 (SD = 18.13) from 18 to 89 years participated in our study. Prejudice against minority ethnic groups in Lithuania was measured by self-report Ethnic Prejudice Questionnaire (EPQ) developed by the authors of this study. Life-time trauma exposure was measured using the Brief Trauma Questionnaire (BTQ). Results: Data analysis revealed significant effect of trauma exposure to prejudice. Participants with high ethnic prejudice were more likely to have experienced at least one traumatic event.Participants who reported high ethnic prejudice also had experienced significantly more traumatic events than in low prejudice group. Conclusions: Our study expands current knowledge on the variables related with prejudice, indicating, that exposure to traumatic events might be important in understanding ethnic prejudice.

O783

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAUMA-FOCUSED PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION: VILNIUS BEPP PILOT STUDY RESULTS

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Background. In a last few decades a growing number of studies revealed the effectiveness of Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy (BEPP) for patients with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The aim of the current study was to evaluate the effectiveness of BEPP treatment on PTSD symptoms as well as functioning and subjective well-being in Lithuania. Method. 15 patients (1 man and 14 women), aged from 20 to 55 years participated in the current study. Participants had experienced various traumatic events such as sexual, physical abuse, car accidents. Clinical assessments were carried out three times before, after the treatment and six months later. Symptoms of PTSD were measured using Impact of Event Scale -Revised (IES-R), CAPS, and to evaluate dynamics of functioning and subjective well-being were used CORE Outcome Measure (CORE-OM). Results. Comparing pre-treatment, post-treatment and follow-up results there was a significant reduction in symptoms of PTSD. Also there were revealed a significant improvement in daily functioning and subjective well-being after the treatment and at 6 month follow-up. Conclusions. The current study showed positive effects of BEPP therapy in decreasing PTSD symptoms, improving functioning and subjective well-being.

O795
RECOGNITION OF ANGER DEPENDING ON TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The current study explored the link between temperamental traits and the recognition of anger. Participants (N = 69) watched morph faces which consisted of 100 frames (pictures) depicting a gradual transition from anger to neutral face and vice versa. They were to indicate (without time restriction) at which frame (1-100), in their opinion, the face changed its expression. Structure of Temperament Questionnaire was used to measure temperamental traits of participants. We found positive correlations between the point of change from anger to neutral face and social ergonicity (Pearson's r = .29, p = .01) and self-confidence (Pearson's r = .39, p = .001), that means that participants with the high level of these traits recognised better anger in fading expressions. Therefore, people with a high social ergonicity and self-confidence are more resistant to perception of angry faces. We also found negative correlations between the point of change from neutral face to anger and empathy (Pearson's r = -.24, p = .04) and intellectual endurance (Pearson's r = -.29, p = .01), that means that participants with the high level of these traits recognised earlier anger in appearing expressions. They empathise better and recognise anger faster, but it depends not only on empathy, but on intellectual ergonicity as well. Taking into account that ergonicity (both social and intellectual) is a highly hereditary temperamental trait, the found features of anger recognition may be hereditary as well.

O798

THE RELATIONSHIP OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS FOLLOWING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Nurhan Er, Ankara University, Ankara – Turkey

The main purpose of this study is to compare autobiographical memories between two groups with and without childhood trauma and to examine mediator role of autobiographical memory in the relationship between childhood trauma and depressive symptoms. For this purpose, this study was conducted in two stages. The data have gathered from 198 participants aged 19-30 at the first part of the study. By reaching again 46 participants with only a history of chilhood trauma from 198 participants, the second part of the study was created. One by one interview held with the participants at this stage. In the course of evaluating the data, the memories (positive, negative and comparasion) have been compared according to three basic dimensions including overgeneralization, detail of memory and effect of memory. Additionally, the role of intrusive and avoidance were examined in relation between childhood trauma and depressive symptoms. The results showed that participants with childhood trauma recalled more detailed memories of negative childhood experience than participants without childhood trauma. But this effect reversed in positive and comparison memories. In addition, it was found that the depressive symptoms are predicted by childhood trauma experiences and levels of intrusive and avoidance mediate this relationship. These findings are discussed in the light of autobiographical memory literature.

O801

OBJECT-SPECIFIC SHORT-TERM MEMORY IN HEALTHY ELDERS VERSUS YOUNG ADULTS: HIGH-DENSITY ERP AND BEHAVIORAL STUDY

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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We aimed at studying the changes in short-term memory for different kinds of visual stimuli due to healthy aging. Young adults (10 female and 12 male), aged 20-30 years and elder adults (12 female and 12 male), aged 50-70 years, performed three delayed match-to-sample visual tasks. The stimuli were monochrome photographs of unfamiliar faces, patterns composed of 8 squares, and 5-letter Russian abstract nouns. Participants had to memorize the first stimulus in a pair and compare it to the second item presented with 2000 ms delay. The instruction was to press different buttons for matching and mismatching items. We recorded 128-channel EEG/ERP and analyzed the visual response elicited by the first item in a pair and the following slow potential (CNV), i.e., the encoding and short-term maintenance of information. The rates for Elder group were lower, the motor reactions were longer, and the individual variability was higher compared to Young group in all tasks. The ERP amplitudes were reduced for geometric pattern encoding, and enhanced for faces and words in the Elder group ($p<.05$) in 150-250 ms. The reduction of activity was task-specific in 450-900 ms (LPP and early CNV). The non-specific amplitude reduction ($p<.05$) was in P100 (90-140 ms) and P300 (250-450 ms), and the non-specific amplitude increase was in N280 (250-450 ms) and CNV (900-2000 ms) in the central region. This increased brain activity in Elder group can be a compensation for age-related cognitive changes.

O802
A VALUE-ATTITUDE-BEHAVIOR MODEL PREDICTING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

Fatma Sevgili, Okan University, Istanbul – Turkey

The main aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between values and consumption, and to adduce the mediating roles of materialism in this association. Values have been investigated through Schwartz's main value dimensions in his Theory of Human Values: Self-Enhancement, Self-Transcendence, Openness to Change and Conservation. Through the scope of Homer and Kahle's Value- Attitude-Behavior model; the multiple relations and nomological network between the variables individual values-materialism-shopping were investigated. The study was conducted on 485 participants and the data were gathered through Schwartz's Portrait Values Questionnaire, Materialism Scale and Consumption Habits Survey. In order to test the hypotheses, partial correlation analyses and hierarchical linear mediated regression analyses were used as statistical methods. The results showed that shopping frequency is positively related with Self Enhancement, while its associations with Self-Transendence and Conservation were negative. In the analyses conducted to reveal the mediating role of materialism between values, Self-Enhancement, Self-Transendence and Conservation, and frequency of shopping; it was found that when materialism was entered in the regression equation, the standardized regression coefficients of the values became insignificant; showing that materialism fully mediated the relationship between values and the frequency of shopping.

O807

WRITING SKILLS OF NATIVE ITALIAN SPEAKERS AND SECOND-LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Maestri Grazia, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Federica Durante, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

Writing is a demanding task that involves many cognitive processes. As reported in the literature, such a task is even more complex for second-language (SL) learners who have more difficulties in spelling and text composition. This study aimed to analyze the following: a) the differences between native speakers and SL learners in Italian primary schools; b) the specific writing skills affected; and c) the role of motivation (self-concept of writing). The participants were 198 primary school students (94 male, 104 female): 102 in 3rd grade (51 Italian, 51 SL learners) and 96 in 5th grade (48 Italian, 48 SL learners). Tasks and standardized tests were administered at the beginning and the end of the school year to measure self-concept in writing, handwriting fluency, spelling, sentence construction, and text production (length, sentence complexity, quality, correctness and structure). Repeated measures ANOVA and MANOVA were performed. Italian children perceived themselves as more competent, achieved better performance in spelling, sentence construction and wrote better, more correct, and complex texts independent of grade. Although the performance of SL learners improved, the gap with native speakers persisted at the end of the school year. A regression analysis also showed that self-concept in writing predicted text quality. These results indicate that instructional intervention focused on the identified difficulties and motivation to write is necessary for SL learners.

O820
PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Natalia Varchenko, Sambon Precision & Electronics Co Ltd. (Korea), Moscow - Russian Federation
Konstantin Gankin, Sambon Precision & Electronics Co Ltd. (Korea), Moscow - Russian Federation

The new concept of teacher education in Russia is intended to change the system of teacher training. Unfortunately it is not based on knowledge of the psychological characteristics of today's students. In 2013 we studied cognitive abilities, psycho-emotional portrait, psychosocial characteristics and psychophysical condition of students of teacher training institution of higher education. We used pupillometer "SS & S" (Sambon Stress & Soul pupillometer), which allows to determine the physiological and psychological characteristics of a person based on the analysis of the pupil `s reaction to the light flash. 466 students took part in our research: 331 females, 135 males. Pupillometry demonstrated that about 13 % of students had intensive, and 11,04% acute pathological fatigue, thus, a fifth of the surveyed needed rest and recovery. 17% of students showed the residual effects of resource loss. About 11-14% of the students had excessive, pathological neuroticism, anxiety, emotional impulsivity and extraversion. The attention switching exceeded the age norm by one third. 13,95% showed extremely fast switching, high distractibility, inability to concentrate on one thing, reduced ability to memorize and remember the information. The results of study show the actual need of psychological support of the education process in higher educational institutions.

O838
ASSESSING GIFTED CHILDREN: PSYCHOMETRIC AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Cristina Morrone, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Maria Assunta Zanetti, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the neuropsychological approach in the assessment of gifted children. The use of different tools for the clinical assessment of gifted children is warranted by the existence of different aspects of giftedness as well as great variation within this population (Assouline et al., 2010; Flanagan et al., 2010; Sternberg, 2007). Using the Cattell-Horn-Carroll theory (CHC; McGrew, 1997) and the Planning Attention Simultaneous Successive theory (PASS; Das et al., 1994), the present study explores the performance and the executive functioning underlying the information processing of a sample of 42 Italian gifted children aged 6 – 13 years. All children were administered the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children - 4th Edition (WISC-IV; Wechsler, 2003) and the Cognitive Assessment System (CAS; Das, Naglieri, 1997). The WISC-IV results reveal a lower performance in processing speed and working memory when compared to verbal comprehension and perceptual reasoning. CAS scores indicate simultaneous processing as gifted children's preferential modality of learning. A comparison between the two instruments reveals that attention has an important role in the profile of these children. The integration of the two approaches could explain different aspects of giftedness and have diagnostic utility, particularly in the identification of twice exceptional gifted. The findings also make a useful contribution to intervention planning for gifted children.

O840

COURSE OF SUBCLINICAL POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS WITH CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Mayke Janssens, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
Lindy-Lou Boyette, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Henriëtte Heering, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Tineke Lataster, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands

Previous research has shown that the persistence of subclinical positive psychotic symptoms is one of the mechanisms involved in transition from health to psychotic disorder. The present study investigates the influence of the course of subclinical symptoms on clinical as well as functional outcome in individuals with average and high genetic risk of psychotic disorder. We investigated (i) whether this mechanism is unique to subclinical positive symptoms or can be extrapolated to subclinical negative symptoms, and (ii) what the role of genetic risk is on the development of persistent subclinical symptoms and on the subsequent association with outcome. A broad perspective on outcome was taken, assessing various measures of clinical as well as functional outcome. Results show that, in addition to the more widely studied subclinical positive symptoms, the persistence of subclinical negative symptoms is also associated with poor outcome. This underscores the importance of assessing the temporal course of both symptom clusters in relation to clinical and functional outcome. Moreover, the course of subclinical psychotic symptoms was shown to be under the influence of genetic risk, with high genetic risk associated with more persistent subclinical symptoms. The subsequent effect of persisting subclinical symptoms on outcome, however, was not contingent on genetic risk. This suggests that the influence of genetic risk is most prominent in the early stages of symptom-development.

O855

ORIENTATION ON TEAM ROLES CONNECTION WITH GENERAL ENTERPRISING TENDENCY AMONG WORKERS OF PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

Alina Bezditko, G.S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology, Kiev - Ukraine
Irina Bondarevskaya, G.S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology, Kiev – Ukraine

The objective of this research is to reveal connections between orientation on team roles and general enterprising tendency. The research was conducted among 268 workers of production enterprises in Dniprodzerzhynsk and Zaporizhzhya who were engineers, economists and managers. Respondents were 34 % male and 66 % female. Belbin's method and General Enterprising Tendency Test were used in the research. Results showed positive statistically significant correlation between orientation on team role "plant" and enterprising abilities (p = 0,000). Thus, the more developed are enterprising abilities among production enterprise workers the more often they tend to be oriented on the team role "plant". Negative statistically significant correlations between enterprising abilities and orientation on team roles"shaper" (p = 0,033), "teamworker" (p=0,000), and "completer" (p=0,015) enable to conclude that the more developed are enterprising abilities among production enterprise workers the less they are apt to orientation on the team roles "shaper", "teamworker", and "completer". It is possible to conclude that development of enterprising abilities among workers oriented on team roles "shaper", "teamworker", and "completer" would enrich teamwork with wider variety of work implementation. The results of the study can be used by organizational psychologists as well as managers of organizations in the process of recruitment and implementation of organizational training.

O861

GENDER DIFFERENCES ON STEM INTEREST COMPLEXITY AND STEM CAREER INTENTIONS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Yonca Toker, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

Gender differences have been reported on vocational interests with men scoring higher on investigative and realistic interests that pertain to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) areas. The present study extends STEM-related vocational gender differences by utilizing an assessment of interests towards STEM tasks with increasing complexity. Specifically, interest complexity was measured within the domains of numeric tasks, symbolic tasks, spatial tasks, and STEM-related ideas. In a sample of 459 university students enrolled in STEM majors, men indicated higher interests in all domains than women. A reduced sample of 271 students was given descriptions of three clusters of STEM occupations obtained from the ONET database, which spanned high, medium-to-high and medium complexity occupations as indicated by the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Descriptions of each cluster included occupational titles (e.g. electrics-electronics technician), basic activities, and skills, abilities (e.g. critical thinking, technology design, originality) characterizing the complexity level of the cluster. Women reported intentions for working in medium-to-high and high-complexity occupations to a lesser extent than men. According to regression analyses the association between gender and complex occupational career intentions disappeared when symbolic and spatial interests were entered into the equation, indicating the importance of such interests in career orientation.

O864
PROACTIVE COPING AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG ORGANIZATIONAL NEWCOMERS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Katarzyna Slebarska, University of Silesia, Katowice – Poland

The main goal of the study was to investigate the role of proactive coping in well-being in the new workplace. The study was conducted among individuals who are especially vulnerable for negative effects during adaptation process, namely organizational newcomers. The sample consisted of the new workers (n=140) who voluntary agreed to participate in the study. The relationship between psychosocial factors and proactive coping in a new workplace have been examined in relation to job satisfaction and stress. The regression analysis showed significant relation between proactive coping and job satisfaction. In follow, mediation analysis indicated this kind of coping as mediating the relation between both, self-efficacy and emotional costs, and job satisfaction. The social support was assumed in the study as an important environmental factor during adaptation process. The results demonstrated direct and moderation effect of received social support on proactive coping and its relation to newcomers' well-being.

O872

MODERATION OF RESOURCES DEPLETION: DIFFERING EFFECTS OF AUTONOMY SUPPORTING VS. CONTROL EXERTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ACTION CONTROL MECHANISMS EFFICIENCY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Romana Kadzikowska-Wrzosek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Sopot, Sopot, - Poland

According to Baumeister and colleagues the strength ego model, self-regulation appears to deplete a needed resource, which leads to poorer regulation subsequently (Baumeister, Heatherton & Tice,1994). However, in the light of the research results it seems that the autonomously motivated self-regulation may be less depleting than extrinsically motivated self-control (Moller, Deci &Ryan, 2006;Muraven, 2008;Muraven,Rosman & Gagné, 2007; Ryan &Deci, 2008).Three experimental studies were designed to answer two questions:First - does external control versus autonomy support has different effect on the amount of depletion? Second – do individual differences in state vs. action orientation (Kuhl, 1995) moderate the amount of depletion in the context of control vs. autonomy support? Consistent with expectations the amount of "ego depletion" was grater in external control context then in autonomy supporting context. Depletion effect was also less for action –oriented participants with autonomy supporting instruction than for state –oriented participants with the same instruction. Action –oriented participants were grater depleted when instruction for "depleting ego" task didn't explain reasons for doing this task .The interaction between the type of depletion manipulation and individual differences in state vs. action control suggests that the amount of effort which requires self-regulation depends in part, on the level of autonomy experienced.

O876
CULTURE AS INTERVENTION

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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Scott Okamoto, Hawaii Pacific University, Honolulu - United StatesWayde Lee, Kahua Ola Hou, Hoaloha58, Kaunakakai - United StatesVanda Hanakahi, Hoaloha58, Kaunakakai - United States
Purpose. This presentation will describe the concept of "culture as intervention." Theory/Rationale. While multicultural and cross cultural psychology theories are well recognized, the age of globalization marginalizes culture-specific ideologies. This is relevant in the United States where health disparities continue to plague colonized people and places, such as Hawai`i and indigenous Hawaiians. Not only is "culture as intervention" requested and often demanded by indigenous and ethnic/racial minority communities, tribes, and elders, there is a burgeoning literature supporting the approach. Methods/Results. Case studies are described. 1) Ho`ouna Pono is a school-based intervention where the majority of students Hawaiian. Based on mixed-methods pre-prevention studies, a video-enhanced curriculum was developed with students, in collaboration with local schools where it is implemented. 2) Puni Ke Ola is a grassroots effort to eliminate drug and alcohol related health disparities in Hawaiian communities. Using photovoice with Hawaiian teens, the intervention was identified, then validated via community based cultural auditing and scholarly activities. Conclusion/Implications. Culture as intervention requires deep-structure culture-centric knowledge around which an intervention is developed, implemented, and evaluated; thus must be community science. The link between culture and community science will be highlighted, as it pertains to equitable growth in the globalization era.

O881
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS IN SMOKING CESSATION

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Despite the existing smoking cessation interventions, quit rates remain low and relapse the most likely outcome of any given cessation attempt often associated with psychological stress and negative affect. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the psychological construct of mindfulness and provide an overview of the empirical literature on the effects of mindfulness training, as a novel yet promising treatment intervention for smoking cessation. Mindfulness, through its present-moment awareness trait may facilitate smoking cessation by weakening associations between distress and behavioral responses and lessening the tendency of smokers to reduce negative affect by smoking.Emerging evidence suggests that mindfulness-based approaches to smoking cessation may be effective for many smokers but even more to some neglected subgroups in smoking cessation research such as weight-concerned or highly anxious smokers.Finally, the paper outlines the need for future research to incorporate mindfulness practices in clinical smoking cessation treatment and relapse prevention.

O882

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S ATTACHMENT OF HER CHILD WITH HER REACTIONS IN EMOTIONAL SITUATIONS

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

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Vera Merenkova, Eletz State University, Eletz - Russian Federation

The purpose of this research was to show the connections of the mother's attachment with her heart rate variability in emotional situations. Overall 100 mothers with children in their first years of life were examined. A questionnaire evaluating the attitude of a mother toward a child during its first two years of life (Vereshagina & Nikolaeva, 2009) was used. To analyze the heart rate variability of mothers three consecutive recordings of 300 R-R intervals (a fixed number, making it possible to successfully evaluate the high and low frequency waves of the heart rate) were made. The first record was made in the rest situation, during the second record mothers were asked about positive situations connecting with their children and during the third record mother were asked about any negative situations with their children. There were a few numbers of mothers with high level of attachment. We have shown the connections between mother's attachment and heart rate variability just for mothers with children in their first year of life. There are no any relationships between parameters of mothers with children in their second year of life. The higher the mother's attachment level was the higher her heart rate variability during remembering of the positive situations with the child and the low level of variability during remembering of negative situations. These connections were vice versa for mothers with low attachment level. The work is supported by grant of RGNF № 14-16-48005 a(p)

O883
NUTRITION AND GASTROINTESTINAL CONDITIONS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS: IS THERE A LINK BETWEEN GUT MICROBIOTA AND ASD?

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Alessandro Zandonà, University of Trento, Trento – Italy
Cesare Furlanello, Bruno Kessler Foundation, Trento – Italy
Paola Venuti, University of Trento, Rovereto – Italy

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are early-onset pervasive neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by social and communication impairments, restricted interests and stereotyped behaviors. To date, hereditability studies and the existence of different ASD phenotypes lead to the hypothesis that ASD is a multifactorial pathology where a genetic predisposition interacts with environmental factors. Moreover, gastroenterological studies indicate a high incidence of gastrointestinal disorders among ASD, but the cause is still unclear. For this study we collected information about gastrointestinal conditions of ASD children, their nutritional history (e.g. formula milk during lactation) and present diet (e.g. food selectivity, gluten or casein free diet) and related them to each other and to children's ASD phenotype. We also explored how these aspects are managed by parents and at school, and which difficulties parents may face, in order for us to plan a support intervention. Furthermore, supported by the concept of brain-gut-microbiota axis (the complex system of bidirectional interactions between central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract and microorganisms inhabiting the gut), we hypothesize a possible role for microbiota in ASD etiology. Hence, we are going to typify the microbiota of ASD children, their parents and a not affected sibling with metagenomic technics in order to evaluate its composition in light of genetic proximity, nutritional habits and ASD phenotype.

O884

COMMUNICATION, FAMILY AND SEXUAL HEALTH IN COLOMBIAN COLLEGE'S STUDENTS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Ana Fernanda Uribe Rodriguez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga – Colombia

Communication and family functioning are protective factors in sexual and reproductive health, strengthens self-care and reduce psychosocial risk behaviors in college students. The aim is to establish the relationship between family communication and sexual and reproductive health among university students in Colombia. The design is expofacto with a non-probabilistic sample. The sample consisted of 489 university students and 138 parents of three Colombian cities (Bucaramanga, Cali and Cúcuta). The average age was 19.4 years, and TD of 2.5. MOS, and APGAR CCVSA (MOH, 1997) instruments were applied. The results indicate that family functioning and social support reduce risk behaviors of college students. Communication on issues related to planning, sexual behavior and relationships is higher among college students and their mothers. Gender difference were identified in educational guidelines on sexual health, being more lenient with men. The main risk behaviors are the number partners (x = 6 per year), no condom use, substance abuse and lack of information. There is a correlation between social support and sexual risk behaviors. Parents-offspring relationships contribute to affective and effective communication on sexual and reproductive health. Promotion and prevention in family contexts reduce risk behavior and increase self-care behaviors.

O888

A NOVEL APPROACH TO INCREASING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN THERAPY: DEVELOPMENT OF AN ONLINE MOTIVATIONAL TOOL FOR CLINICIANS

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Gabriela Ionita, McGill University, Montreal – Canada
Marilyn Fitzpatrick, McGill University, Montreal – Canada

Despite the well-established efficacy of psychotherapy, a small but important percentage of clients fail to improve or even deteriorate in therapy. Monitoring client progress through the use of Progress Monitoring (PM) measures has been shown to be an effective way for clinicians to identify clients who are not progressing well in treatment. These measures also provide clinicians with a number of other benefits, which include improved client outcomes, reduced no-show rates and providing a means for service quality evaluation. However, the majority of practicing therapists are unfamiliar with these measures. Currently there are no instruments to guide practitioners in choosing a measure that fits their practice. Based on the Knowledge-to-Action (KTA) framework, the current research sought to create an informational/motivational tool to increase PM usage and to assist clinicians in selecting an appropriate measure. Results from the largest survey of Canadian Psychologists' perceptions toward PM measures in 2012 were used to inform the creation and development of this online tool. This paper presents a novel approach to transforming research into an applicable format for clinicians to use in their practice. Future directions of this project will be discussed, including ways to optimize PM utilization and dissemination strategies for the website. This program is one strategy to engage experienced therapists in increasing evidence-based tools in their practice.

O890

NARRATIVE STRUCTURE AND AFFECTIVE TONE OF LIFE STORIES AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN ORGAN TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Marta Boczkowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw – Poland
Mateusz Zatorski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan – Poland
Mariusz Zięba, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan – Poland

Narrative is a way of organizing episodes, actions, and accounts of one's actions (Sarbin, 1986). Many authors indicate that construct cognitive representation of traumatic events in a narrative form plays a positive role in the process of the re-adaptation to trauma (McAdams, 2012; Neimeeyer, 2001, 2006; Pennebaker & Seagal, 1999). The affective tone of narration is created in early childhood, affects the narrative form during the entire human life (McAdams, 1993) and involves the satisfaction of life and psychological well-being (McAdams et al., 2001). We present the study of organ transplant recipients: after having a kidney (N= 51) or liver (N= 48) transplant. In the first stage of the study, 4 weeks after transplantation, the participants told two stories about important, freely chosen events from their lives. Nonetheless, one of the events should come from the period while waiting for the transplant. During the second meeting, which took place 10–12 months later, the posttraumatic growth and the level of patients' life satisfaction were measured. Medical information on the patients' health condition was also gathered. It was found that the affective tone of narration concerning events from the past was associated with the level of posttraumatic growth measured 10–12 months later. Also important is the tendency to construct stories about their experiences in narrative form.

O891

MECHANISMS UNDERLYING FLUENT-READING DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FROM STUDIES ON STUDENTS WITH ENGLISH-LANGUAGE READING DISABILITIES

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Jamie Metsala, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax - Canada

This paper will present data from studies on students with reading disabilities toward illuminating mechanisms critical to fluent-reading development. Fluency remains of the utmost importance as even for interventions effective for word-reading accuracy and reading comprehension, fluency standard-scores remain far below typically-achieving peers (see Torgesen & Hudson, 2006). Theories of reading acquisition have frequently emphasized the role of increasing orthographic knowledge in fluent reading development (e.g., Ehri, 2014). While fluency-interventions for English students tend to focus at the level of connected-text reading (e.g., Chardet al., 2009), for more transparent orthographies interventions may be more apt to focus on sublexical training (e.g., Heikkiläet al., 2013). Results from the presented studies will demonstrate the unique prediction of automaticity and learning measures for sublexical orthographic patterns on later reading fluency,and in an intervention targeting this knowledge, show increased standard fluency-scores.English-language readers who have a specific fluency-deficit are examined, as response to reading interventions may be similar to disabled readers in more transparent orthographies for which fluency is the major difficulty. Implications for developmental theories offluent-reading across more and less transparent orthographies are discussed within this context of attention to sublexical orthographic knowledge and automaticity.

O892

THREE-YEAR CORRELATION BETWEEN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CAR-DRIVER OFFENCES

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Tsuneo Matsuura, Jissen Women's University, Tokyo - Japan
Yasushi Nishida, Institute for Traffic Accident Research and Data Analysis, Tokyo - Japan

Some analyses with official statistics indicate a weak correlation between traffic accidents and offences. Traffic offences are thus risky behavior causing traffic accidents. However, this relationship may be due to the effect of travel distance on accidents and offences. The research examines whether there is still a correlation after the effect of travel distance is eliminated. We issued questionnaires to drivers who came to driving license centers to renew their driving licenses Japanese drivers must renew their driver licenses every 3 or 5 years. Survey items included age; sex; the number of at-fault accidents, not-at-fault accidents, and traffic offences for the last three years; annual travel distance (kilometers-driven); and type of vehicle driven. Car drivers who replied correctly to the items were analyzed (n = 6,250 for males and n = 4,796 for females).The correlation between accidents and offences was r = .16. Although the relationship was weak, the accident rate of drivers with one or more offences was 2.5 to 4 times larger than that of drivers with no offence. The partial correlation after removing the effect of travel distance was the same as the above-mentioned correlation (r = .15). The correlation for aged drivers (65+) was r = .26, higher than that for all drivers. We conclude that the weak correlation between accidents and offences was not a spurious correlation due to the effect of travel distance. A higher correlation for aged drivers suggests that their driving behavior leading to traffic offences is more likely to cause traffic accidents.

O895
PRIMARY CARE TEAM COMMUNICATION NETWORKS, QUALITY OF CARE AND COSTS FOR PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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Filip Agneessens, University of Surrey, Guildford - United Kingdom
Wen-Jan Tuan, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison - United States
Larissa Zakletskaia, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison - United States
Valerie Gilchrist, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison - United States

Introduction: While emerging consensus shows that primary care teams play an important role in providing the best quality of care to patients with diabetes, little evidence is available on how communication and coordination contribute to the team's capacity to deliver high quality care at lower cost. We investigated how primary care team communication patterns (or networks) may contribute to higher quality of care and lower cost for patients with diabetes. Methods: We surveyed 155 health professionals at 6 US primary care clinics about team communication and climate.Generalized linear mixed modeling (GLMM) related in-degree (communication ties directed to an individual) and density (ratio of communication ties present out of total ties possible) of face-to-face and electronic communication to patient outcomes, health utilization, and costs, while adjusting for patient-level and clinic-level covariates. Results: A one standard deviation increase in face-to-face communication density within the primary care team was associated with 50% fewer hospital visit days and US$1215 per patient lower health-care costs in the past 12 months for the team's diabetic patients. Diabetic patients of teams with more than a single RN communicating with the MD had 72% more hospital visit days, and US$845 greater health care costs. Discussion:Interventions targeting primary care team social interactions may improve outcomes for patients with diabetes and reduce health-care utilization and costs.

O901

IMPACT OF A MILD PERINATAL PATHOLOGY OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM ON THE MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

Alfiya Sultanova, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation

Perinatal pathology of nervous system (PPNS) is one of the most important factors which cause deviations of ontogenesis. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mental development of children with mild PPNS in their medical history. 170 children, 5-9 years old, have been investigated: 1) 100 neurological healthy children with mild PPNC in their anamnesis; 2) 70 healthy children without perinatal damages CNS. We used neuropsychological Luria's tests, parents' and teachers' surveys, cognitive tests. Research results showed that in the preschool period (age 5-6 y.) two major violations are the bases of deviations in mental development: neurodynamic dysfunctions (inertness, fatigability, sluggishness or hyperactivity etc.) and the lack of development of executive functions. At the beginning school education (age 7-9 y.) the deficit of executive functions and mild developmental disorders of mental processes are the main features of these children. Significant differences between groups were obtained in the study of voluntary attention, verbal memory, visual and tactile gnosis, phonemic hearing. The children more often have learning difficulties in reading, writing, getting used to the school rules. These deviations led to the secondary disorders - reduced cognitive motivation, low self-esteem, disruption of relationships with peers. Thus, children with mild PPNS need the complex medical-psychology-social assistance for optimization of course of mental development.

O916

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY: A PSYCHOLOGICAL LOOK INTO REASONS BEHIND THE PERSISTENT READING OF ESCAPIST FICTION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Rebecca Blyth, Victoria University, Melbourne - Australia

The purpose of this presentation is to delve into the psychological reasons behind why people keep reading escapist fiction, and constantly devouring more. The three key reasons that I will look at and argue are: the fundamental human needs of discovery, adventure and love; identification and verisimilitude with fictional life stories helping reality; and the escapist experience with transportation and flow states that leave the reader wanting to stay in the fictional world and replicate that experience. Some research has been done into different reasons why people read fiction for leisure, the effects on the reader and theories of narrative transportation, but I have found nothing that discusses in-depth why readers want to repeatedly escape into a fictional world beyond that of relaxation and distraction. This research paper is based on different theoretical research and its application to the subject, but also the use of quotes from escapist fiction novels to illustrate the ideas discussed. Although further empirical research will enhance the knowledge in the field, from this research I found that the outlined key reasons behind constantly seeking an escape into a fictional world are valid and invaluable in the psychological research into reading habits. Experiencing the foreign in the escape is satisfied with the safety of reality, while readers are stimulated by the act of mentally visualising the unfolding events, expanding one's mental capacities and well-being.

O920

THE INFLUENCE OF RELATEDNESS NEED SATISFACTION BETWEEN CHARITABLE BEHAVIOR AND WELL-BEING IN CHINA

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Taoran Zeng, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - Chine
Jiang Jiang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - Chine
Yannan Ke, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - Chine
Chong Zhang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - Chine

According to the self-determination theory, the goal of current study was to explore the potential mediating effect of relatedness need satisfaction between the relation of charitable behavior and well-being in China. Study 1 was a cross-sectional design using questionnaires. Participants were asked to complete the charitable behavior scale, the relatedness need satisfaction scale, and the personally expressive activities questionnaire online respectively. The results indicated that charitable behavior in daily life satisfied the individuals' trait relatedness need, and then increased both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. Study 2 is a field experiment. After being primed donation behavior by a scenario, participants' state relatedness need satisfaction and well-being were measured. The results also showed that charitable behavior promoted individuals' hedonic and eudaimonic well-being through satisfying inner relatedness need. In other words, relatedness need satisfaction played a mediating role between charitable behavior and hedonic/eudaimonic well-being. The current research reveals a mechanism by which charitable behavior increases both hedonic and eudainonic well-being through the mediating influence of the satisfaction of relatedness need in China. Keywords: charitable behavior, relatedness need satisfaction, well-being, hedonic well-being, eudaimonic well-being, self-determination theory

O923
PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS

A14. General issues and basic processes - Personality

Regina Ershova, Moscow State Regional Institute of Social Studies and Humanities, Kolomna - Russian Federation
Natalia Varchenko, Sambon Precision and Electronics Co. Ltd, (Korea), Moscow - Russian Federation
Konstantin Gankin, Sambon Precision and Electronics Co. Ltd, (Korea), Moscow - Russian Federation

The new concept of teacher education in Russia is intended to change the system of teacher training. Unfortunately it is not based on knowledge of the psychological characteristics of today's students. In 2013 we studied cognitive abilities, psycho-emotional portrait, psychosocial characteristics and psychophysical condition of students of teacher training institution of higher education. We used pupillometer "SS & S" (Sambon Stress & Soul pupillometer), which allows to determine the physiological and psychological characteristics of a person based on the analysis of the pupil `s reaction to the light flash. 466 students took part in our research: 331 females, 135 males. Pupillometry demonstrated that about 13 % of students had intensive, and 11,04% acute pathological fatigue, thus, a fifth of the surveyed needed rest and recovery. 17% of students showed the residual effects of resource loss. About 11-14% of the students had excessive, pathological neuroticism, anxiety, emotional impulsivity and extraversion. The attention switching exceeded the age norm by one third. 13,95% showed extremely fast switching, high distractibility, inability to concentrate on one thing, reduced ability to memorize and remember the information. The results of study show the actual need of psychological support of the education process in higher educational institutions.

O924
SELF-EFFICACY, POSITIVE AFFECT, AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS: LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Adam Żaliński, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

One of the goals of scientific studies of entrepreneurship is to uncover the characteristics of processes which power the economic growth. The present study adds to these evidence building on positive psychology and personal resources perspectives. The research aims to reveal reciprocal relationships between positive psychology variables and success in entrepreneurial activity, using longitudinal framework. It tests how work specific self-efficacy, positive affect represented by enthusiasm, and subjective entrepreneurial success reciprocally influence one another. A three-wave longitudinal study was conducted among a group of 209 entrepreneurs who established and run their small or medium sized businesses in Poland. The Polish versions of work-related General Self-Efficacy Scale, Work Related Affect Scale, and Perceived Entrepreneurial Success Scale were used. The findings of structural equation modelling for longitudinal data show that self-efficacy relates positively to positive affect and perceived success in entrepreneurial activity. These variables show complex reciprocal relationships influencing each other over time. The findings demonstrate how positive personal resources are intertwined with business performance.

O925

TELLING CHILDREN THE PARENT'S CANCER: A SPECIFIC INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE COMMUNICATION INSIDE FAMILY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Francesca Gallina, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Momcilo Jankovic, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Marco Bani, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Marina Elena Cazzaniga, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Lorenzo Tagliabue, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Umberto Mazza, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy

This presentation describes a multidisciplinary intervention dedicated to patients with cancer and with underage children. It is well know that children of severely ill parents can develop emotional and behavioral problems. Different studies underline the efficacy of an open communication with children about the parents' illness to reduce distress but also the difficulties of parents to explain it to their children. The project aims to inform or improve the children's knowledge of their parent's cancer, facilitate children's coping with the illness, enhance parents' competence and communication about cancer inside family. After the fact-finding parents sessions, the pediatric hemato-oncologist and the psychologist, without parents' presence; explain to children, with the support of metaphors and images, the parent's cancer and understand their needs or fears. Then counseling sessions to parents are organized to increase the parental competence. It has been realized a specific questionnaire to evaluate the family's atmosphere and children psychological conditions after the intervention. Actually 28 families have participated in the project. Preliminary quantitative analyses underline the family satisfaction, the absence of severely psychological symptoms in children and the increase of collaboration and communication in the family. Support for open communication in the family about cancer should be acknowledged as an important aspect of oncology care to reduce family stress.

O929
ADJUSTMENT TO RETIREMENT: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PLANNING AND RETIREMENT RESOURCES

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

Dannii Y. L. Yeung, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

Retirement is a major life event and successful adjustment will provide a nurturing environment for retirees to prepare for a new chapter in late life. With reference to the resource-based dynamic perspective (Wang, Henkens, & van Solinge, 2011), this study examined the relationships among pre-retirement planning, retirement resources, attitudes toward retirement, and perceived adjustment to retirement in a sample of Chinese pre-retirees. Working adults, who would retire from their jobs in the next 6 months, were invited to take part in this study. Preliminary results showed that psychological preparatory behaviors were associated with greater social and mental resources held by the participants. Pre-retirees with richer social and mental resources were more likely to hold positive attitudes toward retirement, and perceive better adjustment to retirement. The mediating role of retirement resources in the relationship between retirement planning and adjustment will be explored and discussed. Findings of this study will provide recommendations to human resources personnel for designing retirement preparation programs.

O930

ASSESSMENT OF RISK FOR HARM TO SELF OR OTHERS FOR PEOPLE WHO ENTER IN PRISON: THE EXPERIENCE AT THE MONZA PRISON

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Francesca Cova, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Sara Mauri, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Paola Rubelli, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Emanuele Truisi, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
Federico Zorzi, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy
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Umberto Mazza, San Gerardo Hospital, Monza - Italy

At the Monza prison, since September 2012, a clinical assessment's protocol has been applied to people who enter in prison to prevent harm to self or others. The protocol begins with a clinical session to explore these areas of the J-SAT: juridical situation, history of aggressive acts, psychosocial evaluation, drug assumption, presence of psychiatric disorder, suicide or self-harm risk, presence of anxious and depressive symptomatology. In addition BIS-11 and CORE-OM questionnaires are administered to evaluate impulsiveness and distress' level. If positive results are detected, the possibility of a psychiatric advice is considered and the prisoner is included in a monitoring and treatment plan, evaluating the development of the clinical conditions. The MCM-III is also administered to investigate the structure and the functioning of personality. CORE-OM re-testing, 3 and 6 months after, is used to evaluate the trend and the results of the intervention. In 24 months, 2356 new prisoners have been evaluated: 91 of them have made self–harm acts for a total of 205 acts and 17 are attempted suicides. Preliminary results confirm the importance of the timeliness of the assessment and the psychological treatment at the beginning of a new or recidivist imprisonment with specific attention to positive results at the CORE-OM: higher distress has been observed in people who made self-harm acts.

O931

WORK ROLE FIT, PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANINGFULNESS AND WORK ENGAGEMENT AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Ita Geyser, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg - South Africa

Orientation: Work role fit can enhance employees' experience of meaningful work which is crucial in increasing work engagement of employees. Thus, finding a match between the person and the organisation may benefit both employees as well as the organisation. Research purpose: The aim of the study was to investigate the relationships amongst work role fit, psychological meaningfulness and work engagement among men and women and to test for a possible mediating effect of psychological meaningfulness on the relationship between work role fit and work engagement. Motivation for the study: There are increasing numbers of women within the workplace, which impacts the nature of jobs. It is therefore important that managers consider the possibilities with regards to the experiences of psychological meaningfulness based on gender at work and how it may affect the productivity of men and women differently. Research approach, design and method: A quantitative approach was employed to gather the data for the study, utilising a cross-sectional survey design. The sample (men = 188; women = 248) consisted of working employees from various companies and positions in Gauteng, South Africa. Main findings: The results confirmed a positive relationship between work-role fit, psychological meaningfulness and work engagement. Further, work role fit predicts psychological meaningfulness, whilst work role fit and psychological meaningfulness predict work engagement for South African employees. No significant differences were found between men and women on these relationships. Practical/managerial implications: Employees within organisations should be given the opportunity to identify meaningful work experiences as this increases work engagement levels within the organisation. Internal work opportunities which are aligned with employees' personal values enhances these levels. Contribution/value-add:This research contributes to the sustainability of work engagement by focussing on meaningful work as well as work role fit. This research furthermore adds to the body of knowledge on positive work experiences.

O932

THE CHARACTER STRENGTHS OF OBESE PEOPLE IN SOCIAL PERCEPTION. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Lidia Anna Wisniewska, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun - Poland
Agata Celinska-Miszczuk, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

Obesity is one of the most important health problems worldwide. The prevalence rates of overweight and obese people are increasing by year and the consequences for individuals, societies and economies are severe. Apart from medical issues, there are difficulties with dealing with everyday life challenges, coping with stress or even finding a job. The perception of obesity – as not an illness but often a flaw in the character, an individual's lack of discipline – leads to the development of different stereotypes and a biased attitude. The ample empirical evidence shows that obese people are often perceived as incompetent, lazy and untrustworthy. Moreover, they are aware of the existing bias and tend to withdraw from certain activities, including participating in social life or even seeking medical assistance. The aim of the presented study was to examine the perception of the character strengths of obese people by different social groups: e.g. students, medical practitioners, psychologists. The survey conducted in Poland, consisted of several assessment methods (e.g. measuring character strengths – own adaptation of Goldberg's International Personality Item Pool – Values in Action Scales). The participants assessed how they perceived obese people and answered questions about several aspects of their own functioning. The results show certain trends among different groups. Thanks to the findings, it will be possible to better understand what can cause the bias and to create a programme aimed at fighting the stereotypes against obese individuals.

O937

THE INCONSISTENT SELF AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMAS PEOPLE AT RISK OF SERIOUS DISORDERS

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Germana Spagnolo, Associazione Psicologia Psicoterapia il Conventino, Bergamo - Italy

The inconsistent Self, having endured emotional traumas far too early in their lives, prove to be of very little cohesion, and of fragile identity. Therefore, persons with little cohesive Self and fragile Self, are also poorly equipped with adequate defenses to cope with the several family, environmental and social difficulties. Their personality is often not completely structured, as it is not their identity, sometimes even the identity of gender. The growth and, in particular, the pubertal phase of development that engages body and mind and the next phase of adolescence, would probably require, for a successful outcome, the presence of a cohesive Self and of an Ego strong enough to withstand the hormonal change and the new psychological needs. The development of severe pathologies during the adolescence is then backed up by personality characteristics corresponding to those of with an inconsistent Self. The development of serious disorders during the adolescence might however be transient, if properly diagnosed and properly treated. It is therefore necessary to establish a precise diagnosis and an appropriate course of treatment, also adopting the new techniques for trauma care; but it is also needed to create new structures, using computer technologies already available to us, which, by means of the quantum physics, are able to provide a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the emotions experienced. Adults too could benefit from such facilities for the care of trauma.

O940
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FUTURE GOALS REGARDING WORK AND FAMILY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Mizuka Ohtaka, Yamanashi Gakuin, University, Kofu – Japan

Work–family conflict, a psychological aspect of work–life balance is divided into two categories: work interfering with family (WIF) and family interfering with work (FIW). Studies indicate that while Americans experience both WIF and FIW equally (Greenhaus, & Powell, 2002), Japanese experience more WIF than FIW (Yamaguchi, 2010). This might be because the Japanese want to place family above work but cannot avoid placing work above family. A survey targeting 1,152 Japanese school children, 'Monograph school children now, the world of boys, the world of girls, 2004 (Benesse Educational Research & Development Institute)', reported that 87.1% of the respondents wanted to place family above work in the future. It is worth examining whether these goals are self-concordant (intrinsic and autonomous) or extrinsic. Previous studies have showed that only when goals are self-concordant do they correlate with positive self-evaluation and well-being (Judge, Bono, Erez, & Lockes, 2005; Masuda, & Sortheix, 2012). Therefore, if school children's goals of placing family above work correlate with positive self-evaluation and well-being, they are intrinsic and autonomous as opposed to being extrinsic. This study examined these correlations by analysing the above-mentioned survey secondarily. The results indicated that school children who evaluated themselves positively and were happy wanted to place family above work in the future. This suggests that their future goals are self-concordant.

O946

PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF EMOTIONAL PROCESSES WITHIN COUPLE INTERACTION: TOWARDS AN INTERDEPENDENCE PERSPECTIVE

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Emilie Constan, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Véronique Christophe, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq – France
François Gabrielli, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq – France
Jean-Louis Nandrino, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq – France

Rational. Intimacy is a "feeling of closeness and connectedness" (Sternberg, 1997) and is described as a transactional process of emotions (Laurenceau et al., 1998). Emotional skills are important in couple functioning (Levenson et al., 1994) and development or maintenance of intimacy (Odegaard, 1996). This research explores emotional abilities that might influence the quality of the relationship by integrating physiological measurement of emotional regulation. Method: Twenty heterosexual couples in a committed relationship completed self-report questionnaires measuring partners' emotional skills and their perception of intimacy and marital satisfaction. Couples were asked to interact about a disagreement area and, a posteriori viewed separately the conversation. During this "video-recall" session, physiological measures of emotional processes (electrodermal response and heart rate variability) are recorded. Results: We observe a positive effect of partners' emotional skills on the abilities to regulate their emotions and the quality of the relationship. In conflict context, patterns of emotional regulation differ between men and women. Discussion: This research allows a better understanding of the emotional regulation process in a context of couple interaction with a combination of subjective and objective measures. Gender differences and interpersonal influence of this process on partners' intimacy and marital satisfaction will be discussed in the framework of marital therapy.

O947

ITALIAN VERSION OF THE DRIVING-RELATED TEST BATTERY DRIVE SCREENING (DRIVESC)

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

Marcel Berthold, SCHUHFRIED GmbH, Mödling – Austria
Georg Mandler, SCHUHFRIED GmbH, Mödling – Austria
Daniela Mapelli, University of Padova, Padua – Italy
Sara Mondini, University of Padova, Padua – Italy
Marco Vetter, SCHUHFRIED GmbH, Mödling – Austria

The legal requirements for traffic psychological assessment stipulate that reliable instruments must be used. Furthermore, international test certification procedures require various test-related quality criteria such as reliability, validity and local norms to be considered. Drive Screening is a test battery consisting of three different driving-related tests that assess obtaining an overview (ATAVT, Adaptive Tachistoscopic Traffic Perception Test), reactive stress tolerance (DT, Determination Test) and reaction time (RT, Reaction Test). DRIVESC is widely used in the assessment of fitness to drive in many different countries. For the Italian version of DRIVESC a representative norm sample was collected in Italy based on the most recent census and stratified by age (M=49.44, SD=18.94) and gender (188 female, 155 male). Reliability was found to be above .8 for all tests. Construct validity was analyzed by various methods, e.g. confirmatory factor analysis. The results confirm the construct validity of DRIVESC. In addition, the Italian norm sample was compared to the norm samples of various European and Asian countries with regard to the above-mentioned quality criteria. The present Italian version of DRIVESC therefore forms an evidence-based and empirically sound foundation for the use of DRIVESC in the assessment of fitness to drive in accordance with the Italian legal requirements.

O948

BOUNDARY ISSUES IN ADDICTION TREATMENT: A PSYCHODYNAMIC REVIEW

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

Gelena Lazos, Institute of Psychology, Kiev - Ukraine

Addiction has been described as self-medication (Murphy &Khantzian, 1995), transitional object (Johnson, 1998), and ego atrophy (Fine & Juni, 2001) in psychodynamic theory. Psychodynamic theory further holds that the individual with addiction has loose unconscious-conscious boundaries (Thalbourne&Houran, 2000) and that their interpersonal boundaries are either too loose, to the brink of nonexistence, or extremely rigid (Mackensen&Cottone, 1992).The individual's internal representations of external reality are also distorted, indicting disturbances in the boundary between intrapsychic and interpersonal (McCartney, 1999). Although boundary structures of the addicted individual have been thoroughly studied, psychotherapeutic boundaries within the addiction treatment have been neglected in the literature. This presentation will discuss the psychodynamic frame of addiction treatment in terms of McWilliams's (2004) framework. More specifically, addiction treatment will be considered in terms of privacy, time, money, availability of the therapist and managing chance encounters.

O950

THE ASSOCIATION OF REASSURANCE SEEKING WITH OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS AND RELATED EMOTIONS

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Mujgan Inozu, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey
Burcu Pinar Gokdemir, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

The study aimed to investigate the relationship of Reassurance Seeking (RS) with OC symptoms and related emotions. Reassurance Seeking Questionnaire, Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory, Trait Anger Expression Inventory, Guilt Inventory, and Disgust Scale were administered to 403 university students and 110 adults. Multiple regression analysis revealed that Source and Carefulness scores positively related to guilt, anger and disgust, meaning that the more frequently the participants seek reassurance from a range of sources, and the more careful participants become when they are seeking reassurance, the more they feel guilty, angry and disgusted. On the other hand, Trust scores negatively related to guilt and anger. The more the participants trust a range of information sources, the less they feel guilty and angry. The Intensity scores positively related to anger and disgust. When the intensity of the RS increases, the participants feel more angry and disgusted. Moreover checking, washing and neutralization scores negatively related to Trust scores. Participants' trust to a range of information sources decreases when these type of symptoms increase. Obsession scores positively related to Intensity and Carefulness scores. The intensity of the RS and the carefulness of the participants when they are seeking reassurance increase as the obsessions of participants increase. Examining the association of RS with emotions and OC symptoms would be important to understand OCD maintenance.

O954

HOW LITHUANIAN JOURNALISTS REPORT ON SUICIDE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

Jonas Eimontas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Danutė Gailienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

Lithuania has one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Scientists have demonstrated that the inappropriate media portrayal of suicide can lead to imitative suicidal behavior. Studies from around the world show that there are several factors that contribute to the way reporters use and appreciate the guideliness for reporting on suicide. The purpose of this study was to explore the attitudes on reporting suicide of Lithuanian journalists. Methods. The total of 12 journalists who reported most about suicide in the years of 2010 – 2011 participated in the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. A thematic analysis was used to examine the data gathered during the interviews. Results. The thematic analysis of the interviews with journalists has revealed at least five factors influencing how journalists report on suicide: personal characteristics of a journalist, journalists' experience with suicide, knowledge about suicide, attitudes towards suicide, as well as guidelines and external influences (such as the editor, or the policy of the editorial office). One third of the participants were not familiar with psychological guideliness for reporting on suicide.

O960

FEEDING THE BOUNDERIES FOR INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

Giuseppe Scaratti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Silvia Ivaldi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

The paper explores new ways of scientific communication aimed at promoting reflection and participation of different players (academics, professionals, students…). Following the consolidated theoretical framework of community of practice (Wenger, 1998; 2000), the contribution describes a digital platform named DigitalKBC (Knowledge boundaries crossing) aimed at creating a space of exchange and interaction between multiple and diverse social actors that are linked by the production of sensible knowledge.This knowledge is oriented to provide answers by putting back together: the research with the sense, the knowledge with the meanings that people give to their contexts, the rigor with the relevance. The lever is the collaboration between different players, in order to create opportunities for collaboration and boost knowledge capital for the scientific world. The contribution describes an innovative way of communication among users,that is called 'tweep'. The term derives from the merge between two worlds that are tweet and paper and that represents a type of contribution more elaborate than a tweet but less demanding and more interactive than a scientific paper. The paper presents how these kind of insight is useful to produce potential ideas, proposals and initiatives related to knowledge in different fields.The conclusions discuss limits and potential of this kind of scientific communication and its impact on social and knowledge capital and creation of communities.

O961
THE DEVELOPMENT AND FURTHER REFINEMENT OF AN INNOVATION LEADERSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Johan Malan, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa
Bernard Swart, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa

An Innovation Leadership Questionnaire (ILQ) was developed with the intention to predict the effectiveness of the team leader with regard to leading the team through the different stages in the innovation process.The items generated for the ILQ were submitted to subject matter experts for an evaluation of the content validity of the items, which led to adjustments to some items in the experimental version.During the next phase, ratings from 73 innovative work teams from 9 different organisations in South Africa, incorporating team leaders and their direct subordinates, were collected, resulting in asample size of 335.Self-ratings by team leaders, as well as ratings by team members of their team leaders, were collected with regard to the innovative competencies of the team leaders, the creative team climate that they have facilitated, and the perceived innovative outcomes of each team. The psychometric evaluation of the questionnaire revealed Cronbach alphas ranging from 0.78 to 0.94 for the various innovation competencies, whilst an alpha of .98 was reported for the total scale. The ILQ correlated well with the conduciveness of the creative climate, as well as with the level of perceived innovativeness of the team. An exploratory factor analysis of the ILQ revealed two unique factors, namely the development of the creative concept and the commercialisation of the concept. A shortened version of the ILQ is proposed on the basis of the factor loadings.

O962

TELEPHONE COACHING IN DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOUR THERAPY FOR SUICIDAL ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

Kirsten Davis, Kari Centre, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland - New Zealand

Emily Cooney, Kari Centre, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland - New Zealand

Pania Thompson, Clinical Advisory Services Aotearoa, Auckland - New Zealand

Julie Wharewera-Mika, Whirinaki, Counties Manukau District Health Board, Auckland - New Zealand

Joanna Stewart, University of Auckland, Auckland - New Zealand

Ben Te Maro, Kari Centre, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland - New Zealand

Joanna Appleby, Kari Centre, Auckland District Health Board, Auckland - New Zealand

Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) is an intensive outpatient treatment with strong evidence in treating adults with suicidal behaviour and borderline personality disorder. Since 2000, DBT has been applied to emotionally dysregulated and self-harming adolescents and shows promise with this population (Rathus & Miller, 2002; Mehlum et al., 2014). For adolescents and parents, outpatient DBT is typically comprised of weekly individual therapy, weekly skills training (provided in multi-family groups), family sessions and telephone coaching as needed. The primary function of telephone coaching is to promote skills generalisation. Telephone coaching in research trials has typically been provided by individual therapists on a 24/7 basis, however burden related to phone contact out of hours is a frequent concern in services (Nadoort et al., 2009). This presentation describes the implementation of telephone coaching in DBT for suicidal adolescents and their parents in two outpatient child and adolescent mental health services: (1) via the individual therapist within a randomised-controlled feasibility trial comparing DBT with usual care; and (2) via a rostered DBT consultation team member within a standard DBT programme. The results indicated that adolescents and their parents found telephone coaching helpful in both contexts and therapist burnout before and after implementation remained within normative levels. The implications of this finding are discussed with respect to future research.

O963

COMPARING EMOTIONAL COORDINATION IN SPONTANEOUS MOTHER-INFANT AND FATHER-INFANT INTERACTIONS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Theano Kokkinaki, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece

We aimed to compare emotional coordination in spontaneous dyadic infant-mother and infant-father interactions in families in Crete. This comparison is important because: a) the evidence that women have stronger awareness of and responsiveness to emotional expressions may be countered by the evidence that men have a tendency to be more physiologically reactive to emotional expressions of others; and b) the experience of emotional coordination generates affective states in development of infants and children with long-term consequences for the way that the affected individual functions socially, particularly if strongly moving experiences occur during the early period of rapid brain maturation in infancy. Eleven infant-mother and infant-father dyads were video-recorded at home in familiar interactions from the 2nd to the 6th month. Emotional coordination was evaluated with two measures: a) emotional matching, where one partner expresses the facial expression of emotion of the other partner; and b) emotional attunement, where one individual matches the shifts of emotional intensity of the partner. Microanalysis of infant, maternal and paternal facial expressions of emotion provided evidence of quantitative differences that favour father-infant interaction as more playful, but the infant's behaviours with mothers and fathers show similar non-linear developmental curves. These results are discussed in the frame of the theory of innate intersubjectivity.

O964

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORTS AND WORK-FAMILY BALANCE BY CONSIDERING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CORE SELF-EVALUATION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Hossein Samavatyan, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Hooshang Talebi, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran

The present research has been conducted with the aim of determining the mediatory role of core- self evaluation in the relationship between organizational supports (Colleague and supervisor support) and work-family balance. The research methodology was of descriptive and correlational type. The study population comprised all employees in a governmental organization in Isfahan working there in the year 1392(2013-2014). Using stratified random sampling, a number of 150 employees were selected from the study population. The research tools included Questionnaire of Work-Family Balance (Carlson et al. 2009), Colleague Support Measure(O'Driscoll et al., 2004), Survey of Perceived supervisor support (Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2000) and Core-Self Evaluation Scale (Judge et al, 2003) that the psychometric features of which were obtained as desired. To analyze the research data, were examined using structural equation modeling(SEM). The results showed that direct effect of colleague support on work-family balance is not significant but direct effect of supervisor support have been significant($p<0.05$). Core- self evaluation plays complete mediatory role in the relationship between work-family balance and Colleague support, while this variable is not effect in the relationship between work-family balance and supervisor support.

O966

COGNITIVE AND ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT IN HEALTHY AGING: CLINICAL AND EEG EVIDENCES

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Davide Crivelli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Ylenia Canavesio, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Francesca Pala, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Roberta FInocchiaro, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Giovanni Lecci, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Maria Grazia Inzaghi, Istituto Clinico Quarenghi, San Pellegrino Terme - Italy
Michela Balconi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

It is widely accepted that physiological aging is a dynamic process and that cognitive and brain reserves act as protective factors against cognitive decline. The re-activation of networks mediating cognitive functions by cognitive and electrophysiological interventions may then lead to an improvement of functional profile. The research aims at investigating the efficacy of a prefrontal transcranial Direct Current Stimulation protocol (tDCS) and a computerized cognitive protocol (Cogn) in empowering cognitive functions and automatic attention responses in healthy elderly people. Thirty-two volunteers took part to the study and were divided into the tDCS, Cogn or control group. The experimental design included an initial assessment session (T0) and a 3-months re-test (T1), with standardized neuropsychological tests and Event-Related Potentials (ERPs) recording. Both intervention protocols lasted 8 weeks and included 3 sessions per week. Comparison of T0 and T1 data highlighted an increasing profile for specific post-intervention performances at neuropsychological tests in tDCS and Cogn groups. In addition, we also observed a modulation of ERPs responses to a challenging attention task. Finally, participants qualitatively reported subjective increases in everyday functioning. Our findings suggest that structured intervention protocols may help in empowering cognitive abilities in healthy aging people and hint at interesting implication for prevention and early intervention.

O970
CONSCIOUS PERCEPTION OF VIBRATION-INDUCED MOVEMENT ILLUSIONS: PSYCHOPHYSICAL AND SOURCE LOCALIZATION EVIDENCES

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

Davide Crivelli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Marco Bove, University of Genua, Genua - Italy
Michela Balconi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

Tendon vibration is known to induce vivid movement illusions by activating muscle spindles and generating perceptions of limb displacement. Neuroimaging studies suggest that a sensorimotor network mediate the phenomenon, but its functional and psychophysical correlates are understudied. This study aims at qualifying conscious perception of motor illusions across the electrophysiological and psychophysical levels. Fifteen volunteers took part to the study. Electroencephalogram (EEG) has been recorded while vibratory stimulations were applied to flexor tendons of the right forearm. Participants were asked to report whether they felt their hand moving and to qualify those perceptions (strength and duration). Source localization (sLORETA) has been performed on EEG frequency data. At the electrophysiological level, we observed the activation of a frontal-parietal network (decrease of neural oscillations, i.e. upper-alpha) while participants consciously reported motor illusions, with the insular and premotor cortices as main signal generators. At the psychophysical level, illusions showed a complex but consistent profile. Finally, across-levels analyses suggested that superior parietal activity plays an important role in actually experiencing illusions, it being associated to their frequency. The consonance between psychophysical and electrophysiological data suggests that pre-/post-central structures play different roles in defining conscious feeling of movement, even if illusory.

O977

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT: A POTENTIAL RISK OF APPLYING EXTREMELY BRIEF INSTRUMENTS

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Jonas Eimontas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Danutė Gailienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

Big Five personality trait model is widely acknowledged and regularly used among researchers to account for individual differences in various research questions. However, it is often difficult to use a long and time consuming questionnaire in large scale studies including hundreds of participants. Therefore, shorter questionnaires are highly attractive tools in population or representative studies. As the demand for super-short measures has been continually growing, the Big Five Inventory (John & Srivastava, 1999) was abbreviated to a 10-item scale (BFI-10) as an adequate tool for personality assessment, possessing acceptable psychometric properties (Rammstedt& John, 2007). Lithuanian version of BFI-10 was administered in a recent Lithuania representative study (N = 600). Results indicated that Lithuanian version of BFI-10 failed to achieve adequate internal consistency reliability on all 5 subscales: extraversion α = .06, agreeableness α = .23, conscientiousnessα = .42, neuroticismα = .42, opennessα = .48. Although, a factor structure analysis indicated 5 factors, the distribution of items among those factors was rather different from the originally proposed. Hence, we discuss the potential risks of using extremely brief instruments for personality assessments and address researchers no to underestimate the importance of possible cultural differences. This research is funded by the European Social Fund under the Global Grant measure (no. VP1-3.1ŠMM-07-K-02-023).

O979

TRAUMA PREVALENCE IN A REPRESENTATIVE STUDY OF THREE ADULT GENERATIONS IN LITHUANIA

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

Egle Mazulyte, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Monika Skeryte-Kazlauskiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania
Jonas Eimontas, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania
Neringa Grigutyte, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania
Danutė Gailienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania

Epidemiological studies on trauma exposure and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) indicate that the vast majority of people experience at least one potentially traumatic event in their lifetime; however, only few of them develop clinically significant PTSD symptoms. Up till now there have been no epidemiological trauma exposure studies in Lithuania. A recent representative study of three adult generations in Lithuania is a first large scale study providing an opportunity to evaluate trauma prevalence rates in Lithuanian adult population. In total, 600 Lithuanian citizens participated in this study (200 in each age group). Trauma experience was assessed by the Lithuanian versions of Life Events Checklist (LEC) and Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ). Results of this study showed that 93% of participants were exposed to at least one traumatic event, there were no significant differences between the three age groups. Up to 11% of participants experienced clinically significant PTSD symptoms (7% of those exposed to traumatic events); again there were no significant differences between the generations. We have also found a significant relationship between the number of potentially traumatic events experienced and the symptom severity of PTSD, $r = .13$, $p = .014$. The results are similar to those reported in other European countries. This research is funded by the European Social Fund under the Global Grant measure (no. VP1-3.1ŠMM-07-K-02-023).

O980

A RESEARCH ON THE ACTIVE ROLE OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING THE HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY ELDERLY PEOPLE'S QUALITY OF LIFE

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Presenter: Orazio Licciardello, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Manuela Mauceri, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Giuseppina Maria Cardella, University of Catania, Catania - Italy

The link between the use of the New Technologies (NTs) and Quality of Life (QoL) has been argued yet because the NTs are not, per se, a right and plain tool to improve elderly people's QoL. Two studies were conducted to investigate whether elderly people's QoL was influenced by higher beliefs Self-Efficacy and positive attitudes towards the NTs. Elderly were approached individually while they frequented a seniors' centre or lived in seniors' houses, respectively. Study 1 involved 107 healthy seniors. The data showed positive levels of perceived QoL. Self-Efficacy was high, which indicated our elderly felt fairly self-efficacious in coping with both positive and especially negative emotions. The latter is particularly important: thus being or feeling good at overcoming a prospective frustration may represent an important ability to keep trying instead of renouncing and feeling incapable. The elderly did not feel anxious about the use of the NTs but they did not take a clear position probably because they did not know very well this kind of tools. Regression analysis showed the QoL was affected by self-efficacy beliefs and more favourable attitudes towards the NTs. We replicated the same study involving 164 elderly who suffered from some illness. Even this time, QoL was influenced by self-efficacy and attitude towards the NTs. The two studies represent the first step of an Action Research that will start in autumn and involve some of our participants.

O983
HIGH AND LOW PERCEPTUAL SALIENCY AND ATTENTION RESTORATION EFFECTS WITH NATURAL AND BUILT SCENES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

David Pearson, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen - United Kingdom
Tony Craig, The James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen - United Kingdom

Attention Restoration Theory (ART) claims that built scene content places greater demands on directed attentional resources than natural scene content. Built environments have an excess of bottom-up stimulation that dramatically captures attention (described as hard fascination), while natural scene content automatically captures attention (described as soft fascination). Here we propose the perceptual saliency of scene content can be used as an empirically-derived indicator of the level of "fascination" afforded by an environment. Using a laboratory-based paradigm cognitive fatigue was induced in participants by asking them to complete a backwards digit span task, following by viewing a slideshow depicting photographs of natural or built scene content. A between-participants design was employed with four conditions: natural scenes with high or low saliency, and built scenes with high or low saliency. Saliency levels were empirically derived from a previous study. Cognitive restoration was determined by comparing backwards digit span performance before and after viewing the slideshow. The results demonstrate a main effect of the saliency level on restoration that is separable from an effect of natural/built scene category. These results are discussed in relation to ART and other theories of psychological restoration. It is concluded that the saliency level of scene content can function as an important indicator of cognitive restoration effects.

O985

THE ASSESSMENT OF SLEEP DISORDERS AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC RENAL FOLIAR IS PUBLIC HOSPITALS SHIRAZ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

Fatemeh Azadian, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Arsenjan, Shiraz - Iran
Leila Malek Makan, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz - Iran
Ali Naseri, Islamic Azad University, Arsenjan - Iran
Mahboobeh Chin Aveh, Islamic Azad University, Arsenjan - Iran

Chronic renal failure is one of the major threats of world public health. This is a pathophysiological process due to a variety of causes. If not cured, it lead to the inevitable decline in the number of nephrons and their function which eventually leads of renal failure. This is one of the common diseases of the modern age. This study aimed to asses sleep disorder and depression in patients suffering from chronic renal failure in Shiraz. Thesis a descriptive- cross sectional study with random sampling. Considering is error and 8% (power), a sample size of 144 patients was estimated. Date collection was done through sleep disorders questionnaire (PSQ1) and Hamilton Depresses questionnaire. The data were entered in spss-19 and descriptive test, ANOVA and post Hoc were and to among the at 5% level. Patent's (45.5%) were Dialysis patients and 56 patents (45.1%) were peritoneal dialysis patients whose mean age was $54.4\% \pm 11.8$ and the age range was 24 to 80. 77 patients (54.6%) suffer from sleep disorders. Total sleep score in hemodialysis patients compared with peritoneal dialysis patients showed statistically significant difference. 74.8% of the patients participating in this study had some degree of depression. Based on the findings, the prevalence of sleep disorders in patients under hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis was high which could threaten patients physical and mental health. So itis important to screen every six mouths and counseling centers for these patient's. Keywords: Sleep disorder, Depression, chronic renal failure

O991

DOES MINDFUL FAMILY TIME HELP YOU DETACH FROM WORK?: WORK-RELATED RUMINATION AND SUBJECTIVE FAMILY VALUE IN JAPAN AND ITALY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Miyuki Katayama, Tokyo University, Tokyo – Japan

The question of this study is what factors help people psychologically detach from work and decrease work-related rumination. It has been revealed that mindfulness or activities outside of work such as physical exercise and volunteer work are effective factors. However, effect of quality of family time on detachment has not been examined in detail, despite its importance and the considerable amount of time people spend with their family in a day. As an index, work-related rumination is critical for measuring the failure to detach from work. Rumination is also important as it is a risk factor for depression in adults and adolescents. Participants of the online survey were 941 married, employed adults with one or more children under the age of 10 years in Italy and Japan. The data showed, in one culture, mindful family time helped in detaching from work and decreasing rumination, whereas in another culture, that same type of family time was ineffective. For example, Japanese women's sense of fulfillment in just viewing their own children decreased rumination, where Italian men and women decreased rumination if they cook at home by themselves. Mindful child care in Japan or mindful cooking in Italy might be an effective way of intervention. Other point of view, such as social connectedness, mastery experience, and self-efficacy, will be discussed specifically with the data of Italian women. In 2015 next research in Germany, the United States, and France will be conducted.

O992

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND STRESS REDUCTION IN URBAN GREEN AREAS

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Ann Ojala, Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla), Vantaa – Finland
Kalevi Korpela, University of Tampere, Tampere – Finland
Liisa Tyrväinen, Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla), Vantaa – Finland

Urbanisation is a challenge for city planners and policy makers – how to build cities that would support human health and well-being. Previous research has indicated that urban green areas have potential to improve psychological well-being. There is strong evidence that visiting nature and being in nature helps to recover from stress. However, we know little about the effects of individual differences on stress reduction in different urban environments. This presentation is about how urban orientedness, subjective health estimation and noise sensitivity affect stress reduction in constructed urban park, urban woodland and city centre of Helsinki, the capital city of Finland. The participants, 30-61 years old healthy women (N=83), visited the study sights in a group of maximum four people. The experiment consisted of a 15-minutes viewing session which was followed by a 30-minute walking session on a given course. We used several psychological measures for stress reduction like the Restoration Outcome Scale and Subjective Vitality Scale. The measurements were done at the beginning of the experiment, after viewing and after walking. The data were analysed in SAS, using mixed method model. The effects of individual differences in stress reduction will be discussed. Developing an understanding of such differences and supporting mechanisms will contribute to the development of further studies as well as to optimise the implications for city-planners.

O993

MEANING AND MEASUREMENT OF PSYCHOPATHY: A MIXED METHODS INVESTIGATION

A14. General issues and basic processes - Personality

William Spangler, State University of New York, Vestal - United States
Minyoung Cheong, State University of New York, Vestal - United States
Jayoung Kim, State University of New York, Vestal - United States
Jiangang Huang, State University of New York, Vestal - United States
Kristin Lee Sotak, State University of New York, Vestal - United States

The purpose of this presentation is to summarize the results of a three-study mixed methods investigation of the meaning and measurement of psychopathy. Psychopathy is a personality disposition characterized by anti-social behavior, sensation seeking, lack of empathy, and lack of concern for consequences. A number of issues confront psychopathy researchers including: (1) the meaning of the construct, (2) lack of implicit measures of empathy, (3) measurement of psychopathy as part of a single dimension with psychopathy at one end and empathy at the other, and (4) a failure to study psychopathy separately in men and women. The present investigation consists of three studies. In the first study, we use qualitative and exploratory quantitative methods to explore the meaning of psychopathy. We develop and validate computerized content analysis dictionaries to measure psychopathy of men and women from Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) stories. We cross-validate the dictionaries in a second separate sample. The third study is a deductive evaluation of these dictionaries using another sample of data. Traditionally researchers have used primarily either qualitative or quantitative methods. Mixed Methods Research is a third wave or a paradigm that capitalizes on the strengths of qualitative and quantitative techniques. We use this new paradigm to study four issues that confront psychopathy research.

O994

MODERATING EFFECTS OF PERFECTIONISM IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE MOOD REGULATION AND DEPRESSION

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Presenter: Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey

Dilek Sarıtaş Atalar, Ankara University, Ankara - TurkeyNegative mood regulation expectancies or individual's beliefs in their ability to regulate their negative emotions can be beneficial in coping with difficult situation and thus documented to be closely linked with depression, and anxiety. The present study aims to investigate the moderating role of perfectionism, a personality trait that is characterized by a tendency to set high standards for the self, being preoccupied with making mistakes, and being dissatisfied with the accomplishments, on the association of negative mood regulation expectancies with worry, anxiety and depression. 326 university students who participated in the study completed questionnaires that assess levels of depression, trait anxiety, worry, negative mood regulation, and perfectionism. Both negative mood regulation expectancies and perfectionism were able to significantly predict the changes taking place in anxiety, depression and worry levels. Moreover, interaction of mood regulation with perfectionism was found to further boost the prediction of depressive symptoms. The same moderation effect of perfectionism was not found for the relationship of negative mood regulation with trait anxiety and worry. Some implications of the present study are discussed.

O995

LANGUAGE BROKERING: RETROSPECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF FULFILMENT AND BURDEN

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Children and youth of migrant parents that translate and interpret for their families in the process of acculturation, contribute immensely toward their settlement in the host culture. They are referred to as language brokers. Research regarding the impact of language brokering divulges mixed results, suggesting the role to be beneficial or detrimental for wellbeing of language brokers. Following Wu and Kim (2009), this retrospective study investigated changes in family systems and processes; extent and perceptions toward brokering as a sense of fulfillment and burden and its consequences for psychological wellbeing of language brokers. Data was collected online from 119 participants, (96 females & 22 males; Mage = 23.10, SD = 8.39) from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.Thematic analysis revealed 4 key themes when language brokering was perceived by participants to be fulfilling: (a) providing a safe haven for the family; (b) acting as linking pins; (c) situations that enhanced self-esteem and, (d) ability to help others in need. Themes that expressed language brokering as a burden were: (a) need to sacrifice or delay gratification; (b) lack of confidence in capabilities; (c) communicating unpleasant information, and (d) placed in embarrassing situations. Given the extent of language brokering and the scant empirical attention within Australian context, findings highlight the significance of appropriate supports and services for language brokers' wellbeing.

O997

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WELL-BEING AND POST-AWAKENING CORTISOL: THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING TO THE SALIVA SAMPLING PROTOCOL

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

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Post-awakening cortisol secretion in the first 30-45 minutes (PACS), which includes the cortisol awakening response (CAR) and overall cortisol concentrations (area under the curve with reference to ground: AUCg), is commonly investigated in relation to psychosocial variables. Although sampling within the domestic setting is ecologically valid, participant non-adherence to the protocol results in erroneous measurement of PACS, which may explain discrepancies in the literature linking cortisol measures to well-being. Delays of just 8 min (between awakening and sampling) result in erroneous CAR estimates. For the first time we show the impact of electronically-monitored sampling accuracy on the relationships between PACS and well-being. Healthy females (N = 49, 20±2.1y) differing on trait well-being (TWB) collected saliva samples on 4 days at 0, 15, 30, 45 min post-awakening. Participant adherence was verified by electronic estimates of awakening (actigraphy) and sampling times (track caps). A negative relationship was observed between AUCg and TWB, but only for those participants who sampled accurately (i.e. less than 5 min delay between awakening and sampling). There was no association between TWB and the CAR regardless of sampling accuracy. These results highlight the importance of electronic monitoring of participant adherence for measurement of PACS in the domestic setting and also showed a dissociation between two measures of PACS in terms of the relationship with TWB.

O1001
PARENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION: AN EVALUATION OF FOUR PARENTING PROGRAMMES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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It can be a difficult time for the family when parents separate and a major stressor for children, which can be exaggerated, when parents are unable to make a shared decision on the future care of their children. In the United Kingdom, the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service help parents through discussions and workshops to tackle conflicts and achieve an out-of-court settlement. This presentation is an evaluation of four parenting programmes delivered to reduce the time taken for parents to come to a shared resolution over their child's future. The programmes were Caring Dads, Positive Mums, Surviving Relationship Breakdown and Anger Management. A mixed-method design was used with 60 cases of parents in the intervention group compared to 25 cases in a control group of parents who were offered a programme but declined to take part. The time taken to resolution was compared between both groups. Also, parents completed pre- and post-intervention surveys and facilitators completed an open-ended survey. The results showed that 36 (63%) out of the 60 cases in the intervention group had closed cases at the end of the intervention period compared to 11 (44%) out of the 24 cases in the control group. Individually each parenting programme reduced parental conflict and enhanced parents' ability to communicate effectively with each other. Future research should explore the referral process to these programmes and to hear the voice of the children involved.

O1002

TEAM REGULATORY FOCUS, TEAM AFFECT TONE AND TEAM PERFORMANCE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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Team regulatory focus, team affect tone and team performance: The moderating role of transformational leadership: The purpose of this study is to explore how team affect tone mediates the relationship between team regulatory focus and team performance, and propose a moderated-mediation model about how transformational leadership moderates the indirect relationship that team regulatory focus with performance via team affect tone. The past decade has seen increasing interest in the role of regulatory focus in the workplace, particularly about to explore the mediating mechanism to elaborate the model of how regulatory focus relates to performance. These mediating roles were punctuated by a several advances, such as self-efficacy (Wood & Bandura, 1989), and goal setting (Leonardelli, Lakin, & Arkin, 2007). However, some scholars recently argue that it is one of the most prominent gaps in our understanding of the relationship between regulatory focus and mood states (Higgins, 2006). Moreover, the relationship between leadership and emotion is also limited to understand (George, 2000; Muchinsky, 2000; Ashkanasy, Härterl, & Daus, 2002,). Alongside the burgeoning interest in emotions, there is an explosion of interest onthe topics of teamwork and team leadership in the past decade. Hence, this article integrates these important research areas by investigating the relationship between team regulatory focus, team affect tone and team leadership, and proposes a moderated-mediation model to explore these predictors that would finally influence team performance. Team Regulatory focus, Team Affect Tone and Team Performance: According to regulatory theory (Higgins, 1997; Idson, Liberman, & Higgins, 2000), self-regulatory can be distinguished between promotion focus and prevention focus. Promotion focus originates from the survival need for nurturance; self-regulation is concerned with aspirations and accomplishments as desired end states and yields sensitivity to the presence or absence of positive outcomes, with behavioral approach as the natural strategy to goal attainment. Prevention focus, in contrast, originates from the survival need for security; it involves responsibilities and safety as desired end states and yields sensitivity to the presence or absence of negative outcomes, with behavioral avoidanceas the strategic means to goal attainment. In addition to desired goal, strategy, and behavioral approach, these two regulatory focuses also linked to mood and emotion states (Higgins, 2006). According to previous research,promotion focus is closely related to approach tendency and prevention focus is closely related to avoidance tendency (e.g., Shah, Higgins, & Friedman, 1998; see also Friedman & Förster, 2000, 2002). There are strong evidences for a link between specific mood states and approach and avoidance tendencies. For examples, Frijda et al. (1989) found that fear and anxiety, as well as disgust and aversion, were associated with the action tendency of avoidance. Enthusiasm, joy, and happiness (among others) were associated with approach tendencies.Other research also suggested that promotion focus is related to positive affect and prevention focus is related to negative affect (Sassenberg & Hansen, 2007; Bass, De Dreu, & Nijstad, 2008; Lanaj, Chang, & Johnson, 2012; Gorman, Meriac, Overstreet, Apodaca, McIntyre, & Godbey, 2012). From activating perspectives (Bass et al., 2008), individuals with high level prevention focus tend to view situation in a pessimistic way. They concern with non-loss to push them sensitivity on punishments and loss cues, and it would activate them approaching to negative emotion. On the other hand, individuals with high level promotion focus tend to view situation in an optimistic way.They concern with gain to push them sensitivity on win and achievement cues, and it would activate them approaching to positive emotion. Extending the above statements to team level, the study proposed that team promotion focus is positive related to positive affect tone(H1a), and team prevention focus is positive related to negative affect tone (H1b). Furthermore, we also examine the mediating role of team affect tone in the relationship between team regulatory focus and team performance. This study propose that team

promotion focus has an indirect positive relationship with team performance via team positive affect tone(H2a), and team prevention focus has an indirect negative relationship with team performance via team negative affect tone (H2b). ModeratingRole of Transformational Leadership: Leadership plays an important role for team and team members. Among many leadership theories, transformational leadership is predominantly discussed in recent researches. Lots of studies explored the transformational leadership in teams from different perspectives, but they mainly focus on direct effect of transformational leadership on various outcomes (Arnold, Barling, & Kelloway, 2001; Jung & Sosik, 2002;Lim & Ployhart, 2004; Keller, 2006; Schaubroeck, Lam, & Cha, 2007). This study stands on situational role of transformational leadership in teams, and proposes a moderated-mediation model to investigate the moderating role of transformational leadership in the indirect relationship between team regulatory focus, team affect tone, and team performance. We proposes that transformational leadership positively moderates the indirect relationship that team promotion focus with team performance via team positive affect tone, in that the indirect relationship is stronger when transformational leadership is higher (H3a), and transformational leadership negatively moderates the indirect relationship that team prevention focus with team performance via team negative affect tone, in that the indirect relationship is weaker when transformational leadership is higher (H3b). Methods and Results: To test our hypothesis, we conducted a survey of a sample of research and development teams in Taiwan. We began the survey by contacting the human resource management department of large corporations and sought approval for R&D teams to participate in our survey. To avoid common method variance, we distinguished the survey into team member and team leader questionnaires, differentiated by colors. Team member questionnaires evaluated regulatory focus, team affect tone, transformational leadership and individual demographic data, while the team leader evaluated team performance and the team's basic information.Final valid samples are 248 participants in 58 teams. We used hierarchical regression analysis to test H1 and H2, with team size and team members' average tenure with teams as control variables. Results showed that team promotion focus is positively related to positive affect tone, and team prevention focus is positively related to negative affect tone, supporting H1a and H1b. we also found that team prevention focus has an indirect negative relationship with team performance via team negative affect tone, supporting H2b. Team promotion focus has indirect effect on team performance. H2a was also supported. Furthermore, following Edwards and Lambert's (2007) suggesting procedure,we tested the moderated-mediation model of H3a and H3b. Results revealed that transformational leadership negatively moderated the indirect relationship in team prevention focus on team performance via team negative affect tone. The indirect relationship is weaker when transformational leadership is higher. H3b was supported. While the moderating effect of transformational leadership on the indirect relationship between team promotion focus, positive affect tone and team performance was not significant. H3a was not supported. Conclusion and Contribution: Associating mood states with a specific regulatory focus is a relatively new development in the literature on moods and emotions, and direct evidence for such associations is still rare (Bass et al., 2008; Gorman et al., 2012). In this study, we found that team promotion focus and team prevention focus has indirect relationship with team performance through the mediating effect of positive team affect tone and negative team affect tone, respectively. We also found the moderating role of transformational leadership on the indirect relationship between team prevention focus, team negative affect tone and team performance. This study links the relationship between regulatory focus and emotions with extensions to the team level to release the black box. We believe this research contribute to literatures in both regulatory focus and emotions theories.

O1007

"I NEED TO TURN MY ANXIETY IN AN ACT AS CONFIDENT AS POSSIBLE". EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE OF SURGEONS' EVERYDAY PRACTICE: QUALITATIVE STUDY

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Background. Physicians' emotions felt during the care of seriously ill patients affect both physicians' practice and wellbeing, especially if they are overlooked. Objective. Explore the emotional experience of surgeons practicing high-risk interventions. Methods. Qualitative study involving 27 purposive selected liver surgeons from 10 teaching hospitals (23 male, 4 female). Inclusion proceeded until data saturation being reached. Data were collected through individual interviews, and thematically analyzed by 3 researchers. Results. 7 themes emerged, categorized in 3 main themes: Before surgery: emotions in the preoperative period, including the themes (i) Emotional issues of preoperative consultation, and (ii) Concerns about possible complications; During surgery: emotions in the operative period, including the themes (iii) Distancing themselves from emotions: surgery as a technical act (iv) Distancing themselves from emotions: surgery as a technical act, and (v) Distress caused by time management and fatigue; After surgery: emotions during the postoperative period, including the themes (vi) Repercussions of operative complications, and (vii) Pressures of the surgical model. Conclusions. All surgeons' experience is dominated by important emotions, which pervade every part of surgical practice. Surgeons' vulnerability to emotions has been underestimated: collaboration between psychologist and surgeons must be established to ensure both patients' and physicians' safety.

O1010

NATURE AND SHOPPING: AN ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATED EMOTION-WORDS RELATED TO EVERYDAY EXPERIENCES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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There is growing empirical research base suggesting that positive experiences with nature are associated with positive health outcomes. In everyday life and much of the research in this field, the word 'nature' is often used to indicate a particular category of human-nature interaction. Here, we present work exploring people's reactions to the category 'nature' using a simple word elicitation technique. In the first phase of the research we asked participants (N=357) to respond to two broad categories ('nature' and 'shopping') by describing a recent experience from memory that fell into that category. In addition, participants were asked to list up to 5 words describing the emotions associated with this recalled experience. The emotion words generated by this study were then presented to a separate group of participants (N=96), who were asked to rate the words using four scales: pleasantness, arousal, dominance, and imagability. A total of 1205 words were rated by at least 5 participants each, and a subset of 46 words were rated by all 96 participants. The emotion word ratings were analysed in relation to the category (nature or shopping) associated with the initial occurrence of each word. These findings are compared to the results using the automatic text analysis software LIWC with a particular focus on the arousal and valance ratings. We then discuss the imagability ratings, and relate the findings to the literature on positive experiences in nature.

O1012

TOWARDS A GROUNDED UNDERSTANDING OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION IN AFRICA: MAKING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MOTIVATION RELEVANT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The aim of this paper is to explore the motive dynamics behind the initiation, maintenance and direction of work behavior in Ghana and offer a grounded understanding of employee motivation in an African environment. Drawing on extant motivation theory, the study notes that there is a gap in the literature in Africa which limits organizational applications and managerial interventions. Using a 3-item open ended questionnaire the self-reported concerns and thoughts of Ghanaian employees across a spectrum of organisations, economic sectors and organisational hierarchies were collected and analysed through 1st, and 2nd order categorizations, frequency counts and thematic clustering. The findings suggest a five-dimensional model of the motive dynamics that are concomitant with the initiation, direction and maintenance of work behavior.The emergent dynamics clustered around moral, organizational, livelihood, context and personal drivers for employee motivation in the work place. The finding suggest the need for methodological inventiveness in tackling psychological issues in developing areas.The model offers a rubric that has a number of potentialities including: pulling together the disparate work on motivation in Africa; offering a phenomenological basis for further work on motivation in Africa that is both context sensitive as well as joined in to the dominant psychological underpinnings of work motivation theory; shows the possibility for an Afrocentric theory of motivation.

O1018

WORKPLACE BULLYING AS A RISK FACTOR FOR MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS: EXPLORING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMOTIONAL EXHAUSTION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Workplace bullying, defined as the persistent exposure to interpersonal aggression and mistreatment from colleagues, superiors or subordinates, is a major issue in workplaces. In fact, the 2014 survey promoted by the Workplace Bullying Institute showed that 27% of the people interviewed reported that they had direct experience with workplace bullying and 7% of them had experienced it in the last year. In order to study the effects of this phenomenon on workers' health, a study has been conducted with the aim to understand the effects of bullying on physical outcomes such as Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) and the role played by emotional exhaustion in developing MSDs. Furthermore, in line with the previous literature, also gender, age and physical demands were introduced as control variables. Data were collected by questionnaire in a sample of employees (61.5% were women; mean age=44.2 years; s.dev.=7.9) working in a retail chain in Italy. Analysis showed that emotional exhaustion mediate the relationship between workplace bullying and MSDs (upper body, lower back and arms). Our findings enhance the knowledge concerning how workplace bullying affect workers' health, highlighting the role of emotional exhaustion in enhancing the occurrence of MSDs.

O1021

THE IMPACT OF STAFF'S ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SELF-EFFICACY

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Objectives. To investigate the effects of secondary school staff's entrepreneurial skills on their entrepreneurial self-efficacy. Theoretical bases: the concepts of internal entrepreneurship (G.Pinchot & E.Pinchot, S.Kraus, M.Ebner, C.Korunka, H.Frank), entrepreneurial self-efficacy (A.Bandura, D.Forbes, A.De Noble), and individual entrepreneurial traits (Hisrich, Brockhaus, Harry Lois, Pachkovsky). Method. The instruments used included A.De Noble Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy Scale (adapted by O.V.Kredentser, I.B.Abdullayeva), GET TEST, Individual's Innovative Traits Self-Assessment Scale (N.Lebedev, A.N.Tatarko). The sample was made up of 355 heads and staff of secondary schools. Results. The investigation found statistically significant associations between the levels of staff's entrepreneurial skills and the levels of their entrepreneurial self-efficacy: the achievement need (rs=0.285, $\rho<0.001$), independence need (rs=0.151, $\rho<0.01$), creativity (rs=0.180, $\rho<0.001$), ability to take risks (rs=0.232, $\rho<0.001$), dedication and determination (rs=0.189, $\rho<0.001$), and innovation (rs=0.371, $\rho<0.001$). The levels of satff's entrepreneurial skills were also shown to statistically significantly correlate with the levels of their entrepreneurial self-efficacy on the following scales: creation of innovative environment, creation of investor relations, and overcoming of difficulties. Conclusion. The findings can be used in developing internal entrepreneurship in educational organizations.

O1025

BRAINSTORMING FOR RECOVERY: THE EFFECTS OF IDEA GENERATION AND PROBLEM RELATEDNESS ON MOOD STATES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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In contrast to all previous studies in the brainstorming literature, this research investigated for the first time whether or not brainstorming has therapeutic aspects on mood states. Although the cognitive therapy approaches predict that the brainstorming would be helpful for one who suffer from rumination, this prediction has not been tested experimentally so far. It was hypothesised that generating ideas about a different topic would enhance the mood states compared to those generating ideas about self-coping skills. To test this, data collected from 168 participants were analyzed by a 3 (mood: sad, worried, or angry) X 2 (problem: related or unrelated) ANOVA design. After all they were exposed to a neutralization task, mood induction was made. Then, the participants brainstormed about either various usages of a paper slip (neutral topic) or the ways of self-coping skills. At the end of experiment, the mood measures were obtained across the experimental conditions. Findings showed that the participants in sadness condition had higher positive mood scores in the neutral topic than those in self-coping topic. But, the participants in worry and anger conditions were more positive after the brainstorming topic of self-coping. Also, those who wrote more ideas had higher positive mood scores. These findings provide initial evidence for the fact that brainstorming can be used as a part of cognitive therapy and beneficial implications for therapists who should take care about.

O1029

THE EFFECTS OF AFFECT AND COGNITIVE STIMULATION ON IDEA GENERATION PERFORMANCE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The studies which investigate the mood and creativity link show inconsistent results about the effects of positive and negative affective valence. Yet, recent studies focus on the mood in terms of pleasantness and arousal level. This study investigated the effects of arousal and pleasantness within cognitive stimulants on idea generation performance. It was hypothesised that pleasantness and high arousal would enhance the brainstorming performance in interaction with the degree of stimulation. To test this expectation, 101 participants enrolled at the experiment in a 2 (pleasantness: pleasant or unpleasant) x 2 (arousal: high or low) x 3 (cognitive stimulation: high, low, or control) ANOVA design. After all of the participants had a neutralization task which involves writing fillers as fast as can, mood was induced in a recall task. The participants in pleasant conditions wrote about their happy or relaxed experiences, whereas the participants in unpleasant conditions wrote about their angry or sad experiences, due to the high or low arousal condition, respectively. After inductions, the participants brainstormed about advantages and disadvantages of a hypothetical extra thumb for 15 minutes. Meanwhile, the participants had seen some stimulant words about the brainstorming problem, according to cognitive stimulation conditions. The results validated the hypothesis and it will be discussed in lights of relevant literature.

O1031

INFLUENCE OF EMPATHY AND VELOCITY ON THE IDEA GENERATION PERFORMANCE IN INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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More recently, socio-emotional facilitators as well as cognitive ones have been drawing the attention of researchers in the brainstorming literature. This experimental research investigated for the first time the effect of empathy (low vs. high empathy) and velocity(control vs. velocity) on the idea generation performance of individual brainstormers. The participants in the high empathy condition were instructed to put emotionally and cognitively themselves in one disabled person, whereas those in the low one were instructed to evaluate cognitively and objectively the situation of one disabled person for 3 minute period. Those 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. After that, all they brainstormed on the ways to improve the life of disabled persons for 12 minutes. Findings showed a strong effect of empathy in a way that high empathy condition had higher number of unique ideas than low empathy one. This suggests that both cognitive and emotional aspects of empathy may facilitate idea generation than only cognitive aspect of empathy. However, no significant effect was detected for the plausible role of velocity even though those in the velocity condition seemed to generate more ideas than those in control condition. These findings will be discussed in light of the relevant literature in terms of uncovering the link between empathy and creativity.

O1033

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM VARIATIONS IN EMOTION REGULATION WITH ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Introduction: This study aimed to evaluate the emotion regulation processes, in short term (AS, after 3 weeks of withdrawal) and long-term alcohol abstinent individuals (ABS, at least one year of abstinence), compared to control participants (C) in a positive and negative emotion induction protocol. We studied both the sympathetic branch (recording the electrodermal response) and the parasympathetic branch (recording the cardiac variability) of the autonomic nervous system. Method: The recording was performed for all participants during presentation of high emotional inducing stimuli presenting human interactions (pictures and video sequences). For each participant heart rate variability (HRV) and electrodermal response were recorded before, during and after induction. Participants were asked to evaluate the intensity and the valence of emotional stimuli. In addition, a clinical and cognitive assessment was performed. Results: We observed deficits on the neurophysiological dynamic of emotional regulation in AS and ABS characterized by 1) a significant difference of HRV in recovery time to baseline after an emotion induction, 2) a higher HRV and a higher level of electrodermal response in ABS. Prospect: The results support the relationship between the ability to regulate emotion and the risk of relapse. ABS are characterized by a partial recovery of emotion regulation processes compared to AS. The results suggest specific different therapeutic interventions.

O1035
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS' EXPERIENCE OF USING LABORATORY ANIMALS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES: MORAL CONFLICT AND EMOTIONAL CONCERNS

B16. Development and Education - Other

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The purpose of this study was to describe novice postgraduate health science students' experience of using laboratory animals for research purposes. A purposeful sample of eight participants were recruited from the Biomedical Research Unit based at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Email-facilitated qualitative interview questionnaire and memo taking were used as a source of data collection. The data were analysed using a phenomenological approach outlined by Van Kaam. The analysis revealed participants distress of using animal experimentation and euthanasia to collect data for their research. Participants highlighted moral conflict, guilt and anxiety as concerns when conducting animal research. It is important to identify meaning for students as an animal carer and researcher and to understand their approach in coping with the moral and emotional challenges. A recommendation is to provide stress management and debriefing sessions to assist students in developing appropriate coping strategies.

O1040
FRAMING EFFECT AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN INVESTMENT MARKET

C10. Culture and society - Economic choices

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Impression management is widely used by corporates to create a healthy image, and such goal can be reached by proper use of information management strategies. Kahneman has proposed framing effect to describe the effect of value integration on decision-making. Thalor(1985) also proposed from monetary value perspective that the principle, according to which gains should be segregated and losses should be integrated, would bring higher value in investment. In this research, we developed some information management strategies on the base of framing effect, and empirically tested its stimulation to investment. Participants in experiment were asked to make an investment under 10 scenarios: 3 groups of information (either two big or two small positive information, or one big positive and one small positive information) were announced segregated/integrated and in different chronological order. Result indicates that in all 3 groups, the total investment is significantly higher ($P<.05$) when two positive information announced separately. Moreover, the total investment is significantly higher ($P<.05$) than others when small positive information is announced first and big positive information is announced second in the information group of one big and one small. Our finding may bring some inspiration to listed company's information management strategy.

O1042

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG ADOLESCENTS' TEMPERAMENT, ANGER REGULATION AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Purposes : This study attempts to examine how adolescents' responses to peer anger display in daily interaction related to adolescent anger, anger regulation and internalizing vs. externalizing behaviors. Rationales: The contributions of temperamental styles and emotional regulation strategies to the development of adolescents' social behavior were investigated. Emotion regulation has been linked to numerous aspects of social functioning in junior schools, including socially appropriate behavior, popularity with peers,adjustment,shyness,and sympathy(Eisenberg, Fabes,Guthrie & Reiser, 2002).Research exploring the associations between temperament and behavioral adjustment has also advanced; clear associations have been found between temperament and both immediate and later adjustment (Rothbart & Bates,1998;Bates,1989;Rothbart,Posner,& Hershey,1995).Studies have indicated that direct linear effects of temperament on social behavior (Rothbart & Bates,1998; Sanson, Hemphill & Smart, 2002; Seifer, 2000). Furthermore, regulation skills may moderate the effects of the adolescent's biologically based temperament on his or her social behavior. Participants and Procedures: Participants were 326 pairs of adolescents and their peer (Age, M=13.6; SD= .56) from western Taiwan. After obtaining their agreement, adolescents were administered a series of questionnaires at school in the spring semester of 2014. The questionnaires include Anger Situations and Anger Regulation Inventory (Liu, 2014), Youth Self-Report (YSR, Achenbach, 1991),andEarly Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire-Revised-Chinese Version (EATQ R, Capaldi & Rothbart,1992). Measurement: (1) Anger Situations and Anger Regulation Inventory (Liu, 2014): This inventory was developed based on the interviews with 52 adolescents in Taiwan whose ages were 12~16 years old. It consists of five conflictual adolescent -peer interaction episodes that occurs most often and cause anger for adolescents. Adolescents were asked to rate the extent of anger they feel on a 6-point Likert scale. The Cronbach's alpha for adolescent anger reaction was .74. Furthermore, adolescents were asked to report the frequency of the use of emotional regulation strategies on a 6-point Likert scale. There are six kinds of emotion regulation strategies, and factor analysis revealed three factors of emotion regulation strategies: 1). Enduring, e. g."I endured and did not express my anger"; 2)Venting, e.g. "I told her that I am angry"; "I vented my anger by crying or yelling out"; " I walked away immediately"; 3) Cognitive strategy: "I took another position to thought this thing over"; "I told myself not to think this matter". The Cronbach's alpha for the factors are. 83, .86, .95 for enduring, venting, and cognitive strategy, respectively. (2) Youth Self-Report (YSR, Achenbach, 1991):It is a widely use of measure for children or adolescent internalizing (i. e., anxious, depressive, and withdraw) and externalizing (i.e., aggressive noncompliant, hyperactive) behaviors aged from 11~18 years old. Questions are scored using a three-point Likert scale (0=absent, 1= occurs sometimes, 2=occurs often). In this study, the Cronbach's alphas are .82 for internalizing behavior, and .65 for externalizing behaviors. (3) Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire-Revised-Chinese Version (EATQ R, Capaldi & Rothbart,1992) :The main measure temperament of young people aged 9 to 15, a total of 11 dimensions. Previous studies have pointed out the difficulties adolescent temperament is characterized by poor control and negative emotions high, so this project will be taken to investigate these two constructs as temperament. According to Rothbart and Bates (1998), EATQ -R of three dimensions - activation control, attention and inhibitory control as efforts to control E(effortful control) indicators. The

negative emotional temperament, this project intends to adopt EATQ - R of fear, frustration and depressive mood as an indicator measurements. The Cronbach's alphas are . 70 for effortful control supportive response, and .65 for negative emotionality. Results: Correlation analysis indicated that adolescents' venting strategy was positively correlated with adolescent's negative emotionality (r = .30, p <.001), but was negatively correlated with adolescent's effortful control (r = -.23, p <.001). On the other hand,adolescents' venting strategy was positively correlated with adolescent internalizing behavior (r = .13, p <.05) , and adolescent externalizing behavior (r = .11, p <.05). Adolescent anger reaction was positively associated with their use of venting strategies (r = .41, p <.001). Adolescent use of venting strategy was positively related to externalizing andinternalizing behaviors, but adolescent's effortful control was negatively related to externalizing behavior. Furthermore, a mediation model was proposed to analyze the relationship among measured variables. Conclusion: This study investigated how adolescents' response to peer anger display were related to adolescent anger reaction, anger regulation, and internalizing as well as externalizing behaviors under the context of daily interaction. The results indicated that when adolescents experience more anger, they were more likely to use venting strategy to decrease their externalizing behaviors.Furthermore, use of venting strategies was more likely to moderate the effects of the adolescent's biologically based temperament on his or her social behavior. Contribution and Limitation: Previous studies on the relationship between adolescents' emotional response and peer's emotion regulation and adjustment were limited to young children, and findings of the studies were inconsistent. This study has expanded the focused relationship to adolescents, and provided some information about how adolescents' anger response might have related to their anger expression which in turn related to their adjustment. Although this study proposed a mediation model to explain the causal relationship among variables, the measurement was only in one-time period, which is limited to portray the cause-effect relationship. A longitudinal study is needed in the future.

O1043

CAN WE MAKE A PREDICTIVE DIAGNOSIS OF BEHAVIOR DISORDERS IN 3-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN? A 7-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY AT AGE 10

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Research in child development investigates continuity/discontinuity in behaviors over time. However, discrepant findings existed, querying whether the early problem behaviors at preschool could predict continual problems in later years or whether they only reflected transient developmental difficulties. This study examined if a clinical diagnosis of behavior disorders at age 3 could predict continual problems at age 10. Such persistence of problem behaviors would support the predictive validity of an early clinical diagnosis at age 3. A group of 221 children were given a full diagnostic workup by clinicians at age 3 and were followed up at age 10. Results indicated that 71% of children diagnosed having behavior disorders at age 3 had persistent problems at age 10,while 70% of children without a clinical diagnosis at age 3 were problem-free at age 10. The odds ratio of having behavior problems at age 10 was 5.97 from children with a clinical diagnosis at age 3 compared to those without (p=.002). Skilled clinical diagnosis integrating multiple sources of information was crucial, since a briefer, single-informant parental interview or teacher questionnaire could not achieve the same high odds ratio. Our findings added to the small number of existing studies supporting the predictive validity of preschool diagnosis. They also advocate for clinical practice the value and feasibility of a formal diagnostic exercise with children at preschool for early detection and intervention.

O1046

WWW.BAMBINIINTRAPPOLA.IT: THE CREATION OF A WEBSITE FOR CHILDREN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND/OR EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FOR THEIR CAREGIVERS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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In modern societies children and adolescents can be considered at risk when they live in social and relational contexts which can not satisfy their physical and psychological needs. Sexual abuse happens when a child or adolescent is involved in an inappropriate sexual experience considering the physical and psychological development of the person (Malacrea&Lorenzini, 2002). Domestic violence is very prevalent, studies show a prevalence of 3-30% of women who suffer from domestic violence at least once during their lifetime. Children are often witnesses to this situation and moreover get involved in the violent episodes. The experience of seeing the caregiver as vulnerable and unable to protect can determine the idea that only becoming an aggressor can person prevent becoming a victim (Nannini&Perrone, 2012). These experiences are traumatic and have long term effects on the inner development of the person. They are always destabilizing, they are often linked to secrecy and shame and they can also lead to PTSD. In Italy the majority of children and teen-agers have access to the internet and it can be considered an important tool to look for information, remaining anonymous. The website can be considered a useful instrument for children, adolescents and caregivers who need to find information about what is happening in their life. It can help them acknowledge that they need help and to further aid them to have an active role in stopping the abuse and gaining protective resources.

O1063

DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN LITHUANIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

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Confronting ethical dilemmas and ethical decision making is a part of psychology as a profession. The aim of this qualitative study was to analyze the decision making process of psychologist in professional practice in Lithuania. 30 psychologists, with an average professional experience of 10 years participated in this study. Internet-based survey system was used to collect responses about the ethical decision making process of psychologists who experienced ethical dilemmas. Thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. Study revealed that psychologists tend to have active approach then confronted with ethical dilemmas, while minority also tried to postpone decision, or do nothing. Psychologists reported that they consulted colleagues during decision making process, either in informal or formal supervision, or in the team of professionals. Participants of this study stated that ethical decision making process was based on ethical code, practice guidelines, or individual algorithms developed during practice. Psychologist reported negative consequences after confronting ethical dilemmas. Psychologists experienced conflicts and tension with a client, staff at the institution they are working in, and experiencing negative emotions.

O1074
RESEARCH ON THE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF COMPREHENSIVE STRUCTURED INTERVIEW AND RELATED IMPACT FACTORS

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Interview is the most widely used personnel selection method (Moscoso, 2000) and almost all organizations make final hiring decision according to interview result. Predictive validity of interview is a key research aspect. Previous studies showed that the predictive validities of different types of interviews were quite different from each other. From the viewpoint of interview question, the predictive validity of behavioral interview is higher than that of situational interview (Taylor & Small, 2002); from the viewpoint of interview structure, the higher the level of structure is, the higher the predictive validity of the interview becomes (Campion et al, 1997); from the viewpoint of interview form, individual face-to-face interview has the highest predictive validity (Mcdaniel et al 1994; Schmidt et al 1999). Comprehensive interview is a type of interview combining behavioral interview and situational interview together and it has witnessed wide application.It can solve the problem of low predictive validity existing in behavioral interview, where the low predictive validity is caused by the limited working experience of interviewee. However,there is few research exploring the predictive validity of comprehensive interview (Taylor &O'Driscoll, 2006), especially research about predictive validities obtained at different periods (Sackett et al, 2008). In addition, some characteristics of the candidate, such as self-confidence, working age, etc., will impact the interview result. Based on an item pool of comprehensive structured interview for selection of excellent engineers, this research analyzed the predictive validity of comprehensive structured interview in practical use and discussed the influence of candidate's working age and confidence on predictive validity. Study 1: Development of item pool for comprehensive structured interview. 18 dimensions were selected according to analysis on engineer's working performance and competency model, to develop the interview questions and scoring standard. The item pool included 7 questions for behavioral interview and 11 questions for situational interview.These questions were scored to five levels, each of which owns evaluation method. Seventy scientific and engineering graduate students participated in this study to test and revise these questions. Item Response Theory (IRT) was used to test the difficulty and discrimination of these questions. It was found that the item pool has acceptable psychometric property. Study 2: The predictive validity of comprehensive structured interview and related influencing factors. Sixty male engineers having 1 to 11 working ages participated in this study. The mean age of participants was 26.62 years (SD=2.58), the mean working age was 2.58 years (SD=2.39). Three leaders evaluated the 18 dimensions same as question bank and general performance of these participants according to their practical working performance by using 5-point Likert scale, and the results were used as criterion.Three experimenters acted as interviewer to interview these 60 participants one by one and then to evaluate their levels of confidence. The result showed that there is high consistency among the three interviewers and the three leaders; that the predictive validity of comprehensive structured interview is higher than the behavioral interview and situational interview; that the working age of the applicants positively moderate the relationship between the interview score and leaders' evaluation, which means the longer the tenure is, the higher the predictive validity of the interview becomes, and which makes contribution to prove that the comprehensive structured interview has across-time predictive effect; that candidates' confidence negatively moderates the relationship between the interview score and leaders' evaluation, which means the predictive validity of the interview is low for highly-confident candidates. This research shows that the comprehensive structured interview has high predictive validity and certain dynamics, but its validity may be influenced by candidates' confidence. The results of the research have certain application values in improving the predictive validity of an interview, and also provide theoretical basis for application of the comprehensive structured interview.

O1076

"SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES": VIDEO DEVICES AS TOOLS FOR EARLY INTERVENTION ON MOTHER-CHILD DYADS

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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The recent development of new technologies for video recording provided great benefits for the microanalysis of mother-child interactions (Stern,2005).Moreover, the use of video-procedures revealed its usefulness for promoting positive parenting within brief programs for early preventive interventions (Zelenko,2008).We aimed at developing a pilot clinically-oriented videofeedback program (VF) and testing its effectiveness in improving mothers' responsivity to child's needs. 15 mother-child dyads with high level of dyadic risk participated over a 10-meeting program about the experience of parenting, including 4 videorecording sessions (CARE-Index:Crittenden, 2008) and 4 videofeedback sessions (Manna & Boursier,2014). Pre and post measures of Parental Stress (Parenting Stress Index:Abidin,1997) and a re-test of the dyadic synchrony have been taken.Our intervention produces3 effects. 1) Mirroring: the researcher acts as a mirror by returning to the mother what he seesof her relationship with her child 2) New meaning construction: the joint vision of the video allows to modify maternal dysfunctional representationsby giving new sense to the relational exchanges 3) Repair: VFpromotes mother's ability to recognize child's needs and moments of rupture to repair. Post-test measures show a) an increased maternal disposition to recognize dysfunctional relational aspects with reduction of defensive responses b) improvement of the dyadic synchrony due to an increase of the mothers' responsivity.

O1079

MOMS IN THE CYBERSPACE: HOLDING FUNCTIONS AND REGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS IN PARENTING WEBSITES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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People with similar needs use cyberspace to share knowledge and experiences and search for emotional support (Silke,1998).The recent diffusion of parenting websites (Moorhead,2000)as virtual communities for parents,reveals their importance as tools providing an "holding" function(O'Connor,2001). We aimed at exploring how parents use the cyberspace referring to their own parenting experiences,from pregnancy to the 3rd year of the child,by analyzing 1)the features of the e-parents 2)the underlying reasons for the parenting websites use 3)the manifest and latent contents of the interactions4)the function of the e-group in these processes.We realized a quali-quantitative analysis of the Italian website "officinagenitori": Social Network Analysis (Scott,2000) shows adense and solid parent network(99 members,mainly first time mothers) who searches for emotional support and shares positive and negative emotional experiences.A latent thematic analysis (Braun & Clark,2006) highlights the prevalence of themes linked to pregnancy,maternal practices and child-care, and,at a latent level, the activation of narcissistic dynamics linked to mothering and to the specificities of the feminine identity construction.The parenting website use seems to be typical of women:while providing a supportive function,the e-groupis also used to evacuate anguish, to search for support by peers,probably because of the regressive movements and identity shifts activated by pregnancy.

O1080

TEEN SEXTING: PRACTICES AND RISKS OF THE ADOLESCENT SEXUAL EXPLORATION IN A "VIRTUAL AGE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Teen sexting refers to a practice increasingly spread among adolescents who exchange their own sexual explicit images and contents through apps and technological devices. While defining a new virtual way of exploring sexuality, as a part of the sexual identity to be defined (Cahn,1998), it implies clinical and legal risks, e.g. self-objectivation, limitation of sexuality to virtual realities and exposition to pedopornographic issues (Judge,2012). These issues require preventive interventions to promote an aware exercise of sexuality within virtual adolescents' communities and cybersex practices. We aimed to explore diffusion and motivations of teen sexting by developing an ad hoc questionnaire administered to 200 adolescents. A quantitative analysis through the SPSS software shows a correlation between sexting and 1) the quality of social networking experience (Social Networking Experiences Questionnaire) 2) the body image control on photos (Body Image Control in Photos Questionnaire). Gender differences show a prevalence of female tendency to sexting,while a Social Network Analysis (Scott,2000) reveals the specificities of the sexting networks.Ethical implications and reflections for a responsible psychological work in this area will be discussed, taking in account the centrality of web in the emotional development of nowadays adolescents (O'Keeffe, 2011) and the phenomena of sensation seeking and desire to risk typical of adolescence (Racalbuto, 2004).

O1082

THE IMPACT OF AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP IN CHINESE ENTERPRISES AND GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS ON SUBORDINATES' ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AND TURNOVER INTENTION

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Authentic leadership (Luthans, 2002) isa new leadership theory developed after the trait theory, behavioral theory and contingency theory, and it is also a kind of typical leadership style. Authentic leadership refers to a process that combines positive psychological capacities and highly developed organizational context together to promote both stronger self-awareness and self-regulated positive behaviors of leaders and subordinates, and to foster positive self-development (Luthans&Avolio, 2003). There are four dimensions in authentic leadership, including self-awareness, internalized moral standard, relationship transparency and balanced processing (Walumbwa et al, 2010). Such authentic leadership can affect others by their own values and believes, they are faithful to themselves and have high moral level (Shamir &Eilam, 2005; May, Chan, Hodges &Avolio, 2003). Relevant research has shown that authentic leadership can produce a positive impact on employees' behavior or attitude through its typical or model behavior (Avolio et al, 2004; Michie&Gooty, 2005). For example, authentic leadership improves employees' working performance (Grandey, Fiske, Mattila, Jansen & Sideman, 2005), job satisfaction (Yun-qi, 2010), contribution behavior (Wang & Hsieh, 2013), organizational citizenship behavior (Cottrillet al., 2014) and organizational commitment (Buckner, 2012). In this research, in order to further verify the structure of authentic leadership and its influence, the following three studies are carried out: Study 1: Data were collected from Chinese participants to explore the stability and adaptability of authentic leadership structure under Chinese cultural background. 200 leaders from different kinds of organizations were taken as participants to complete an authenticity leadership questionnaire (ALQ; Walumbwa et al, 2008).These participants included middle managers or senior leaders from different kinds of organizations, such as student organizations, enterprises and public administrative department, etc.and they were administrated by authenticity leadership questionnaire. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were used to verify the structural consistency and stability of authentic leadership in Chinese culture and different organizational context. Study 2: The differences of authentic leadership in different organization contexts were compared and analyzed. 50 leaders were respectively selected from the Party and governmental cadres, state-owned enterprises and private enterprises respectively, to complete an authenticity leadership questionnaire. Then the discrepancy of authentic leadership level caused by different backgrounds was analyzed and compared. The results showed that there were significant differences among these three groups of participants. Study 3: This study investigated the effects of authentic leadership on subordinate's organizational citizenship behavior and turnover intention in Chinese cultural context. Leaders and their subordinates were selected from different organizations. There were many subordinates to a leader, so we paired them into one case. Organizational citizenship behavior scale (Farh, Early & Lin, 1997) and turnover intention scale (Michael & Spector, 1982) were used to respectively measure independent variables, and then the influence of different authentic leadership levels on subordinate organizational citizenship behavior and job satisfaction was analyzed. Conclusions: 1) The authentic leadership questionnaire has good construct validity and reliability, and authentic leadership structure is stable under Chinese cultural background. 2) There are significant differences in authentic leadership level among leaders from government departments, state-owned enterprises and private enterprises. 3) Authentic leadership is significantly positively correlated with

organizational citizenship behavior, and negatively correlated with turnover intention of subordinate. Theoretical implications: Adaptability and stability of authentic leadership in Chinese cultural context are confirmed, leading to further development of authentic leadership research and better clarification of positive impact of typical leadership characteristics on the development of organization and its staff. At the same time, this study explored the specialization of leading type under Chinese cultural background where leader's morality is emphasized highly, providing theoretical and practical implications for the organization and future work.

O1084

PROCESSING OF HOMONYM AND POLYSEMY WITH A CROSS-MODAL LEXICAL DECISION TASK IN MANDARIN CHINESE

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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The study aims to investigate the processing differences between homonym (e.g., bank) and polysemy (e.g., paper) with a cross-modal lexical decision task. In the long debate in psycholinguistic research, two opposing views have been proposed in order to explain how polysemous words are represented in the mental lexicon. One view suggests polysemous words possess independent representations as homonymous words do (Klein & Murphy, 2001, 2002); the other view suggests that polysemy has a single representation while senses are generated upon contexts (e.g., Taylor, 2003). However, for previous studies that directly compared the effects between homonym and polysemy, the contrast was obtained at single-word or phrase level. The present study was designed to extend the comparison to a sentential level. While sentences were directed to the primary meaning of the target word, a visual target that was related to the dominant, secondary, or unrelated meaning of the prime appeared after 1500 ms since the end of the sentential prime, and the participants made a lexical decision. The results showed that when the stimulus-onset-asynchrony between the sentential prime and the target word was sufficiently long enough, the effect contributed by the distance between meanings or senses could be revealed. The study thus offered observations from the language of Chinese and shall shed some lights on our understanding of how meanings/senses of homonymous and polysemous words are accessed.

O1086

ENTREPRENEURS' PROFESSIONAL MORALITY IS SHOWING: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SIGNALS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The goal of our research was to study gender differences of professional morality by entrepreneurs' in signals. We supposed that it's possible to see the entrepreneurs' ethical attitudes as signals of their behavior and mutual relations in the process of professional activity. The diagnostics of entrepreneurs' professional morality can be carried out by measurement of their moral status, ethical behavior, level of development of moral consciousness, and also an index of participation in doubtful situations from the ethical point of view. It was found that the high level of moral status and of moral consciousness is shown more often by businesswomen, and low level - businessmen. The number of entrepreneurs with an average level of these parameters was identical in both gender groups. The majority of respondents-women had a low index of participation in doubtful situations from the ethical point of view. The respondents-men demonstrated the high index and average index more often. The respondents of both gender groups have shown an average level of ethical behavior; almost the third part of respondents has shown the low level of ethical behavior. Less than the tenth part of interrogated entrepreneurs have shown acceptable level and high level of ethical behavior. In future it's important to study mutual influence of the analyzed parameters of professional morality of businessmen and businesswomen and to analyze gender differences of the received dependences.

O1095

LOST IN TIME? EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN TIME PERSPECTIVE, CAREER ADAPT-ABILITIES, AND VOCATIONAL IDENTITY

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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The concept of time perspective (TP) refers to the perception of temporal continuity and provides a basis for explaining human behaviour in a variety of settings. Quite similarly, vocational identity can be defined as the continuous `vocational self`. Finally, career adapt-abilities are seen as a psychosocial resource, which helps people to cope with career related challenges and transitions. Although achieving vocational identity is crucial for career construction, there are yet many unanswered questions on its antecedents. This study aimed to explore how time perspective and career-adaptabilities shape student vocational identity. A survey was conducted in a sample of high school (N = 512) and college (N = 276) students. They filled out a composite measure composed of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI), the Career-Adaptabilities Scale (CAAS), and an adapted version of the Utrecht Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS). Multi-group path analysis revealed that career adapt-abilities and future and past negative TPs were the strongest predictors of vocational identity. However, several differences between the high-school and the college path models were found. In addition, cluster analysis showed five distinct identity clusters, which were characterized by a different pattern of TPs. The findings draw attention to TP as an important antecedent of vocational identity and provide an additional interpretation of the theoretical career adaptation framework.

O1096
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE SEARCH DATABASES IN PSYCHOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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The purpose of this study is to review the development and contemporary status of scientific literature databases in psychology. Both psychological literature and the technology used to share it have expanded and evolved rapidly since the end of the 19th century. Today, psychologists have multiple ways to search and retrieve the peer reviewed literature in psychology. The present study reviews the strengths and limitations of the major subscription-based and free literature search databases such as PsycINFO, PSYNDEX, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. As psychology continues to grow as an international scientific discipline, and as technology continues to evolve, it will become increasingly important for psychologists to gain knowledge of and skill in using multiple literature search databases. The present study serves to advance the growth of psychological knowledge by providing a critical review of the major databases available for psychologists.

O1098

ACHIEVEMENT AND COMPETENCE MOTIVATION AT SCHOOL: FROM AN EVIDENCE-BASED MODEL TO INTERVENTION GUIDELINES

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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In this paper, we present the theoretical and empirical foundations of a comprehensive model on motivation and achievement in academic settings. The model incorporates four constructs related to motivation and personal competence (i.e. theories of intelligence, causal dimensions, self-concept, and self-efficacy) that establish causal relations among themselves and predict academic achievement. This model has a socio-cognitive rationale, based on works by Dweck, Weiner, Marsh, and Bandura, and it also finds support in 3 main studies, which established the model's causal paths using structural equation modelling (N=1302), tested their invariance across gender and SES (N=1210), and examined their stability during the transition to secondary school (N=650). The main results revealed that theories of intelligence emerged as the organizing construct of the model, while the specific academic dimensions of self-concept and self-efficacy were achievement's strongest predictors. Moreover, the model's partial invariance was supported, as well as its global temporal stability. Nonetheless, there is evidence suggesting that students from lower SES have less adaptative motivational patterns and that transition to secondary school may weaken students' competence perceptions. Finally, we present implications and guidelines for psychological practice considering SES and transition experiences as challenging conditions and showing the benefits of focusing intervention in competence motivation.

O1100
RESOURCE FUNCTION OF IMPULSIVITY/REFLECTIVITY IN INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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The main question is: what resource factors of intellectual development are characteristic for successful younger schoolchildren? In our view, it is necessary to study the resource functions of cognitive styles, in particular impulsivity/reflectivity (I/R) as a predictor of academic achievement. In order to define I/R MFFT (J. Kagan) was used. In assessing academic achievements three indicators of academic success were considered (average score in language and mathematics, average score in all subjects, reading skills). In addition, WISC was used. There were 95 students participated in the investigation (mean age of the subjects is 8 years 11 months). During the cluster analysis within I/R two extreme subgroups were distinguished: impulsive (fast/inaccurate) (n=54), reflective (slow/accurate) (n = 20); and third – an intermediate subgroup (n = 21). By comparing "impulsive" and "reflective" significant differences in three academic achievements indicators and sub-tests "Picture Completion", "Object Assembly" and "Coding" were received. In such a way, students with effective strategies for processing information (slow/accurate) not only have high academic achievement, but also a high level of spatial abilities. It can be assumed that the resource function of I/R connected with development of involuntary cognitive control (in terms of accuracy of perceptual scanning) which is associated with an increase in the productivity of intellectual activity.

O1109

HOW TO FEEL GOOD AT WORK: THE ROLE OF HARDY PERSONALITY IN THE MOTIVATIONAL PROCESS OVER TIME

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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In recent times the Job Demand–Resources model has been expanded with the addition of personal resources as a predictor of work engagement. At the same time, work engagement seems to foster both kinds (i.e., job and personal resources) over time, creating a motivational positive cycle. The main aims of this work were to present an Italian validation of the Hardy Personality scale, and to evaluate the longitudinal and reciprocal relationships between job resource, hardy personality (as personal resources) and work engagement. The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses performed on the data, collected on a sample of 754 workers (63% female), confirmed the three dimensions of the Hardy Personality scale (Commitment, Challenge, and Control). Structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis on two waves data of 89 healthcare workers confirmed the solid-scale test-retest and indicated that the relationship between job resource, hardy personality and engagement is indeed reciprocal over time. These results show that hardy personality is a central resource for well-being and motivation in the workplace, in particular, to face the challenges of the current labor market. Moreover, they have important implication for organizational contexts, where the promotion and facilitation of these resources could allow workers to feel more able in dealing with their work goals.

O1121

TIME AND CHANGE IN TEAMS: A LONGITUDINAL APPROACH TO THE IMPACT OF THE GROUP CULTURE ON THE LEARNING PROCESS

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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This research is focused on the analysis of group culture as a predictor of team learning. In spite of the growing interest around team learning, little is known about the conditions that foster it (Passos, Silva, & Santos, 2011). Culture has been identified as a potential factor to be taken into account in understanding team learning (Sessa& London, 2008) not only because teams are integrated into an organizational context but also because the team itself provides a context to its members (Kozlowski & Bell, 2003). It follows that the context in which the team operates offer an opportunity for the development of learning behaviors (Zellmer-Bruhn & Gibson, 2006). In order to understand temporal dynamics, an intrateam approach (Li & Roe, 2012) was followed. Data were collected in three different moments from a sample of 17 project groups, using a questionnaire, and were analyzed through growth modeling. The results suggest that teams differ in how they use learning behaviors over time. Furthermore, different cultural orientations determine different team learning behaviors.We also found an interaction between 1) time and a supportive culture on exploring, experimenting and error management, 2) time and a culture of objectives on exploring, and 3) time and a culture of innovation on experimenting.This research will help to improve knowledge into the learning process in a temporal perspective, which will provide new approaches towards group/teamwork interventions.

O1128

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL RELEVANT LANGUAGE SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

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Language skills and learning in school are closely related: Language is a school subject and language abilities influence school success (Durham et al., 2007).Academic language, characterized by specific linguistic means to express school relevant content (Schleppegrell, 2001), is often considered specificallyimportant for academic achievement. It is less clear however which linguistic phenomena in particular are most relevantfor which agegroup and whetherand how these language competences are actuallytrained in school. We investigated the development of two language components in German primary school children($N = 837$) – the developing ability of usingclause connectors(CC) and academic vocabulary (AV).The task in both self-developed tests was to choose words to completesentences: connectors (e.g., although) or academic words (e.g.,illustration).Measureswere compared to conventional tests of receptive general vocabulary and grammar (PPVT, TROG) in 2nd and 3rd grade. While 3rd graders outperformed 2nd graders on all tests, performance differenceswerelargest for CC and AV ($\eta2cc= .16$;$\eta2AV= .12$; $\eta2PPVT = .03$, ; $\eta2TROG = .07$) and persisted when controlling for age.This reveals that the studiedgrades are an important phase for CC and AV development, more so than for general language development. Second, the development of CC and AV seems to be subject to school relevant and potentially school mediated language learning rather than an age related development.

O1129

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AS AN "EMERGING RISK" FOR WORK-RELATED STRESS: AN INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The complex set of interactions between humans and machines in workplaces produces an "emerging risk" for work-related stress (EU-OSHA, 2010). The multidimensional nature of this aspect (Corradini, Nardelli 2014) needs an assessment procedure combining and integrating objective measures of working conditions and information coming from workers. The normative background in Italy for work health and safety (Legislative Decree 81/2008) requires public and private employers to assess work-related stress of their workers according to the content of the European Framework Agreement on Work-Related Stress (2004). One of the most widely used European models for work-related stress evaluation is the HSE approach (2007) that emphasizes the involvement of workers. This research examines the multidimensional nature of IT systems as an "emerging risk" for work-related stress within a tool part of an Integrated Approach (Corradini, Marano, Nardelli 2014). This approach includes the use of multiple standardized instruments able to analyze convergence of extrapolated subjective and objective variables. Specifically, measures analysed in this research are obtained from the self-report questionnaire PRISMA-RA and from a pool of focus groups made up from a sample of workers (N = 246). The authors analyse data via clustering variables of stress work related by sex, age and skill level. The practical implication of the research is the profiling of risk work-related stress on IT component.

O1132

PATTERNS OF AND FACTORS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUP CULTURAL ASSIMILATION

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Georgia is a multicultural country. The mainstream population is ethnical Georgian. In the country of overall population size of 4,371,535, there are about ten ethnic minority groups: Azerbaijanis, Ossetians, Russians, Greeks, Ukrainians, etc. In a multicultural environment such this, the issue of equality naturally emerges. The research purpose was to investigate factors influencing minority group integration dynamics in mainstream population culture. Theoretical framework used was four-fold model of acculturation strategies. The research operates with variables as understanding of acculturation models by minority and majority groups, the purpose of minority group members' integration in mainstream culture, cultural values of both groups and experience of interpersonal communication between cultures. As a result we could conclude that understanding on integration/assimilation of minority group plays important role in experiencing cultural assimilation. Together with cultural values of both groups, it determines the character of interpersonal relationships, pattern of integration. The results give ground for further research in this direction, though they already provide a platform to explain and predict the pattern of assimilation of minority group.

O1133

EXTENT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY USE ON ADJUSTMENT-NEUROTICISM AMONG ADOLESCENTS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Virtual space or cyber space addiction is new generation addiction that many young adults are facing today, the fantasy of many young adults which could have gone un-nourished are getting that satisfaction by computers or any other such technology driven medium or devices (Appel et. al, 2012). In the present study an attempt is made to identify the extent of digital technology use on adjustment neuroticism disorders. A group of 215 students of age between 17 to 22 years were addressed with a 105 itemed questionnaire, out of 215 respondents, 78 were girls and 137 were boys. All of the 215 respondents were students studying in different educational institutions such as SKMJ higher Secondary School; Malabar College, Waynad; St. Marries College, Waynad; and Sri Guru Narayana College, Allepi, India. They were administered Adjustment neuroticism dimensional Inventory (ANDI) developed by R N Singh and Bhargava, M. This inventory consists of 105 items in three response alternatives and measures seven dimensions of personality: Self-esteem-self-inferiority, happiness-depression, calmness-anxiety, naturality, obsessiveness, independence-dependence, feeling of healthy-hypochondriasis, innocence-guilt feeling. It can be used on the both sexes from age group 17 to 22 and it is one of the widely test known for clinical assessment. Two-way ANOVA was employed to find out the difference between adolescents with high, moderate and low levels of usage along with gender for personality dimensions taken as dependent variables. Results revealed that as the Usage level of Digital Technology increased Depression scores also increased linearly and significantly. Guilt scores were found to be increasing along with the Usage level of Digital Technology. Female respondents with high usage of digital technology were observed to have more Hypochondriac, whereas female respondents with less usage were found to be least Hypochondriac. The recognition of such problematical issues is to be done at the earliest time possible and the results obtained pertaining to the disorders, one has to develop confrontation to the addictiveness of such impulsive pathological media abuse. The arrival of such deteriorating conditions of young adults are to be prioritized and subjected to further research and study to accurately treat such specified indifferences or tendencies of addictiveness. Any addiction may and will lead to cognitive and pathological disorders, in any case, the mind of an young adult will require sufficient amount of time to rehabilitate-given that regular clinical therapy and interventions are organized with the aid of professionals, family and friends.

O1139

DETERMINANTS OF ELDERLY DEPRESSION: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ELDERLY RESIDING AT HOME VS IN AN INSTITUTION

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The current study aims to examine the environmental and social factors affecting the depression levels of elderly residing at home vs. in an institution. Being loyal to the principles of voluntary participation and confidentiality, after an interview, data is collected from 846 participants residing at home and 924 participants residing in retirement houses. In the present research, the relationships of socio-demographic characteristics, factors specific to residing at home vs. in an institution, health and functional independence related factors, life events occurred in recent or distant past are investigated. In institution, there is no gender difference observed in terms of depression levels; whereas among the elderly residing at home females show higher depression levels than males. The environmental and individual factors that have protective role against depression are identified as being married, being with the spouse, physical well-being, positive perceptions about the course of the disease, being satisfied with their home, meeting own needs at home, being satisfied with the institution, the opportunity to visit their families, and the opportunity to be visited in the institution. In the present study, the similarities and differences between home and the institution, adult child-older parent relationships, social structure of community and culturally expected roles from elderly while explaining depression in the elderly are discussed.

O1142

FACTORS AFFECTING PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG ELDERLY BEHÇET DISEASE PATIENTS A COMPREHENSIVE COMPARISON

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Individuals suffering from physical illnesses have impact on both sufferers and their families. However, the positive effect of illnesses on patients has not been examined extensively. Regarding physical illnesses, Behçet's Disease, one of the most commonly seen dermatological illnesses occurring due to inflammation of blood vessels was selected. The aim of the present study was to scrutinize the contribution of stress appraisal, emotional approach coping and coping strategies on satisfaction with life with a model conceptualized by Schaefer and Moos (1998) in the samples of elderly Behçet's disease patients. The structural equation analysis of the model revealed that emotional expression, problem focused coping, and religious coping was significantly correlated to life satisfaction. The findings are discussed in the context of the theoretical model.

O1145
CONFLICT AND NEGOTIATION IN TURKISH PROVERBS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of the study is searching conflict and negotiation in Turkish culture. For this reason 2667 proverbs from A Dictionary of Turkish Proverbs (Ömer Asım Aksoy, 1993) were examined by four judges. In this study, 557 proverbs were appeared as related with conflict and negotiation. Relevant qualitative analysis revealed some interesting findings about nature of conflict and negotiation in Turkish culture.Some notable findings are reported in here. For example "reciprocity" is important in Turkish culture under conflicting situations. The results suggest that reciprocity has two sub-factors. The first factor can be defined with fatalism. And the second factor can be defined with interpersonal relationship. The findings showed that Turks believe that underestimation of opponent gives rise unexpected damages. That's why the enemy must be eliminated at the beginning. On the other hand forgiveness is valuable in Turkish culture and they advise to pity on who ask for mercy.Turks also believe that in-group conflicts are more harmful and coercive than the out group conflict. In group conflict deteriorates the harmony in relationship. So they advise to avoid to be in conflict with relatives or people who are ones' closes. They also warn to not be in conflict with woman. Because they believe that tricky woman always wins the negotiation.In Turkish culture it is recommended that to be careful in communication. Ancients advice to listen, review and select the words before talk. This study is supported by TUBİTAK 1001 project no: 113K548 named Conflict and Negotiation in Turkish Culture.

O1146

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL PREJUDICE ON INTERGROUP PEACE INTENTIONS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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In the beginning of 2013, a peace process (PP) was initiated by Turkish Government to find a solution to the Kurdish Question. This study investigates the level of support on the PP in the conceptual framework of infrahumanization theory (IHT) in a realistic context. According to IHT, people are inclined to associate outgroups with human essence (e.g., secondary emotions) less than ingroups, which results in negative attitudes/behaviors toward outgroups. We tested the effects of an experimental manipulation in which a call in support of the PP was made with primary or secondary emotions by an ingroup or outgroup member. To this end, 184 Turkish and 160 Kurdish students from the universities in Ankara and M. Artuklu University were asked to fill in Infrahumanization and Peace Process Support Scales after reading the peace call. Participants were randomly assigned to a 2(ethnicity of the person making the call:Turkish-Kurdish)X2(emotion type:Primary-secondary)X2(emotion valence:Positive-negative) factorial design. The findings showed that both Turkish and Kurdish participants associated the outgroup member with secondary emotions less than the ingroup member when the peace call was made with secondary emotions; and accordingly, they supported the PP less when the peace call was made with secondary emotions by the outgroup member. No such bias was observed when the peace call was made with primary emotions. The results were generally in line with and discussed in terms of IHT.

O1148

PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS: EXPLANATORY ROLES OF DISEASE RELATED VARIABLES, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND EMOTIONAL APPROACH COPING

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Psoriasis is a chronic, recurrent disorder characterized by heavily scaled plaques on skin. Psoriasis negatively affects patients' physical, emotional, psychological and social life which also intensifies the lesions. Literature emphasizes the importance of psychosocial interventions in helping patients cope effectively with stress which is expected to ease the lesions. The purpose of this study is to investigate the explanatory roles of experiences related to Psoriasis, social support, and emotional approach coping on psychological symptomatology among patients with Psoriasis. Socio-demographic questionnaire, Brief Symptom Inventory, Experiences of Patients with Psoriasis Scale, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale, Emotional Approach Coping Scale were administered to the participants. Data are analyzed using independent groups t-test, variance analysis, multiple regression and structural equation modeling. Analyses were conducted with data from 186 patients. Results showed that the experiences related to Psoriasis, namely distortion of body-image, social isolation, and difficulty in verbal communication were highly and positively correlated with psychological symptomatology. The implication of the study was to draw attention to the psychological components of the disorder experience and guide clinicians to work with psoriatic patients more effectively.

O1153
THE INFLUENCE OF A GAMBLING CONTEXT ON THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF RISK

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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The aim of this presentation is to study the influence of a gambling context on the social representation of risk. The social representation of risk in general has already been identified in a previous study (Kmiec & Roland-Lévy, 2014). According to Abric (1994), social representations are associated to behavior; thus, studying social representation of risk in the specific context of gambling provides clues to better understand gambling disorders. 1,106 students answered a free association task based on the target expression "risk in a gambling context". Two scales measured the characterization and the valence dimensions of the terms produced. Based on the results, four different analyses were used: a categorical analysis, a prototypical analysis, a factorial analysis and a tri-componential analysis. The social representation of risk in a gambling context differs from the one in a general context. It is organized around three main themes: gambling games and their characteristics; emotions involved in gambling; and gambling disorders and their consequences. Females and males share the same social representation of risk. The association of the prototypical analysis and the tri-componential analysis indicate that three terms belong to the central system: "danger", "to lose" and "losing money". This study showed variations of the social representation of risk due to the introduction of a gambling context and the importance of the role of emotions in this context.

O1158

TWO BRAINS MAKE ONE MIND: HYPERSCANNING STUDY ON SYNCHRONIZED SINGING/HUMMING BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE USING FNIRS

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Takehiro Minamoto, Kyoto University, Kyoto - Japan
Ken Yaoi, Kyoto University, Kyoto - Japan
Miyuki Azuma, Osaka University, Osaka - Japan
Mariko Osaka, Osaka University, Osaka - Japan

Human brain have been developed to communicate with others, however it seems unclear how our brain achieves interactive communication. Here, we report the neural synchronization for singing/humming between two people, simultaneously measuring two brain activities using a hyperscanning approach. Using a functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS), brain activity of two individuals was measured while they performed a cooperated humming or singing with face-to-face and face-to-wall (preventing them from observing other's face by a wall). The results showed a significant increase in the neural synchronization in the left inferior frontal cortex (IFC) in both the singing and humming regardless of existence of the wall, in comparison to the single singing/humming. On the other hand, the right IFC showed an increase in the neural synchronization during humming but not singing, possibly due to higher dependence on musical processing. Those results suggest a usefulness of the fNIRS-based hyperscanning in natural social interaction.

O1159

PROMOTORS OF QUALITY DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE IN CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS –RESULTS OF 2 LONGITUDINAL STUDIES

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

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Child care institutions have to perform high and continuously improved quality of early education. Recent Studies show that in spite of tremendous efforts of further education quality in many cases is not sufficient. How can organizational development in child care institutions be promoted e.g. by the transfer of knowledge from professional trainings into practice. Our theoretical model referring to Baldwin and Ford suggests training design, trainees characteristics and work environment (shaped by managerial strategies) as crucial factors for the transfer processes following professional trainings. We conducted two multi-methods longitudinal studies. 19 training participants and their institution managers were interviewed before and after a training to investigate in transfer strategies. The results of the semi-structured interviews show that training often was not closely committed to institutional goals. In a second in-depth-multiple case study with 4 child care institutions we explored the promoters of organizational change by 3 qualitative interviews with the institution managers interviews over a period of 1 year and final group discussions with the staff. This study also revealed that organizational change was not strategically planned but changes occurred in small steps toward a vague vision of better pedagogy. Continuous changes depended on demands and support by the providing companies. Conclusions for qualification and training of educational leaders are discussed.

O1162
WOMEN AND STRESS AT WORK

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Studies about stress at work very often show that women are more stressed than men. But this systematic difference needs to be explained. Taking account of the work status, the familial situation, we hypothesize a more general effect of the social construction of gender inequalities among jobs and their characteristics (autonomy, workload, etc.) between men and women. 1163 women and 4787 men were questioned during compulsory medical examination within the same firm. The questionnaire includes: Job Content Questionnaire (Karasek& Theorell, 1990), Effort/Reward imbalance scale (Siegrist, 1996), Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (Mykledun& al., 2001), Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen & al., 1983) and various questions about marital qualification, characteristics of the job, marital status, children in charge, etc. Statistical analyses were realized using multiple regressions. Analyses of data show that the difference between men and women are less important when we compare them for the same job and the same marital status and the same number of children in charge. The unequal repartition of men and women, according to positions held, lead women to occupy jobs with more psychological demand, less autonomy and less reward. So, the women jobs have the characteristics associated with higher stress at work. In conclusion, firms have to be more attentive during recruitment and promotion to avoid discrimination against women which may also have a negative impact on their health.

O1169

COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES IN PATIENTS WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI): THE ROLE OF THEORY OF MIND AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) frequently report communicative impairments, both at Linguistic and Extralinguistic levels, as well as cognitive difficulties, such as executive functions (EF, attention, working memory, and planning) and theory of mind (ToM) deficits. Despite several studies confirmed these impairments, it is not completely clear the relation among such abilities. Aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between EF and TOM and pragmatic deficits in chronic patients with TBI. Thirty TBI patients and twenty-four healthy controls performed Linguistic and Extralinguistic tasks of the Assessment Battery of Communication (ABaCo). The tasks investigate the comprehension and production of direct and indirect communicative acts, deceits and ironies. In addition, participants performed a neuropsychological assessment investigating ToM and EF. Results show that patients performed worse than controls in pragmatic tasks, neuropsychological and ToM tests. We also observed a trend of difficulty in the comprehension and production of standard communicative acts, deceits and ironies. A regression analysis reveals that EF and ToM partially explain patients' difficulties, but they are not sufficient to completely explain TBI's communicative deficits. The identification of the role played by cognitive functions to sustain communicative deficits is crucial to design efficacious rehabilitative treatments.

O1174

A THEORETICALLY ANCHORED AND MULTI-MODAL TREATMENT APPROACH IN AN OUTDOOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE PROGRAM

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare treatment (OBH) is emerging as a promising and innovative therapeutic field that provides interventions for struggling adolescents (Russell ,2003) and young adults (Hoag, Massey, Roberts, & Logan, 2013). The Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare Council describes OBH programming as "the prescriptive use of wilderness experiences by licensed mental health professionals to meet the therapeutic needs of clients" (Gass, et al., 2014). Case Study: This paper describes a case study of a 16-year-old Caucasian male from the United Kingdom who was referred to treatment at an Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare (OBH) program for oppositional behaviors, emotion dysregulation, family conflict and academic underachievement. This case study provides description of the assessment, diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment of a client in an OBH program. Theoretical Approach: In Russell and Phillips-Miller (2002) qualitative study adolescent participants identified peer dynamics, the therapeutic relationship, challenge and structure of treatment and the facilitation of reflection through outdoor activities. Each of these components are described in the paper. This paper also explores the theoretical underpinnings of treatment in an OBH program. In addition Walsh and Golins' (1976) Outward Bound Process Model (OBPM) is described and applied to the case study to describe the wilderness process participant's experience which leads to the reorganization of beliefs and perceptions of self and others. Follow-up: The client was followed up at 6 months and one year post treatment. Results showed a clinically significant improvement from admission to discharge and gains were maintained at 6 months and 1 year post treatment. In addition, qualitative feedback is provided from the client into how and why OBH treatment worked for this client.

O1177
BULLYING: COPING STRATEGIES FOR TEENS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The purpose of the research is identify coping strategies in adolescents involved in bullying, both aggressors and victims. Bullying is defined as "a situation where the person is exposed, repeatedly and over time, to negative actions by one or more students" (Olweus, 1995, p.197). Coping strategies are defined as "those constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts being made to improve specific external or internal demands that are assessed as excessive or overflowing resources of individuals" (Lazarus&Folkman, 1986 cited by Gomez Luengo & Romero, 2006, p.164). Sample consisted of 47 adolescents between 16-19 years of a school from Bucaramanga (Colombia). Instruments used to collect data were the Questionnaire Paredes, Legaand Vernonto Measure Bullying Phenomenon of Paredes, Legaand Vernon (2006) and the Coping Strategies Scale-Converted of Londoño, Henao, Puerta, Posada, Arangoand Aguirre(2005). Results show 21.27% students have attacked classmates; while 42.55% students have been victims of some violent action by peers. For coping strategies 44.68% indicated they never seek professional help for guidance. Also 48.93% indicated never seeks professional help to reduce anxiety symptoms or discomfort. Teens involved in bullying (aggressors or victim) prefer distract their attention of the issue and don't have skills to ask for help. Psychologists have social responsibility to prevent and intervene with bullying to reduce level biopsychosocial consequences.

O1178

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE TURKISH VERSIONS OF REASSURANCE SEEKING QUESTIONNAIRE

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Reassurance seeking has been considered as a maintaining factor in OCD. The study aimed to conduct the adaptation of the Reassurance Seeking Questionnaire (ReSQ) (Kobori & Salkovskis, 2012) into the Turkish language, and to examine its psychometric properties. The sample of the study composed of 403 university students and 110 adults. As for the internal consistency, the Cronbach's alpha coefficients of Source, Trust, Intensity and Carefulness scales were .90,.87,.77, and .86, respectively. The test-retest correlations after 4-week interval ranged between .61 and .72, $p < .001$ for the ReSQ scales. Original factor structure of the subscales was confirmed by using maximum-likelihood confirmatory factor analyses through LISREL. Multiple regression analysis conducted to assess the concurrent validity revealed that Carefulness scale was the best predictor for Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (OCI-R) total ($R2=.21$, $p<.001$), checking ($R2=.09$, $p<.001$) and washing scores ($R2=.13$, $p<.001$). The ReSQ scales significantly correlated with each other, and with the Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire, Disgust Sensitivity Scale, Guilt Inventory and Trait Anger Expression Inventory. As for the criterion validity, both the student and adult participants within the lowest and highest 25th percentile of OCI-R total scores significantly differed from each other in terms of their ReSQ scores, except for the Trust scale. Results revealed that the Turkish version of ReSQ was a reliable and valid measure.

O1179
INTENTION TO PAY TAXES OR TO AVOID THEM: THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL VALUE ORIENTATION

C10. Culture and society - Economic choices

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Purely economic factors such as audit rates and fines have shown inconsistent effects on tax payments suggesting that they are not sufficient to explain tax compliance. Moreover, the tax compliance rate is surprisingly high in comparison to what the standard economic model would predict. In the last fifteen years, literature aimed at solving the so called "puzzle of compliance" has increased and pointed out several factors that could possibly clarify tax compliance processes such as knowledge of the tax law, trust toward the political system, as well as personal or social norms. The studies to be presented here examined the impact of social value orientation on tax morale and on intention to avoid/evade taxes. Social value orientation was examined both as chronic personal orientation (Studies 1 and 2) and as contextual factor made salient by experimental manipulations (Study 3). Results of all three studies are supportive of a relationship between social value orientation and measures of tax compliance. Furthermore, results of Study 3 provided evidence for a causal effect of social value orientation on intended tax non-compliance. Mediation analyses in both Study 2 and Study 3 revealed that the effect of social value orientation on intended tax non-compliance was mediated by tax morale. Results are discussed with reference to their potential practical applications.

O1188

SURFACING (IM)POSSIBLE VICTIMS: THE ROLE OF GENDER, SEXUALITY AND POWER IN CONSTRUCTING THE CONDITIONS OF POSSIBILITY FOR VICTIMS OF FEMALE SEX ABUSE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Female sex abuse (FSA) has recently emerged as an object of enquiry in the academy and medico-legal systems both globally and in South Africa. However, the academic research is primarily focused on perpetrators, resulting in very limited information on its victims. Victim data that are available are based mainly on studies conducted with perpetrators. FSA victimhood is underexplored and many victims remain invisible to the criminal justice and health systems and are barely discernible as objects of human science knowledge. Despite the accent on vulnerable populations and human rights in the contemporary world, there is very little work on precisely why these victims remain invisible. Accordingly, this research aims to identify the cultural conditions of possibility for FSA victimhood as a means to advance contemporary critical understandings of the role of gender and sexuality as instrument-effects of modern power. The study's objectives wereachieved by interviewing persons who self-identified as FSA victims. A Foucauldian informed discourse analysis was employed to interpret the transcriptions of these interviews and to explore conditions of possibility for FSA victimhood as they were constructed in the interview context. The findings illustrate precisely how deeply engrained constructions of gender and sexuality both produce and constrain the possibilities for reporting, disclosing and self-identifying victimhood. Overall, a particular configuration of access to non-normative psychological, gender and 'sex' discourses mostly mediated by the internet and incited through the confessional context of the interview provides the possibilities for an identification as a victim of female sex abuse. These points of identification are coordinates for disrupting normative understandings of gender, sexuality and power in sex abuse and thus constitute the beginnings of a counter-knowledge on transgressive sexualities. This counter-knowledge will further contribute to critical accounts of the way that power/knowledge produces, reifies and naturalises human subjects through technologies of sexuality. Keywords: Female sex abuse; female sexual perpetrations; sexual abuse victims; sexuality; gender; power; discourse; discourse analysis; South Africa

O1189

INTERGENERATIONAL SUPPORT IN FAMILIES WITH YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED ADULT CHILDREN: A DIARY STUDY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The topic of this presentation is support in intergenerational relationships between adult children and their parents. According to the concepts of intergeneration solidarity and exchange theory, support in adult families depends on relationship quality, norms, opportunity structures as well as reciprocity. Focussing on support our research questions were for the differences between gender, generation and types of support as well as for the prediction of support. Therefore, a diary study was conducted. The sample consisted of 100 adult children between 23 und 40 years, 97 of their mothers and 82 of their fathers. Family members completed a standardized diary for 28 days. It informed about emotional, instrumental, informational and financial help between family members. Additionally, questionnaires were administered to the family members separately. Results showed differences between gender, generations and types of support. E.g., mothers gave more instrumental help than fathers, fathers more informational help than mothers. The assumption of reciprocity was confirmed. However, the effect was mediated by the perception of the received support. Additionally, the relationship quality as well as social norms predicted support. The results underline the benefit of a long-term diary method. They are discussed with respect to the research of intergenerational support.

O1195
UPDATES ON INCLUSION IN BRAZILIAN SCHOOLS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Nadja Silva, Federal University of Alagoas, Maceió - Brazil

We discuss about the concepts and practices of educational inclusion. The social and educational inclusion is widely assumed by Brazilian government. However due to lack of adequate infrastructure and of qualified human resources, is extremely difficult to make this proposal effective in schools. We evaluated these difficulties and we present here a set of actions designed to confront the lack of qualified human resources. Among developed actions highlight, for example, conducting workshops for teachers, with the goal to reduce the levels of the interpersonal conflicts and stress within the work environment, and seminars to update them on Inclusion' concepts and to stimulate exchanges of experiences between professionals. In addition, we also conduct consultancy where teachers talked with specifics about their work with students with learning difficulties. These actions were developed in partnership with the university through psychology students. In this way we have promoted the integration of teaching-research-extension approaching these students to the educational problems of their city. Over three years the results show the decreasing truancy in middle school and the teachers' motivation to engage with the transformation of the schools has increasing. Finally these results have encouraged the school communities to design the educational inclusion as a deep review of their political and pedagogical practices.

O1198

EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING COMMUNICATIVE PATTERNS OF PLURALISTIC FAMILY ON MENTAL SYMPTOMS OF PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDRES IN YASOUJ

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

Sadrollah Khosravi, Islamic Azad University, Firoozabad – Iran
Masoumeh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj – Iran
Ghasem Naziri, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz – Iran
Sareh Behzadi Poor, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz – Iran

The aim of thie study was to measure the efficacy of teaching communicative pattern of pluralistic family on mental symptoms of patients.This experimental study was designed to have a pre-test and post test and also a control group. Subjects of this study were comprised of Medical Centers clients in Yasouj and was based on random sampling.Thirty patients were selected according to the revised version of family communication patterns of Koerner and Fitzpatrick. Two dimensions, laisseze fair and protective family patterns, were taken into account through the process of selection. DASS-21 questionnaire was administered to 30 subjects and they were randomly divided in to a control and an experimental group. Ten training sessions,90 minute each, were held for experimental group exposed to pluralistic communication patterns.The test was run for two groups. The result of covariance analysis revealed that with regard to mental symptoms, and there is a significant difference in both groups(p<0.001).But there is not significant difference between experimental and control groups in the aspects of mental symptoms(depression,anxiety,stress). Based on this result, it can be concluded that pluralistic communication methods based on high levels of listening speaking interactions can be effect in reducing mental symptoms increased. Keywords: communication pattern, Psychosomatic, mental symptoms

O1207

CORTICAL RESPONSES (EEG AND NIRS) AND APPRAISAL MECHANISMS DURING EMOTION RECOGNITION

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

Maria Elide Vanutelli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Michela Balconi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Elisabetta Grippa, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

Emotions have always received considerable attention within the psychological domain and the application of devices coming from the neuroscientific approach has given the possibility to explore the spatio-temporal features of emotion processing. Affective stimuli induce psychological states related to specific physiological reactions for adaptive behavioral responses, and appraisal mechanisms to emotion perception are fundamental for this adaptive behavior. The prefrontal cortex (PFC) plays a key role in emotion evaluation and different explanatory models tried to account for the differential hemispheric recruitment with respect to these components. Nevertheless the relationship between electrophysiological (EEG), hemodinamic (Near-Infrared Spectroscopy, NIRS) and appraisal components (SAM ratings) has to be clarified. The aim of this study was to investigate a possible relationship between cortical responses and explicit appraisal mechanisms during emotion recognition. Participants were submitted to an emotion recognition task and were asked to rate the pictures according to the experienced valence and arousal (SAM). Hemodynamic and electrocortical measures were co-recorded by NIRS and EEG. Results showed an increased activation of the right PFC while viewing negative patterns and a significant correlation with the subjective ratings. This is particularly relevant in that it suggests a relationship between cortical responses and subjective evaluation components.

O1209

MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER: CHARACTERIZATION OF SERVICE RECIPIENTS IN CARE CENTERS AT THE PONTIFICAL BOLIVARIAN UNIVERSITY (PBU)

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Hector Jose Velazquez Gonzalez, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga - Colombia

Mental health is "a dynamic state that is expressed in everyday life through behavior and interaction in a way that allows individual and collective subjects deploy their emotional, cognitive and mental resources to transit every day, to work, to establish meaningful relationships, and to contribute to the community "(p.1) (1616 Act, Congress of the Colombian Republic, 2013). The research objective was to characterize receptors of psychological clinical service at centers in PBU, at Bucaramanga. Study was conducted with a quantitative methodology non-experimental cross-descriptive. Cases analyzed were 86 consultants. There was an equitable distribution for gender. Regarding marital status, 76% reported being single and socioeconomic levels were more frequently for stratum 2 and 3 with a 63%.Reasons for consultation that occurred most frequently were problems in relationships (17%, n = 17), behavioral problems (13%, n = 11), academic difficulties (12%, n = 10),and mood alterations mostly depressed (10%, n = 9). These motifs are associated with gender and school violence, suicidal ideation or attempts, and frequent use of illicit drugs or alcohol. The results are consistent in that diagnoses related to mood disorders are more prevalent over other types of psychological pathologies in Colombia. It is urgent to assess the social conditions of Santander, which could promote the development of symptoms associated with psychological disorders; and to make a good diagnose of the health system of the Department to evaluate its responses to the mental health situation of the people.

O1215

HUMANITARIAN WORK PSYCHOLOGY: THE IMPACT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYEE WORK BEHAVIOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Susan van Schie, University of Cape Town, Cape Town - South Africa
Ines Meyer, University of Cape Town, Cape Town - South Africa

Affirmative action belongs to the most controversial personnel procedures for companies.In South Africa, the Employment Equity Act No. 55 has been effective since 1998 to establish social justice in the labor market and overcome inequalities and poverty following Apartheid. Several organizational scholars used justice theories as a conceptual lens to make sense of the extensive body of knowledge on attitudes towards affirmative action (Harrison et al., 2006), as well as to understand how it influences workplace unfairness(Beugré, 2002; Cropanzano et al., 2005; Slaughter et al., 2002).Nevertheless, more than 35 years of research arelargely based on hypothetical scenarios and US student samples. As such, the generalizability of these studies is very limited and its replication in a real-world setting has been identified as a "top priority for future research" (Cropanzano et al., 2005). Our study empirically explores how employment equity influences organizational justice and employee work behaviors in South Africa. Using multilevel analysis to account for hierarchical data structure, data on company as well as employee level are collected. As such, the study promises both important theoretical insights for justice research as well as unique practical relevance for South African companies.

O1216

A TEST OF DEVIANCE REGULATION THEORY IN INTERGROUP CONTEXT: INTENTION TO PROTEST AGAINST GENDER INEQUALITY

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Canay Doğulu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

The aim of this study was to experimentally investigate whether the main principle of Deviance Regulation Theory (DRT) that deviation from reference group norms in desirable ways contributes to maintenance of meaningful identities (Blanton & Christie, 2003) operates in a decision context concerning an intergroup behavior, namely, engagement in protests against gender inequality. It was investigated whether the interplay between descriptive and injunctive behavioral norms (DN and IN, respectively) reflected a deviation regulation pattern to predict higher levels of intention and how DN and IN of different reference groups interacted with gender to predict the highest levels of intention to protest. A total of 276 university students participated in the current study. A 2 (Gender: female vs. male) X 4 (Behavioral DN and IN: protesting-protesting vs. protesting-not protesting vs. not protesting-protesting vs. not protesting-not protesting) X 3 (Reference group: people vs. women vs. men) mixed analysis of covariance with repeated measures on the last factor was conducted on intention to test the main and interaction effects after controlling for gender-specific system justification and past protest behavior. The results revealed a main effect of gender and an interaction effect of behavioral norms and reference group. Though the findings did not provide support for DRT, they might have implications for encouraging public response to gender inequality via protest behavior.

O1217
FACEBOOK ORIENTATION AND BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS: THE ROLE OF ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

Eldad Rom, College of Management, College, Rishon LeZion - Israel

In the current series of studies we apply attachment theory as a relevant framework for understanding cognitive orientation, as well as behavioral patterns on what is presently considered as the most popular SNS (social network site) - "Facebook". Numerous studies have demonstrated that attachment tendencies are significantly associated with quality of close relationships and daily social interactions. Since today virtual communication and social networks are capturing dominant aspects of social relationships, the linkage to attachment theory is evident. We conducted two studies among Israeli young adults. At the first study we asked participants to share with us their habits and daily routines on Facebook. We also measured their cognition and emotion concerning Facebook. On the second study, we actually monitored participants' behavioral patterns on Facebook. Results show that attachment insecurity is associated with global orientations and emotions towards Facebook and that people develop attachment relationships with their Facebook network. We also found that attachment insecurity can predict actual behavioral patterns.

O1231

LINGUISTIC APPROPRIATION AS A DISCURSIVE PROCESS OF "BECOMING": IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND LANGUAGE LEARNING IN SOCIAL MEDIA

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

Dian N. Marissa, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta - Indonesia
Dhia A. Fatimah, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta – Indonesia
Nur Arifah, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta – Indonesia
Primadhani S. Galih, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta – Indonesia
Safira T. Dewi, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta – Indonesia

This ethnographic study explores the ways in which two English language learners appropriate the linguistic features of English by engaging in a complex identity construction on Twitter. Data consisted of 4,504 Twitter posts captured from the participants' Twitter pages, interviews, and online observations. Data analyses included coding and querying strategies using a qualitative data analysis software, NVivo 10. Informed by sociocultural approaches to language development (Lantolf, 2000; Rogoff, 1995) and Goffman's performative theory of identity (1959; 1981), this study finds that identity construction and negotiation are central to the development of the participants' linguistic repertoire of English. As they participated in social activities, the participants discursively constructed and negotiated their identities vis-à-vis their multiple online communities. Yet in this process, they also began to appropriate the lexical, syntactical, and discoursal features of their communities, which in turn expanded their understanding of the language. What is unique about their social participation is that their expanding linguistic repertoire was mediated less by the direct/mutual participation of their online community –as traditionally framed in the literature- but more by the participants' 'single-handed' practice to transform their past textual experiences. As such, this study demonstrates the transformative nature of social media in redefining social activity and contributes to new conceptual directions for understanding second language learning mediated by digital technologies. This study also has implications for educators who seek new ways to promote life-long learning to their digital-native students.

O1236

THE AGREEMENT WITH CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES: FRAMING THE FUTURE AND NATIONAL VERSUS EUROPEAN IDENTITY

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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Patrizia Catellani, Catholic University of Milan, Milan – Italy

Citizens often find it hard to accept climate change policies, due to their complexity and the temporal distance between their adoption and their planned outcomes. Uncertainty regarding the political actors responsible for their adoption, either national governments or international organisations (e.g., the EU), may also hinder the persuasiveness of these policies. In our research, we analysed how message framing and focus on a national vs. international actor affected agreement with investment in renewable energy sources. Participants from a nation-wide survey (N = 3244) were presented with different versions of a prefactual statement supporting the policy, manipulated as to its focus on the consequences of adoption vs. non-adoption, its growth vs. safety concern, and the actor responsible for the policy (Italy vs. the EU).Results showed that participants' agreement was higher when the statement highlighted the positive growth-related consequences of adoption than when it highlighted the positive safety-related consequences,or the negative consequences of non-adoption. Participants with a European identity were most sensitive to such "fitting" frame when the statement attributed policy implementation to Europe, whereas no differences were found when it attributed policy implementation to Italy. Discussion focuses on how results may contribute to current psychosocial research on message framing and to the development of effective communication on climate change policies.

O1241

VARIABLES RELATED TO THE PROCESS OF CHANGE IN WOMEN INVOLVED IN PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Manuel R.Abuín, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

Despite the legal and institutional measures taken, the number of women who suffer intimate partner violence (IPV) increase every year in Spain. A descriptive, correlational and processual study focused on psychological abuse was carried out in Madrid and the results obtained are presented in this paper. Transtheoretical Model, Traumatic Bonding Theory, Investment Theory, and Implicit Memory Theories are the theoretical framework. Variables as locus of control, self-esteem, clinical symptoms, and interpersonal entailment types were measured to analyze the relationship between them and the different stages of the process of change. Our main goal was to develop a method that lead us to understand more in depth the cognitions and behaviors which define each stage and so, to identify the turning points that trigger the transition from one stage to another. Significant relationships among variables were found depending on the stage of change. The combination of some variables conducted to the differences in the ability of the women to pass from one stage to another; the Incidental Memory Task revealed different results to the ones obtained when applying the questionnaires, highlighting women when they have to describe their process, sometimes think they are in stages in which really they are not. We hope the findings of our study will contribute to design specific intervention protocols for each of the stages in which women are when they are trying to get out of a IPV situation and, thereby, to create more effective and efficient therapies.

O1243
DEVELOPING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ADJUSTMENT SCALE

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Siamak Samani, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht - Iran

Level of adjustment is the first index to check mental health. The aim of this study was developing a valid and reliable Multidimensional Adjustment Scale (MAS). The sample consisted of 150 college students. Multidimensional adjustment scale and Depression, Anxiety, and stress scale (DASS) were used in this study. Principle factor analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Cornbach's Alpha were used to check the validity and reliability of the MAS. Principle component factor analysis showed a 5 factor solution for the MAS. Alpha coefficients for the MAS subscales were ranged between .69 to .83. Test-retest reliability for MAS was .88 and the mean of subscales- total score correlation was .88. All these indexes revealed an acceptable reliability and validity for the MAS. The MAS is a short assessment instrument with good acceptable psychometric properties to use in clinical filed. Key words: Psychological adjustment, Psychometric Properties

O1245

PSYCHOLOGICAL NANO-THERAPY: A NEW METHOD IN FAMILY THERAPY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Nadereh Sohrabi Shegefti, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht - Iran

Psychological nano-therapy is a new method based on systems theory. According to the theory, systems with severe dysfunctions are resistant to changes. Psychological nano-therapy helps the therapists to break this ice. Two key concepts in psychological nano-therapy are nano-functions and nano-behaviors. The most important step in psychological nano-therapy in family therapy is selecting the most effective nano-function and nano-behavior. The aim of this study was to check the effectiveness of psychological nano-therapy for family therapy. One group pre-test-post-test design (quasi-experimental Design) was applied for research. The sample consisted of ten families with severe marital conflict. The important character of these families was resistance for participating in family therapy. In this study, sending respectful (nano-function) text massages (nano-behavior) with cell phone were applied as a treatment. Cohesion/respect subscale from self-report family processes scale and family readiness for therapy scale were used to assess all family members in pre-test and post-test. In this study, one of family members was asked to send a respectful text massage to other family members every day for a week. The content of the text massages were selected and checked by therapist. To compare the scores of families in pre-test and post-test paired sample t-test was used. The results of the test showed significant differences in both cohesion/respect score and family readiness for therapy between per-test and post-test. The results revealed that these families have found a better atmosphere for participation in a complete family therapy program. Indeed, this study showed that psychological nano-therapy is an effective method to make family readiness for therapy.

O1249

THE EFFECT OF COPING STRATEGIES ON INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME PERCEPTIONS: MEDIATING ROLE OF WORK ATTACHMENT STYLES

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The purpose of the present study is to examine the relationship between proactive and preventive coping styles and some individual and organizational outcomes, namely professional self-esteem, job satisfaction task performance and organizational citizenship behavior. Moreover, the mediating roles of two employee attachment styles, engagement and burnout were investigated. Psychometric qualities of the scales were established through a pilot study by collecting data from 90 employees coming from different sectors. More data were collected from additional 125 employees. Altogether, 215 employees participated in the present study. Of the participants, 114 were women (53%) and 101 were men (47%). Results showed that proactive coping skills predicted organizational outcomes positively (i.e. professional self-esteem, job performance, job satisfaction, and organizational citizenship behavior). The preventive coping style did not predict any of the outcomes. Mediational analysis showed that engagement mediated the relationship between proactive coping skills and outcomes of work attachment styles, except for organizational citizenship behavior but burnout did not mediate preventive coping and outcomes of work attachment styles. The results were discussed and implications for the managers were mentioned. Some future research themes were suggested, and limitations of the study were listed. Keywords: Proactive coping, preventive coping, work attachment styles, organizational outcomes

O1254

AGGRESSION, GUILT, AND CONDUCT DISORDER IN IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS: THE ROLE OF PARENTING STYLE AND EGO IDENTITY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Ricky Finzi-Dottan, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan – Israel

The study examined aggressive behaviors in adolescent immigrants from former USSR. These adolescents face the complex task of forming their identity while having to adjust to a new culture. Meanwhile, studies have shown that their parents tend to use control and harsh punishment in their parenting methods. These adolescents are thus at greater risk of psychological distress and more prone to identify with socially deviant peer-groups, resulting in the dramatic increase in crime level found among them. Method: Sixty nine immigrants adolescents and 50 native Israelis from residential schools completed questionnaires assessing level of aggression, hostility and sense of guilt, ego identity, and parenting style. Objective assessments of conduct disorders were obtained from instructors at the residential schools using the CBCL. Results: Congruency was found between adolescents' self-reports and objective assessments of conduct disorder as reported by their instructors. Findings indicated that diffused ego identity was the strongest predictor of aggressive behavior (adolescents' self-report), and the variable most affecting conduct disorders in the immigrant group (as reported by the instructors at the residential schools). Harsh punitive parenting methods strengthened the link between diffused ego identity and aggressive behavior, while "positive parenting" promoted a sense of guilt, especially in the immigrant group. These results warrant ethnic-sensitive interventions.

O1255

PATIENT-CENTRIC MODEL FOR TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS: THE MICHELANGELO PROJECT

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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Background: The MICHELANGELO project intends to develop a patient-centric intervention for children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Objectives: (1) to demonstrate the usefulness of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the rehabilitation of children with ASD; (2) to appreciate the contribution of ICT tools in terms of easy at-home use. Methods: 20 children were recruited. They were: Experimental and Control groups. The Control group were not gone through the training sessions. Training session were organized in: (a) one-to-one clinical session (based on imitation and joint attention) at hospital; (b) serious game session, via tablet, both at hospital and at home. Results: An observation room and a semi-naturalistic protocol based on imitation and joint attention tasks, during which EEG and ECG data were developed. To follow a naturalistic philosophy a wireless EEG system has been used. Its active digital electrodes digitize the signal on site in order to reduce environmental noise and wireless communication while recording data away from the lab or controlled environments. Conclusions: It has been observed that young children accepted the EEG cap and the protocol. The interaction with the examiner is very important for recreating a more real situation with social interactions and cues. In this situation we can suppose that the signals acquired from the brain, are much more similar to that generated while the child interact in common life situations.

O1257

THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRONIC TEXT CONTRAST POLARITIES AND COLOR COMBINATION PATTERNS ON READER'S VISUAL FATIGUE

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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The study explored the effects of text-background presentation patterns of electronic linear and guided text on reader's visual fatigue in two experiments, both employing the methods of eye tracking and questionnaire survey. Experiment 1 focused on electronic linear text. It showed that the color patterns of yellow text on black background, green text on black background, and black text on green background resulted in significantly lower visual fatigue than other color combinations. It also showed that there was not significantly different visual fatigue between positive and negative contrast polarities in the electronic linear text, albeit readers typically preferred positive polarity over the negative one. Experiment 2 focused on electronic guided text. The result showed that in the condition the different color patterns did not caused significantly different visual fatigue levels. On the other hand, contrast polarities played a significant role in reader's visual fatigue, though, yet again, readers exhibited a preference for positive polarity over the negative one. The conclusion is that the color patterns and contrast polarities' effects on visual fatigue are different for the electronic linear text and for the electronic guided text. When linear text is concerned, color patterns played a significant role in visual fatigue, whereas for guided text, contrast polarities were more important. For both types of text, readers showed a preference for positive contrast polarity over the negative one.

O1258

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENTATION ORDER OF UYGHUR-CHINESE PHRASE AND SENTENCE ON UYGHUR READERS' READING ACTIVITIES

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

Aiping Wang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China

The present study examined the effect of different orders of phrase and sentence on Uyghur-Chinese bilinguals' reading speed. The results showed (1) The speed of processing Uyghur phrases was faster than Chinese phrases on phrase level. The speed of reading correct order phrases was faster than reading reverse order phrases. In the light of processing speed, the reading speed of Uyghur phrase with correct order was fastest; the second was Uyghur phrase's one with reverse order; the third was Chinese phrase's one with correct order; the forth was Chinese phrase's one with reverse order. (2) There wasn't difference between processing speed of Uyghur and Chinese sentences on sentence level, but the speed of reading correct order sentences was faster than reading reverse order sentences. According to processing speed, the processing Uyghur sentence with correct presenting order was fastest; the second was Chinese sentence with correct order; the third was Chinese sentence with correct presenting order; the forth was Uyghur sentence with reverse presenting order. The conclusion was there were different effects between reading orders of phrase and sentence with different languages on reading speed.

O1259

HOW DOES EDUCATION IN IRAN APPROACH EMOTIONAL LITERACY?CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TEXTBOOKS BASED ON EI COMPONENTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Soheila Hashemi Koochaksaraei, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar - Iran

The challenges of today world such as pluralism, respecting "the other", having world-mindedness, being patient and responsible citizen and so on, remind us the necessity of emotional literacy. In other words, emotional literacy is a critical educational policy to enhance psychological well-being and adjustment. In emotional education field emphasis on abilities which are related to emotional intelligence would be an effective opportunity for getting to know "the other" and social cognition attainment.According to ability model of Mayer and Salovey's four components of EI including: 1) Perception and identification of emotion, 2) Use of emotion, 3) Understanding of emotion and 4) Management of emotion; 9 textbooks(literature, religious education and history) of secondary school(3 grades) in Iran were analyzed. In analyzing, all parts of lessons including words, sentences, questions, exercises and images were investigated in order to make clear their emotional messages and to what degree they deal with emotional intelligence components. Findings indicated that textbooks had emotional messages, but not in systematic and purposeful manner to foster EI. Out of three studied fields, literature had more contribution for EI education , whereas the contribution of history was not considerable. History textbooks were confined only to description of historical events. It seems that the degree of attention to emotions and abilities of EI is affected by one way emphasis of education system on cognitive goals, in addition to the cultural musts and values. On the other hand, the newness of EI education in education theorizing and policy making could also be considered when dealing with emotional literacy.

O1261

DISCOVERING THE RELATIVE STRENGTHS OF IMAGINED AND ELECTRONIC CONTACT STRATEGIES IN IMPROVING INTERGROUP RELATIONS ACROSS TWO COUNTRIES

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Rhiannon Turner, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast - United Kingdom
Lauren Harvey, University of Sydney, Sydney - Australia
Jeff Hanna, University of Sydney, Sydney - Australia

This study is the first to investigate the relative strengths of two contact strategies, Electronic(E)-contact and imagined contact, in improving intergroup relations in Australia and Northern Ireland. Wheras imagined contact involves participants engaging in a positive imagined interaction with an outgroup member, E-contact is a computer mediated contact where ingroup and outgroup members never physically meet but engage in a synchronous interaction which is mediated by online technology. This cross-national experimental study randomly assigned participants to either an E-contact, imagined contact, or control condition. Participants then completed measures of intergroup attitudes, behavioural intentions, anxiety and trust. In order examine the efficacy of the contact approaches across different national and intergroup contexts, Study 1 involved Anglo-Australian participants with Muslims as the target outgroup, whilst Study 2 involved Catholic and Protestant participants, with the opposing community as the target outgroup. As predicted, both contact interventions improved intergroup relations relative to the control conditions, although E-contact was more efficacious on certain measures. Important systematic differences also emerged on the basis of national context and the outgroup target. Implications of these differences in contact strategies for effectively reducing prejudice and improving intergroup relations across different cultural contexts are discussed.

O1262

THE INTERNAL/EXTERNAL FRAME OF REFERENCE MODEL OF SELF-CONCEPT IN READING, MATH, AND SCIENCE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The purpose of this study was to evaluate the internal/external frame of reference (I/E) model of academic self-concept in three domains of Taiwan primary students. Based on the external and internal comparisons, the I/E model posits that negative path of achievement in one domain (e.g. Math)on self-concept in another domain (e.g.Verbal).The I/E model has been studied almost exclusively for the math and native language domains. There were inconsistent results from the juxtaposition of mathematics and science for the I/E model. Utilizing the TIMSS and PIRLS 2011 data from Taiwan, this study examines the generalizability of the I/E model extended to three domains: reading, math, and science with primary student (N=4265). The model fit was satisfactory (fit indicesχ2=1840. 98, df=134, p<. 001, NNFI=. 98, CFI=. 98, RMSEA=. 057). As predicted by the model, achievement in all domains positively predicted the corresponding self-concepts (path coefficients of .19 to .42). Interestingly, only achievement in reading had a negative impact on self-concept in math (-. 17) and no other significant negative effects emerged. Whereas, positive paths were found from science achievement to reading and math self-concept. The findings contrasted with the typical I/E hypothesis that achievement in one subject reducing self-concept in the other. The author suspects that the primary students in Taiwan may consider math competence as a sign of general intelligence.

O1264

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCEPTANCE-COMMITMENT THERAPY ON ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF PATIENTS ON METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Introduction: This study evaluated the effectiveness of ACT on anxiety and depression in opioid dependent patients under MMT. Material and Methods: The present study was done in Mashhad, Northeast of Iran, during 2011-2012. Twenty eight opioid dependent patients, aged 18-50, who were under MMT were selected using purposive sampling method and were divided equally in to case and control groups. The case group received 8 sessions of individual ACT. Level of depression and anxiety of patients were measured using Beck Depression Inventory-II and Beck Anxiety Inventory before the initiation of ACT as pretest, 2 weeks after the termination of ACT as post-test and three months after it as follow-up. The collected data was analyzed with SPSS-14, using ANOVA and repeated measurements. Results: The pretest-post test-follow up of anxiety showed no significant difference between two groups ($P=0.05$); however, the case group had lower depression scores in post-test and follow-up than the control group ($P=0.04$). Evaluating the results of case group revealed that depression significantly decreased in post-test in comparison to pretest ($P=0.01$), while there were not significant decrease in follow up in comparison to pretest ($P=0.34$). Conclusion: Short term of ACT in patients under MMT is not associated with a significant decrease in level of anxiety; however, it is associated with a significant decrease in level of depression. Nonetheless, this reduction was not maintained in the long term.

O1267

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP DURATION AND GLUCOSE CHALLENGE TEST RESULTS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITHOUT RISK FACTORS OF DIABETES

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

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Introduction: Sleep disturbances during pregnancy are prevalent due to physical and hormonal changes. There is little information about association between insufficient sleep and glucose metabolism during pregnancy. So, this study was done to investigate the relationship between sleep duration and results of glucose challenge test in pregnancy. Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was conducted on 177 pregnant women in Masshad city, Northeast of Iran in 2012. Participants were selected through available sampling method. The two groups were matched for depression and anxiety levels. Sleep duration of participants during 26-30 weeks of pregnancy was recorded by Pittsburgh sleep quality index, then they underwent glucose challenge test. Short sleep duration was defined as less than 7 hours of sleep/night. Collected data were analyzed by Pearson correlation and chi-square tests using SPSS-11.5. Results: 49.2% of participants had short sleep duration. There was a significant inverse correlation between sleep duration and results of glucose challenge test (r=-0.19, p=0.01). Impaired glucose challenge test was significantly more prevalent in participants with short sleep duration (p=0.01). Conclusion: Short sleep duration is associated with impaired glucose metabolism in pregnancy. So, it is important for health providers to consider sleep disorders in pregnant women.

O1273

REACTIVE AND PROACTIVE AGGRESSION: FACTOR STRUCTURE, RESEARCH AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Objectives, Theory and Contribution: This study investigates the factor structure of the Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ). Traditionally, researchers have focused on forms of aggression (e.g., physical, verbal) and more recently, researchers have investigated functions of aggression such as reactive and proactive aggression. The theorized 2-factor model of reactive and proactive aggression has been debated in the field. Such research is crucial because it has theoretical and clinical implications. Reactive aggression is enacted after provocation, and is based on the premise of the frustration-anger theory of aggression. Proactive aggression is deliberate, done in pursuit of instrumental gain, and is developed through the social learning model of aggression. Methods: The sample comprised 1027 adolescents in Singapore (576 male, 414 female) from Grades 7-9 with a mean age of 14.10 years. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and multigroup confirmatory analysis (MGCFA) were performed on the 23-item RPQ to examine the 2-factor structure for reactive and proactive aggression and invariance across gender was examined. Results: CFA results provided support for the 2-factor structure of reactive and proactive aggression, with a Satorra-Bentler scaled $\chi2(229, N = 1027) = 851.64$, $p < .05$, and robust statistics with a CFI of .97, IFI of .97, NNFI of .97, and a RMSEA of .05. Given Cheung and Rensvold's (2002) recommendation of decreases in CFI of .01 or less as indicators of invariance, results suggested measurement invariance of form, factor loadings, variances and covariances across gender. Cronbach alpha for reactive and proactive aggression were good at .82 and .87 respectively. Conclusion and Implications: There is theoretical and empirical support for the two factor reactive-proactive aggression typology. RPQ was initially developed and validated for use with adolescents in the USA. This extends the validation work cross-culturally. Given that reactive and proactive aggression are distinct constructs, these results also have clinical and intervention implications.

O1277

THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF SELF-DETERMINED BEHAVIOR ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHENTICITY AND WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The main purpose of present study was to assess the relationship between satisfaction of basic needs, authenticity and general well-being. People's motivation, quality of experience and well-being are promoted when acting with authentic interests and values.By contrast, inauthentic actions are often driven by heteronomous forces or 'introjected' regulations and thus result in more internal conflict, compromised forms of motivation, and lower well-being (Ryan, LaGuardia, & Rawsthorne, 2005). Research suggests that intrinsically motivated, authentic behaviors can only emerge once primary needs for autonomy and connectedness are satisfied and that the ability to make autonomous, authentic choices free from the domination from others is a pan-cultural requirement for health and happiness (Deci& Ryan, 2000, 2004). In the light of this theoretical background,results of the present study indicated that the satisfaction of basic needs was a full mediator in the relationship between authenticity and well-being. Regarding this finding, authentic behavior is self-determined behavior that is why authenticity predicted well-being by the mediator role of total scores in satisfaction of basic needs.To conclude, findings of the present study imply self-determined needs might be regulatory mechanism of authenticity on well-being.

O1280
DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Domestic violence is a widespread concern within the society, despite decades of attempts to prevent and treat it. The common way to deal with the subject are the following: the parallel one - working with the perpetrator and the victim. Group Treatment that was found as highly affective for those who do not dropout. Conjoint Couple Therapy in which problems are corrected and worked out during sessions. Prevention work at schools in order that boys and girls will acquire new ways of close relations and create more equal and respectful relations in families. The purpose of this presentation is to introduce a project of teaching family therapy specially oriented to domestic violence to professionals in Peru. The WHO (2006) found in the Andean Mountains, Peru high rates of domestic violence (40%-60%) and a need of local professionals for knowledge and interventions. The project was held along three years including intensive teaching and practicing, organized by the Universidad Andina del Cusco, an American psychiatrist born in Peru Dr Lleni Pach and the Israeli Head of the project Dr Michal Finkelstien. Lecturers mostly from Israel and also other countries came voluntary to share their knowledge with the local professionals. Findings: Despite cultural differences, language obstacles and strict dates, the project was considered by the participants, as very helpful empowering, inspiring and effective. Discussion: This unique way of dealing with domestic violence might be considered as a way of "helping the helpers" world wide to improve their understanding and interventions used with traumatized violence victims. Key words: Domestic violence, training professionals.

O1281

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DECISION MAKING STYLES AND THE ASSOCIATION WITH PARENTING APPROACHES

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Research suggests that parenting plays an important role in the social development of children and adolescents; one important outcome of this is decision making. A task that we are faced with on a daily basis, where we need to negotiate the best course of action. Decision making during adolescence is important as it assists with many challenges that are common to this developmental phase. This review examined the associations between decision making styles and parenting approaches. A search was conducted during the month of September 2014 using databases and journals such as Science Direct, Ebscohost (Academic Search Complete, PsycArticles, Medline, SocIndex and ERIC), BioMed Central, PubMed, Directory of Open Access Journal and SAGE Journals for the periods from 2004 to 2014. Three reviewers independently evaluated the methodological quality of the studies reviewed. Six articles met the criteria for the inclusion within the review. These studies included 4 cross-sectional studies and 2 longitudinal studies. Three of the studies were conducted in Europe, 2 in the United States and 1 each respectively in South America and Asia. The age groups of the participants ranged from 7 to 20. The results suggest that there are associations between decision making styles and parenting approaches. Adaptive and maladaptive decision making has been associated with an array of parenting approaches. The review suggests that culture played a role in the associations; however age and gender played no significant role.

O1282

THE STABILITY OF THE OPTIMAL SHORT-FORM OF A GENERAL ABILITY EXAMINATION WITH CHANGING ITEMS

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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For a public recruitment examination with changing items to measure general abilities, it is usual to need to develop its optimal short form to match a specific position qualification profile so as to improve its selection accuracy. But an optimal short-from may be changeable due to its changing test items and candidate population. The aim of this study is to examine the stability of optimal short-forms of a general ability test at different testing time. The data is the scores of about 40,000 candidates who took the Basic-Abilities Test of Beijing Public Institutions (BATBPI) during the period of 2012-2014. BATBPI is an entrance examination to screen candidates who apply for positions in state-sponsored nonprofit public organizations in Beijing. BATBPI consists of ten subtests for a management or professional position, takes 150 minutes in all, and provides testing three times each year with all renewed items every time. The equivalences of all items from a testing time to another are guaranteed subjectively both by item creators and test assembler. All subtests are provided in general forthe same type of positions, but sometimes it is necessary to develop its optimal short form for a candidate of a specific job. According to the principle of error distribution, different short forms of BATBPI are compared with parameters. Using different data setsBATBPI is found to be composed of one or two common factors based on principle component analysis.Eight short forms were created for a data set of each testing, and the number of their subtests increased respectively from 2 to 9 based on their factor loadings.Given the distribution of score errors between the full form and its short forms, the probabilities of αerror and βerror, the power of statistical test, and the covering percentage of candidates were calculated for each short form in the condition of the maximum score dispersion among its subtests. It is found that the optimal short form usually consisted of four subtests, though it differs slightly in its number and components of subtests from a testing time to another. It concludes that an optimal short form is basically stable for a general abilities test with changing items in the case that its item difficulties are comparable.

O1283

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL MODEL OF COMPULSIVE HOARDING: A FURTHER TEST IN A TURKISH COMMUNITY SAMPLE

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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As a tendency of acquisition and failure to discard possessions, compulsive hoarding is described in a separate category in DSM-V. Empirical research supported the cognitive-behavioral model of compulsive hoarding which assigns critical roles for attachment to possessions, information processing deficits, faulty beliefs, discomfort and avoidance behaviors; however, this model needs cross-cultural verification in different cultures, including Turkey. Thus, the present study aimed to explore these factors in a nonclinical community sample. Four hundred sixty eight participants completed self-report instruments on attachment to possessions, obsessive beliefs, ways of coping and compulsive hoarding. The analyses of correlation showed that hoarding symptoms were positively associated with attachment to possessions, three OCD specific belief domains, and being reserved, avoidance, acceptance and superstition as strategies of coping, while coping of planned behavior was negatively related. The results of logistic regression based on classification of subjects further verified the distinguishing role of attachment, importance/control of thoughts, planned behavior and avoidance. The results of these analyses indicated that higher sensitivity on attachment to possessions, importance/control of thoughts and more use of avoidance, but at the same time, low preference of planned behavior (i.e., a possible link to impulsivity) are associated with hoarding behavior. It seems that connection with belongings, some faulty beliefs and problematic ways of coping are critical factors for hoarding behavior, and this situation provides a further support for cognitive explanation in different cultural context.

O1286
MEN, WOMEN, AND THEIR CARS: DIFFERENCES IN ROAD SAFETY AND MOBILITY

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Female sex abuse (FSA) has recently emerged as an object of enquiry in the academy and medico-legal systems both globally and in South Africa. However, the academic research is primarily focused on perpetrators, resulting in very limited information on its victims. Victim data that are available are based mainly on studies conducted with perpetrators. FSA victimhood is underexplored and many victims remain invisible to the criminal justice and health systems and are barely discernible as objects of human science knowledge. Despite the accent on vulnerable populations and human rights in the contemporary world, there is very little work on precisely why these victims remain invisible. Accordingly, this research aims to identify the cultural conditions of possibility for FSA victimhood as a means to advance contemporary critical understandings of the role of gender and sexuality as instrument-effects of modern power. The study's objectives wereachieved by interviewing persons who self-identified as FSA victims. A Foucauldian informed discourse analysis was employed to interpret the transcriptions of these interviews and to explore conditions of possibility for FSA victimhood as they were constructed in the interview context. The findings illustrate precisely how deeply engrained constructions of gender and sexuality both produce and constrain the possibilities for reporting, disclosing and self-identifying victimhood. Overall, a particular configuration of access to non-normative psychological, gender and 'sex' discourses mostly mediated by the internet and incited through the confessional context of the interview provides the possibilities for an identification as a victim of female sex abuse. These points of identification are coordinates for disrupting normative understandings of gender, sexuality and power in sex abuse and thus constitute the beginnings of a counter-knowledge on transgressive sexualities. This counter-knowledge will further contribute to critical accounts of the way that power/knowledge produces, reifies and naturalises human subjects through technologies of sexuality. Keywords: Female sex abuse; female sexual perpetrations; sexual abuse victims; sexuality; gender; power; discourse; discourse analysis; South Africa.

O1290
PSYCHOLOGICHAL APPS

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Start-up: In our field of work there's a slow cultivation of technologies. Due to our work we have to develop a new area in apps (and e-health). Although chatting and e-mails are outdated. In this presentation I'll guide you through a new version of software package: P-APP : is this like new new in E-health. Underpinning: E-health is a Hot Topic: This sound is clear and loud. In our field of activity we have to persist in these activities. Obviously it's a significant addition to face-to-face contact. But we have to move faster en switch even quicker, than we do right now. It fits into today's society. Major Point: How does an app work and how do we use it in our practice. The emphasize is on education. What are the benefits of using an app. In my opinion we should quickly adapt to the use of an app, because of the needs of the patient into this digital epoch. Conclusion: In our field we have to move quicker en faster. Believe me there are people who even don't have a website, or don't know how to use e-mail, or something like that. It's necessary. If we want to develop ourselves and our work, we have to! By introducing this abstract (the use of an app) I want to enthuse and motivate everybody to work with Face-to-face treatment and using my app. It's necessary to integrate those two. And last but not least it's also very special for ourselves. It's a benefit for the client and for the psychologist himself. Reflection on theoretical, methodological, and ethical implications: At the moment there are no theoretical reflections of using an app. We are the first Practice in the Netherlands. Although there are implications of how to use E-health.

O1291

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AMONG CHINESE RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRANT ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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In the past few decades, tens of thousands of Chinese children move from villages to cities where their parents hold low-status and low-pay jobs. The rural-to-urban migrant families often experience discrimination, putting their well-being at risk. This research studied such experience among 455 Chinese rural-to-urban migrant adolescents(169girls; Mage=13.11 years, SD=.79). Adolescents self-reported on well-being (WB; life satisfaction, self-esteem and depression-reverse-keyed), perceived group discrimination (PGD; how they believed that children of rural-to-urban migrant workers as a group were generally discriminated),perceived personal discrimination (PPD; how they believed that they themselves as individuals were specifically discriminated) and imaginary audience (IA; the extent to which they believed that others were always evaluating them). It was found that 1) the greater students' PPD, the poorer their WB, β=-.40, while this link was stronger when students' PGD was relatively low (1SD below the mean; β=-.53) than when their PGD was relatively high (1SD above the mean; β=-.27), β=.15 for the interaction effect; 2) the greater students' PGD, the greater their PPD,β=.59, while this link was stronger when students' IA was relatively high (β=.67) than when their IA was relatively low (β=.50), β=.09for the interaction effect;ps=.036 to <.001. The findings suggest the dynamics of PPD and PGD in relation toWB and the moderating role of IA in the link from PGD to PPD.

O1293
GREEK PARENTS' CONCEPTUALIZATION OF SHYNESS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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This study aims at examining parenting beliefs about shy children. It is assumed that parents' beliefs about children' s development play a significant role in guiding their responses to child behaviour. It is also acknowledged that shyness is a culturally bound construct. More specifically, this study makes an attempt to investigate the way Greek parents perceive shyness and its components, as well as their causal attributions among other variables. A sample of 107 parents in Rhodes (Greece) were administered a questionnaire designed to assess parental beliefs about shyness. Research data show that the majority of the sample perceive shyness as a lack of sociability and social initiatives. Introversion, fear of rejection, inhibition and passiveness are also included in their conceptualization of shy children's personality traits. Moreover, the majority thinks that family factors play the most significant role in shyness. They attribute shyness to family factors, such as the limited social life of parents, rejective attitude of parents toward their children, overprotectiveness and parental control. Research findings are discussed in relation to the existing literature about shyness definition and its etiological factors. These findings may reflect cultural differences and contribute to the conceptualization of shyness, as this construct has not been studied in Greek society.

O1295

THE SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, AGED FROM 5 TO 11 YEARS OLD

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The objective of this study was to validate a self-report scale designed to assess the QOL of children with and without an intellectual disability aged 5 to 11 years old, and to explore potential determinants of their subjective well-being. 187 children aged 5 to 11 years old participated in this study, including 147 children registered in a regular school and 40 children with an intellectual disability registered in School Inclusion Class or specialized institutions. Using the abbreviated form of the Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction (Huebner et al, 2012) that we translated into French and adapted for young children and children with an intellectual disability, this seemed particularly relevant to assess their life satisfaction in key areas of life, namely family, friendship, school, self and living environment. The results regarding the French validation of this adaptation of the MSLSS-R are very promising. Indeed, the psychometric properties of the scale were satisfactory and several dimensions of life satisfaction clearly discriminated children according to their age, sex and disability. Finally, differential analyses are planned to highlight inter-individual differences in the well-being of children with and without intellectual disability. These results will also be part of this paper and will be presented orally at the conference.

O1299

STEREOTYPES TOWARDS TURKISH MANAGERS AND EMPLOYEES IN CONTEXT OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE PERCEPTION

D16. Work and organization - Other

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One aim of this study is to find out that which stereotypes are developed about Turkish managers and employees, and to investigate differances and similarites between these stereotypes which are reached in consequence of literature review. The other is to investigate relationship between positive and negative stereotypes which developed by managers and employees through each other by perceived organizational justice perception. 65 managers and 143 employees who work in runnings in Mersin, Adana and İstanbul involve into the study as participants. 6 itemed organizational justice scala is presented to particapants in order to measure general organizational perception together with the forms on which they write their demographic information and stereotypes. The research design of 4 (high organizational justice of managers, low organizational justice of managers, high organizational justice of employees, low organizational justice of employees) X 4 (positive stereotypes towards managers, negative stereotypes towards managers, positive stereotypes towards employees, negative stereotypes towards employess) is used in the study. As a result of data analysis, on condition of 5 or more frequency valuation, 58 positive stereotypes and 43 negative stereotypes towards managers, and 46 positive and 36 negative stereotypes towards employees are achieved. Moreover, according to results of analysis of variance (ANOVA) in stereotypes and organizational justice perception relationship when justice perception of managers is high, they develop more positive stereotypes towards managers, and when justice percepiton of employees is low, they mostly develop negative stereotypes towards managers. Key Words: Stereotype, Turkish Manager, Turkish Employee, Organizational Justice Perception

O1300
MOTHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIP AND DAUGHTER'S BODY IMAGE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The adolescent years are characterized by emotional upheaval and hormonal and physiological changes that tend to generate tension and conflict between girls and their parents. (1) This research study is based on an analysis of the mother-adolescent daughter relationship within 46 mother-daughter dyads. This qualitative research assessed the effect of the daughter's body image (independent variable) and her view of her relationship with her mother (independent variable) on her sense of wellbeing (dependent variable). The study used six tools to evaluate the mother and daughter dyads : a demographic questionnaire;, the Body Mass Index (BMI); the Modified Gray's Questionnaire (Body Image); the Leisure Time Exercise Questionnaire (LTEQ); the Mental Health Inventory (MHI) for the measurement of subjective sense of wellbeing; and The Relationship with Mother Questionnaire. Our findings show the centrality of the mother-daughter relationship to the daughter's body image and wellbeing, as well as the importance of the adolescent girl's positive body image to her sense of wellbeing. Keywords: body image; subjective wellbeing; adolescent; mother-daughter relationship. Introduction: We live in a society that promotes certain standards of beauty, and children are exposed to these from an early age. These standards influence our social status and our emotional state (Te'omim, 2006). Deviation from modern society's conventional ideal of beauty may lead to a decline in self-worth andto a negative body image, and may be detrimental to a person's general sense of wellbeing (Van Den Berg, Keery, Eisenberg, &Neumark-Sztainer, 2010). Prominent among body image concerns is dissatisfaction with one's weight and body shape, especially among adolescent girls. Body image emerges as a significant factor associated with health and wellbeing during this developmental phase, as young people begin to focus more on their physical appearance. How adolescents formulate and define their body image ideals and subsequent self-evaluation is strongly influenced by individual and cultural factors(National Association of Social Workers, 2001;Polivy, Garner, &Garfinkel, 1986), physiological changes (Bearman et al ,2006; Flum, 1995; Moss, 1988), and by their relationship with their parents. The mother-daughter relationship: The mother-daughter relationship plays an important role in relaying a positive or negative body image (Ogden & Steward, 2000). It is considered to be extremely important in the formation of the adolescent girl's perception of herself and her body (Blodgett, Gondoli, Corning,McEnery& Grundy, 2007). Fischer (1991) claims that the mother-daughter relationship is of utmost importance to the female's self-definition; therefore, this relationship should ideally be a positive one (LaSorsa& Fodor, 1990). The mother-daughter relationship strongly influences the formation of the adolescent girl's perception of herself and her body. Mothers can affect their daughters' eating habits, their attitudes toward themselves, and their body image. It has been shown that a mother's conduct alongside her relationship with her daughter, can directly and indirectly impact her daughter's eating habits and body image (Cooley, Toray, Wang & Valdez, 2008). Adolescent wellbeing: Subjective wellbeing (SWB) is defined as ''an umbrella term for different valuations that people make regarding their lives, the events happening to them, their body and minds, and circumstances in which they live'' (Diener, 2006).An individual's sense of wellbeing influences the way in which he/she copes with distress in difficult life situations and with developmental challenges such as adolescence. Studies have shown that high levels of positive wellbeing serve as a helpful coping factor, since a positive sense of wellbeing stimulates a person's social skills, curiosity and vitality, prompting

him/her to make decisions and even stirring his/her creative thinking. The concept of interpersonal relationships as a primary contributor to wellbeing has been discussed in the professional literature (Agnew & South, 2014;Blyth, Hill, & Thiel, 1982; Cauce, Felner, & Primavera, 1982;Corsano, Majorano, &Champretavy, (2006); Delfabbro et al., 2011;Offer et al., 1992; Raja, McGee, & Stanton, 1992; Youniss&Smollar, 1985). According to Youniss (1980), relationships and interactions with others stimulate people to develop their own opinions and values. Based on intense and long-lasting affectional bonds, attachment relationships in particular have been found to have a positive effect on self-esteem, body image (Cassidy, 1988) and emotional adjustment (Kenny, Griffiths, & Grossman, 2005; Sroufe, Fox, & Pancake, 1983). Greenberg et al. (1983) examined how attachment is related to wellbeing during adolescence, finding that parental attachment had a greater impact on wellbeing than did peer attachment. In essence, there is a connection between mind and body, as our body contains our emotions, perceptions and memories (McNeur, 2007; Repovš, 2004). Since the body, emotions and the unconscious are inter-related, bodily movement frequently expresses unconscious elements (Balgaonkar, 2010; Mills &Daniluk, 2002), reflecting a person's emotional makeup and their wellbeing. (Haynes-Clark, 2010). The current study will examine the relationship between a mother and her adolescent daughter within the context of the development of the daughter's body image. We will also examine the relationship between the girl's body image and her perception of her own wellbeing. Objectives: This study assesses and examines: (1) The effect of the daughter's body image (independent variable) and her perceived relationship (independent variable) with her mother on her feelings about her own wellbeing (dependent variable). (2) The connection between body image and subjective sense of wellbeing in adolescent girls, and the perceived correlation between them from two points of view: first, as the daughter sees herself; and second,the mother's perception of the way her daughter sees her own body. METHOD This is a quantitative study that assesses the effect of the daughter's body image (independent variable) and her perceived relationship (independent variable) with her mother on her feelings about her own wellbeing (dependent variable).   Participants. Forty- six dyads – mothers and their adolescent daughters in Israel - participated in the research, resulting in a total of 92 research participants. The mothers' mean age was 41.1, mean height 164.8, and weight 64.3 kg. Their mean BMI was23.35, indicating a normal weight and body mass (see table no….). Family status indicated that 82.6% were married or lived with a partner, 4.3% were single (and raised their children alone), 10.9% were divorced, while 2.2% did not fall into any of the specified categories. Research Tools: Six questionnaires were utilized in the research study: (1) Demographic questionnaire (2) Leisure Time Exercise Questionnaire (LTEQ) (Godin & Shepard, 1985) (quantitative variable): (3) Body mass. (BMI = Kg/M2) was used to reflect adiposity (Pietrobelli et al., 1998). (4) Modified Gray's Questionnaire – this questionnaire examines the body image variable. Gray's (1977) questionnaire consists of 12 statements dealing with one's feelings. (5) The subjective sense of wellbeing was measured by the Mental Health Inventory (MHI) questionnaire, compiled by Veit& Ware (1983) and translated into Hebrew by Florian and Drori)1990. (6) The connection between mother and daughter was examined through the Relationship with Mother Questionnaire (Mayseless& Hai, 1998). This questionnaire's 27 items touch upon various aspects of this relationship. Findings: Various analyses were conducted: a paired sample t-test compared the means of selected variables between mothers and their daughters.This test showed that frequency of physical activity is significantly greater among daughters than among their mothers. Mothers had a higher BMI than their daughters, and their perception regarding their daughters' body image was significantly more positive than their daughters' perception, t(45) = -2.28, p < .05. Daughters' general wellbeing was related to their body image as perceived by their mothers, r(45) = .45, p < .001. Daughters' body image was positively associated with their mothers' general sense of wellbeing, r(46) = .30, p < .05. Finally, the relation between the daughters' rating of their body image and their mothers' ratingof their daughters' body image was significantly positive, r(46) = .52, p < .001. A two-way interaction analysis was conducted by performing a regression analysis and including the interaction terms of body image and relations (as perceived by the daughter, centered prior to computation), to predict the daughter's general sense of wellbeing. The regression model was found to be statistically significant, F(3, 42) = 47.14, p < .001, R2 Adj = .75. The Relations variable moderated the impact of body

image on general wellbeing among daughters; as in the event of low body image, a strong mother-daughter relationship yielded a higher level of general wellbeing. Girls who had a positive body image but who had a weak mother-daughter relationship,exhibited a similar level of wellbeing as girls with a strong mother-daughter relationship. Study significance: The current research findings emphasize the importance of the mother-daughter relationship and the mother's emotional support in forging a positive body image on the part of the daughter. They also show that the girl's perception of body image significantly affects her sense of wellbeing. Furthermore, the adolescent girl's positive feeling about her relationship with her mother is an important factor in her positive body image and sense of wellbeing. As we learned from the study, a good relationship with her mother contributed to the daughter's sense of wellbeing even when she harbored negative feelings about her body.

O1304

EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AS MODERATORS OF THE PREDICTIVE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NEGATIVE INFERENCES AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENTS

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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The objective of this study was to test whether early maladaptive schemas act as moderators of the predictive association between hopelessness inferences and the development of depressive symptoms in adolescents. We expected that the moderation would be stronger when there is a match in the domain of both cognitive variables (e.g., schemas focused on social relationships and negative inferences about social events).Specifically, the study examines whether disconnection and rejection schemas and other directedness schemas moderate the association between negative inferences about social stressors and depressive symptoms, whereas impaired autonomy and performance schemas moderate the association between negative inferences about achievement stressors and depressive symptoms. The study sample was 982 adolescents (463 girls, 518 boys and one participant who did not respond to this variable) that completed self-report measures of schemas, negative inferences and depressive symptoms at time 1 and time 2 with an interval of 6 months. Results showed that the interactions disconnection and rejection schemas x social inferences, other-directedness schemas x social inferences, disconnection and rejection schemas x achievement inferences and other-directedness schemas x achievement inferences predicted an increase in depressive symptoms at follow-up. These results contribute to understanding the interplay between different cognitive vulnerabilities to depression.

O1307
CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN CREATIVITY

C16. Culture and society - Other

Tal Ivancovsky, Haifa University, Haifa - Israel
Simone Shamay- Tsoory, Haifa University, Haifa - Israel
Jenny Kurman, Haifa University, Haifa - Israel

Creativity is a universal cognitive ability (Boden, 2004). Yet, cultural differences in creativity have been repeatedly reported (e.g. Morris & Leung, 2010), in which lower levels of creativity were found in non Western as compared to Western cultures. In the current study, cross-cultural differences in creativity are explained in the framework of the Twofold Model, according to which creativity involves idea generation and idea evaluation phases (Basadur et al., 1982; Finke et al., 1992). Since in East-Asian cultures uniqueness is discouraged, highly unique ideas are more likely to be inhibited during the "evaluation phase" of the creative process. Two groups were investigated: 40 Israeli students (Western culture) and 40 Korean students (Eastern culture). These groups were compared on their creativity level, in both phases. The creative ability was measured by the "Alternate Uses Task" (AUT; Guilford et al, 1978) and by the "repeated figures of circles" from the Torrance Figural Battery (TTCT, Torrance, 1974). The assessment of the evaluation phase was measured by a new task; evaluation of ideas generated in the AUT by other individuals. Significant differences were found between the groups in the creativity tasks, in which Israelis evincing higher score compared to Koreans. A hypothesized trend was found in the Evaluation task: the Israelis evaluated ideas as more original and the Koreans as more deviant (i.e stringent evaluation style). Thus, Cross-cultural differences in creativity might be derived by differences in the evaluation stringency.

O1310

GENDER RELATIONS AND THE CHALLENGES OF DAILY LIFE IN THE CEU: BEING CHILD, BEING A MOTHER, BEING A FATHER

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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This article focuses on the daily lives of parents, students of the Federal University of Santa Maria, who lives in the house of College Student (CEU) with their children. The study "Childhood, Youth and Education: a study of the daily lives of the students 'parents' and the children, their sons and daughters who live in CEU UFSM" which leads this article, is qualitative, longitudinal, constructed from the assumptions of ethnography, started in 2010 and aims to monitor children and teenagers in their daily lives. The aspects that stand out in the investigation relate to the ways in which the students create ways of organizing life to give account of live as fathers or mothers, as students and, sometimes, as workers, also addresses aspects of family arrangements that the womens and their children build and gender relations that permeate the lives of students. These are families with different settings that parents and mothers along with their children or other students building in the CEU. Issues related to gender conceptions interfere either in the form of family organization, child care, and ways of looking at the young men and women in relation to maternity and paternity leave. Keywords: young, maternity / paternity; gender relations; everyday life.

O1312

HOW DOES EXPOSURE TO JEWISH AND MUSLIM SYMBOLS AFFECT OUTGROUP STEREOTYPES?

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Most psychological theories of religion assume that religion plays an important role in intergroup attitudes. Nevertheless, the mechanism of social-cognitive structures and intergroup attitudes has not been sufficiently investigated, especially the process of stereotyping as a consequence of exposure to religious content in a context of tense intergroup relations. We aimed to examine the influence of visually priming religious concepts on out-group stereotypes. Two experiments were conducted, using supraliminal priming. Jews and Arab-Muslim students completed a search puzzle by which they were exposed to religious concepts, and then they filled questionnaires assessing their stereotypes. In Study 1 (N = 156), priming did not affect out-group stereotypes of Jews. However, Muslims perceived Jews as more unpleasant when primed by Jewish symbols, and as more antagonistic when primed by Islamic symbols. Study 2 (N = 110) replicated these findings while ruling out differential familiarity with religious symbols as a possible explanation for the different priming effects for Muslims and Jews. This study highlights the influence of evoked religious content on stereotypes. Being exposed to religious stimuli prompts negative attitudes in a culturally diverse and tense reality, suggesting the impact of minority-majority relations on attitudes towards out-groups. These findings may contribute to an understanding of religious conflicts in an Israeli context as well as in other societies.

O1313

THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON PSYCHOPATOLOGICAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY: THE ROLES OF EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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The current study aimed to determine the path between childhood maltreatment and schema domains (i.e., Impaired Limits/Exaggerated Standards (ILES), Disconnection/Rejection (DR), Impaired Autonomy/Other Directedness (IAOD)), which is followed with the psychopathological symptomatology (i.e., Depressive Symptomatology, and Anxiety Symptomatology) after controlling for other possible stressors in everyday life. For these purposes, after necessary approval was taken data was collected from 414 participants between the ages of 18 and 32, through Childhood Trauma Questionnaire - Short Form, Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form 3, Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, and Life Events Inventory (LEI). To test this path, two sets of hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Specifically, results revealed that significant associations of Emotional Abuse, and Sexual Abuse with ILES schema domain; Emotional Neglect, Physical Abuse,andSexual Abuse with DR schema domain; and Physical Abuse, and Sexual Abuse with IAOD schema domains were exist.Moreover, Schema domainsof DR and IAOD were found tobe positively associated with depression symptomatology, whereas only IAOD schema domain was found to be positively associated with anxiety symptomatology. Lastly, Emotional Neglect, and Sexual Abuse were associated with Depression. These results underlined the crucial role of early maladaptive schemas on the relationship between childhood maltreatment and psychopathology.

O1318

PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL SYNCHRONY IN COLLECTIVE GATHERINGS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Bernard Rimé, University of Louvain, Louvain - Belgium
Nekane Basabe, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Anna Wlodarzyck, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Larraitz Zumeta, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain

This communication reports four studies, two correlational, one semi-longitudinal and one experimental, assessing the positive effects of participation in either positively (folkloric marches) or negatively (protest demonstrations) valenced collective gatherings. Results confirmed that collective gatherings consistently strengthened collective identity, identity fusion with the group and social integration, enhanced personal and collective self-esteem and efficacy, positive affect, as well as positive social beliefs among participants. In line with a central tenet of the theory, emotional communion or perceived emotional synchrony with others mediated these effects. Higher perceived emotional synchrony was associated with stronger emotional reactions, stronger social support and higher endorsement of social beliefs and values. Participation in symbolic collective gatherings also reinforced identity fusion particularly when perceived emotional synchrony was high. The respective contribution of perceived emotional synchrony and flow, or optimal experience, was also assessed. Whereas perceived emotional synchrony emerged as strongly related to the various social outcomes, flow was observed to be related first and foremost to positive affect and thus to encompass mainly positive individual affective effects.

O1319

PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS OF CREATIVITY OR INNOVATION IN SOCIAL WORK AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: A STUDY IN THREE NATIONS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Dario Páez, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian – Spain
Flor Sanchez, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
GCH GCH, University of Talca, Autonomous University of Chile, Catholic University of Valparaíso, Talca, Valparaíso – Chile
GROU GROU, Cipsoico-Republic University of Uruguay, Catholic University of Uruguay, Montevideo – Uruguay

This study analyzes processes related to psychosocial well-being in the workplace in a sample of workers in social education in Spain, Chile and Uruguay (N=900). Participants responded scales on stress at work, control and autonomy, supervisor quality of leadership and peers social support, on organizational culture, emotional labor and their relation to well-being and organizational creativity or innovation. Answer on perceived good practices, bad practices and propositions on organizational improvement were coded by two independent experts judges on originality and efficacy, as indexes of innovation. Also participants answer a Torrance's style cognitive creativity task. Factor analysis, multiple regression and mediational analysis were performed. Perception of transformational culture, low stress, high autonomy, quality leadership and high social support were associated, and were related to psychological well-being and positive affect. Transactional culture, negative emotional labor, high stress, and low social support were associated, and predict negative affect and low wellbeing. Transformational culture, role autonomy and wellbeing reinforce effective creative suggestions for improvement. The indirect effect was significant only for autonomy, suggesting that role characteristics are more important than personal wellbeing for innovation.

O1328

DIFFERENTIATION OF SELF AND SOCIAL ANXIETY: A COMPARISON OF JEWISH AND ARAB COLLEGE STUDENTS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Ora Peleg, Emek Yezreel College, Emek Yezreel – Israel

This study examined the relationship between differentiation of self and social anxiety, comparing young Jewish and Arab adults in Israel and looking at gender differences. The sample consisted of 300 college students: 127 Jews and 173 Arabs (107 Muslims, 43 Christians and 23 Druze). Of these, 175 were males and 123 females, while 2 did not specify their gender. Results indicated that Jews reported higher levels of I-position and lower levels of emotional cutoff than Arabs. Females reported higher levels of emotional reactivity and fusion with others than males. On the whole, results lend support to the universality of Family Systems Theory and point to the importance of examining differentiation of self when trying to decrease social anxiety.

O1335
THE EFFECTS OF LISTENING FOR UNDERSTANDING ON ATTITUDE CHANGE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Individuals often try to make their counterpart consider alternative viewpoints by offering counter arguments. However, such attempts often backfire and create extreme one-sided attitudes, a phenomenon known as the "boomerang effect". We propose that an effective alternative to offering counter arguments is listening. Drawing on Rogers's theory (1980) we hypothesize that listening, with the mere intent to understand, can change attitude by making it more complex and less extreme. We hypothesize this effect because, according to Rogers, listening for understanding reduces speaker's anxiety and enables awareness to inner contradictions without canceling one another. Therefore, we suggest that if indeed listening makes people aware of inner contradictions, it will increase attitude complexity and consequently decrease attitude extremity. Two scenario experiments, a correlational study and a quasi-experiment (N's = 217, 196, 162, 31, respectively) supported our hypotheses. Thus, the results point to a counter-intuitive strategy for attitude change and conflict resolution.

O1340

PSYCHOMETRICS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT: A NEW HAPTIC TEST BATTERY USING 2D RAISED MATERIALS

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Jean-Michel Albaret, University of Toulouse 3, Toulouse - France
Delphine Picard, Aix Marseille University, Aix-en-Provence - France

To fill an important gap in the psychometric assessment of children, adolescents, and young adults with impaired vision, we designed a new battery of haptic tests for visually impaired and sighted individuals aged 5 to 25 years. Unlike previous existing batteries, our battery of tests included only 2D raised materials that participants explored using active touch. It was composed of 11 haptic tests, measuring scanning skills, haptic discrimination, spatial understanding, short-term memory, and picture comprehension. We administered the battery to 142 participants, half of whom were sighted (n = 71), and half visually impaired (legally blind, n = 13 ; low vision, n = 58). Results indicated significant (α = .05) age effects on scores, with sparse age by vision interaction effects. The reliability of test items was satisfactory (Cronbach's alphas between .53 and .84). Convergent validity was good, as shown by a significant correlation (age partialled out) between total haptic scores and scores obtained at the B101 test (rp = .51, n = 47). Divergent validity was also satisfactory, as attested by significant but lower partial correlations between total haptic scores and raw scores on verbal tests of the WISC (similitude : rp = .40 ; vocabulary : rp = .38 ; comprehension : rp = .36 ; n = 62). Finally, the test-retest reliability was good (rs = .93, n = 12, one-month delay). This new psychometric tool should be useful to practitioners working with individuals with impaired vision.

O1345

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANGER CONTROL GROUP TRAINING WITH MICHAEL FREY APPROACH ON INCREASE RATIONAL BEHAVIOR OF MALE PRISONERS IN SHAHREKORD CENTRAL JAIL

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Ghasem Naziri, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz - Iran
Sareh Behzadipoor, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz - Iran
Masoud Mohammadi, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz - Iran
Masoumeh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj - Iran

The effectiveness of anger control group training with Michael Frey approach on increase rational behavior of male prisoners in Shahrekord central jail. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching control anger Michael Frey ways to increase rational behavior in male patients of Shahrkord Central Penitentiary. Method of research was pre-test post test experimental design with a control group.The population consisted of all male patients in Shahrekord Central Penitentiary was 93-92. Using a multistage cluster sampling method to select 24 prisoners, and rational behavior questionnaire they were taken. And then were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. 12 training session1.5-hour each,were held for experimental group exposed to anger control by Michael Frey. Post test and one month follow up were run for two groups. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance with repeated measures. The results showed that the aggressiveness in the two groups in the pretest, posttest, and follow-up, was a significant difference. The results of this study it can be concluded anger management training is effective on increase rational behavior in male patients. Keywords:rational behavior, Michael Frey approach, group training

O1354
RELIGIOSITY COPING WITH STRESS

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Fadwa Al Mugharibi, F., United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain - United Arab Emirates
Abuhasna Abuhasna, I., United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain - United Arab Emirates

Objectives: The objectives of this study was to: constructed Coping with Stress Scale, to adapted Religious Coping Scale to the United Arab culture, to investigated if the Coping with Stress Scale and the adapted Religious Coping with Stress Scale share a common construct and finally to test their contributions and the additional attribute variables to the general psychological health and to compare religiosity with other stress coping strategies. Method: Three scales were utilized, the adapted Brief Arab Religious Coping Scale (BARCS), the constructed Coping with Stress Scale. The data was collected from a sample from United Arab University students. Results: Factor analysis had been conducted on BARCS and coping with stress scale. The analysis revealed that BARCS has two factors. Our results show that religiosity is an independent from other coping strategy it has two factors: Internal: Belief focused on hope and rely on God; and External: Social support focused factor that rely on others religious people and religious activities.

O1357

THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOOLING ON THE RESILIENT BEHAVIOUR AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF POVERTY-STRICKEN ADOLESCENTS

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

G. Bester, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa

The aim of the paper is to investigate the influence of additional educational support on the resilience and subsequent academic performance of poverty stricken adolescents in Grades 9 and 10. Resilient behaviour can broadly be defined as the capacity for successful adaptation despite challenging or threatening circumstances. One such threatening aspect within the South African context is poverty.Many learners perform poorly because of their disadvantaged circumstances. The question arises whether additional educational support to poverty stricken learners can overturn such a situation. During the presentation an overview will firstly be given regarding the concept "resilience" and factors relating to resilient behaviour. Secondly an empirical study will be discussed for which two schools were selected. The one school was a privately owned school for poverty stricken children which offered additional support. The other school offered normal support as in any other government school. The schools were compared with regard to resilient behaviour, academic achievement, as well as other factors which relate to academic achievement such as cognitive development, study methods, teacher-learner relationships and parental involvement. Educational implications derived from the results will be discussed at the end of the presentation.

O1358
NEUROFEEDBACK – METHOD THAT LINKS TECHNOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Ivana Lučev, Croatian Association for Biofeedback and Applied Psychophysiology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

Josipa Bosak, Croatian Association for Biofeedback and Applied Psychophysiology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

Our goal is to present theoretical and empirical basis for using neurofeedback (NFB) method in treatment of some conditions (ADHD, sleep disorders, depression). NFB is a method of self-regulation based on operant conditioning of the EEG frequencies. Using advanced technology (sensors, computer) it is possible to provide moment-to-moment information from the brain. With that kind of real-time feedback, an individual can learn how to control and change their brain activity. Emerged more than 40 years ago, when Barry Sterman proved that it is possible to train specific brain activity in cats, this method has grown into a widely accepted optional treatment for many conditions such as epilepsy, ADHD, autism, sleep disorders, PTSD, anxiety etc. We are going to explain development and theoretical basis of NFB method and present some of key studies that proved efficacy of NFB in treating depression, ADHD, anxiety, and sleep disorders. Furthermore, we are going to describe how we started using NFB 10 years ago in Croatia, what we have achieved in that time by implementing this method as an optional treatment for ADHD, depression and sleep disorders: (1) through implementing NFB in clinical practice (results presented in form of case studies); (2) through informing professional community and organizing education, supervision and workshops; In addition, we are going to demonstrate the method as a part of our presentation (using equipment for psychophysiology monitoring and neurofeedback).

O1363

PSYCHODRAMA AS METHOD FOR PROMOTING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND REDUCING LONELINESS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

Orit Barel Naharin, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Emek Yezreel - Israel

Psychodrama, founded by J.L. Moreno in 1920, has developed as a group psychotherapy method and a therapeutic tool, but has hardly been researched. The aim of this study was to examine the benefits of the psychodramatic techniques (tele, catharsis, as-if, acting-out, sharing, processing, and role-reversal) in Education. The present research framework was rooted in three theoretical areas: 1) the psychodrama philosophy of Moreno, 2) group work theories and the eleven factors of Yalom (1985), and 3) humanistic existentialistic approaches in Education. Research questions investigated the effectiveness of psychodrama in promoting inter-and intra-personal relationship skills as witnessed through increased Intimacy, Empathy and Self-Disclosure and in reduced Loneliness; the possibility of creating an educational psychodrama program to promote communication skills among student teachers; and the short-term and long-term effects erase of the psychodramatic intervention on selected participants. The 14-lesson, 90-minutes each course, took place during one academic year. The sample population consisted of 106 female student teachers who participated in six classes of psychodrama in institutions of higher education in the north of Israel. The study incorporated both quantitative (n = 106, using pre-and post questionnaires) and qualitative (n = 25, using Spectograms, mutual interviews, case studies and final assignment) approaches. Detailed data analysis was carried out on the written responses of five of these students who were interviewed as a follow-up two years later. Psychodramatic techniques were found to promote relationship skills, although the quantitative study did not show this clearly. Loneliness was the only component that significantly decreased using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The research provides an example of a psychodramatic educational program that can contribute to students' inter- and intra-personal relationships. Results of the present study can be applied to classroom teaching, teacher training and educational policy. A reduction in Loneliness would lead to an increased feeling of belonging and well-being, thus reducing some sources of conflict and frustration. Psychodrama is an invitation to a meeting, a meeting of two: Eye to eye, face to face. (Moreno, 1914)

O1371
PRACTISING MINDFULNESS: CREATING AN ETHOS OF FULL PRESENCE FOR PSYCHOTHERAPISTS

Marleen De Villiers, Independent researcher, Cape Town - South Africa

The purpose of the presentation is to demonstrate how practices of mindfulness have potential to create an ethos of full presence for psychotherapists engaged in therapy sessions. The practices explored by this psychotherapist are daily meditation, mandala drawings and journal writing. The presentation draws from a theoretical background of Neuroscience, Jungian analytical psychology, Transpersonal research and psychology, Consciousness studies and Arts-based therapeutic and research methods. The importance of bringing mindfulness as consciousness into the realm of psychotherapy is highlighted, thus placing focus on the significance of full presence as a therapeutic skill. The presentation also aims to enhance the relevance of self-mastery, continuous and conscious development of the intrapersonal and individuation-process of the psychotherapist by consciously practicing mindfulness. In addition, the presentation suggests that the training of psychotherapists may benefit from the consciousness of mindfulness by using relevant skills, tools and methods. An outline of a mindfulness-training program is offered as an addendum to the presentation. Mindfulness and consciousness, full presence as psychotherapist's ethos, meditation, mandala work, journal writing, and implications for future research and for training of psychotherapists are areas explored. This presentation can be regarded as an example of an auto- ethnographic narrative in the realm of Qualitative Research Methods.

O1373

RELATIONS OF SHYNESS AND UNSOCIABILITY WITH ADJUSTMENT IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND EARLY ADOLESCENCE IN CHINESE CHILDREN

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Dan Li, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai - China
Ying Zhou, China Executive Leadership Academy, Shanghai - China

This study examined how shyness-sensitivity and unsociability were associated with social, school, and psychological adjustment in Chinese children and adolescents. Participants were third- and fourth-grade elementary school students (n=564, M age=9 years) and seventh- and eighth-grade junior high school students (n=462, M age=13 years) in suburban schools in P. R. China. Data on shyness-sensitivity, unsociability, and adjustment were obtained from multiple sources including peer assessments, sociometric nominations, teacher ratings, self-reports, and school records. The results showed that the patterns of the relations differed in middle childhood and early adolescence. Whereas shyness tended to be associated with more social and psychological problems in adolescence, unsociability was associated with adjustment problems in various domains more consistently and strongly across domains in childhood. The results indicate that the functional meanings of social behaviors may vary across developmental periods.

O1378

PROMOTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN THE LABOUR MARKET

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Antonio Ribeiro-Tupinamba, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza – Brazil
Adauto Montenegro, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza – Brazil
Elisangela Oliveira, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza – Brazil

This article presents the RINEPE Program (International Network for Studies and Research on Leadership and Entrepreneurship) highlighting one of its tasks for extension and research: Project IMBA (Integration of People with Disabilities in the Labour Market), which deals with the adaptation and quality of life of workers with disabilities in the workplace and proposes actions to improve the quality of life in organizations. Among the planned research actions were undertaken translation and adaptation of research instruments (questionnaires and interview scripts) psychometric criteria required in the study area, diagnostic research using questionnaires designed based on the original design in two commercial and an educational companies to investigate the adaptation of people with disabilities (PwD) and propose improvements in the work environment. The instruments were suitable for the collection of information and data processing. Through the instruments IMBA appointed twelve employees were interviewed, ten chiefs and a representative sector of Human Research Management of both companies: a food industry and a company in the field of tourism and leisure, totaling twenty-four interviewed. Besides a group of four PwD working members of an educational institution that were also interviewed about their adaptation to the working place and their feeling and perception concerning Quality of Life at Work (QLW). The results indicate the need for physical-structural adaptations and the development of management strategies sensitive to working with people with disabilities (PwD) to resolve issues within the relationship between employees and other stakeholders in the workplace that has to do with prejudice and high competitive behavior. Strengths identified among the respondents were the quest for professional development and belief in the own potential. In the group of workers of the Educational Institution it was registered the feeling and perception of low level of QLW but also partial compatibility between the actual professional capacity of the PwD and work demands and prescriptions. Key-words: Quality of Life at Work; Disability, Adaptability, Human Resources.

O1382
ACTIVATING SPIRITUAL (RELIGIOSITY) DIMENSION AND CONTROL OF ANXIETY

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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Human was created from both the natural and spiritual dimensions and has multimodal functions (e.g., cognitive,behavioural, affective, sensation, interpersonal relationship, and etc.). Having One-dimensional impression in life would provide anxiety predisposition for man, but then having an integrated and monotheistic view would result in an assimilated psychological discipline for him/her. The objective of this article was to investigating how activating spiritual dimension by applying monotheism as the most important human healing mechanism could control anxiety. If anxiety is defined as "The apprehensive anticipation of future danger or misfortune accompanied by a feeling of worry, distress, and/or somatic symptoms of tension" (DSM-5, 2013,p818), which its core characteristics are feeling threatened, fearfulness, uncertainty, disturbance, distress, and worry. Each theoretical framework of psychotherapy would attempt to provide an evident response to alleviate this anxious heart. Though prominent success in psychotherapy, research findings report symptoms relapse. The spirituality modal as an original humanistic dimension due to eliciting special aspects in clients could alleviate anxiety symptoms. This dimension would, then, sustain the treatment goal by vigilantistic man nature as a result of activating two mechanisms (i.e. integration and transcending). These contextual components based on religious texts analysis include sense of unity with God, confidence and relaxation with remembering God, modifying the image of God and reinforcement of God-concept, increasing consciousness to nurturing of God, and understanding of God as unique love object because of having full criteria for being as an entire and irreversible waning love object, having relationship to presence and the world due to regulating the interest, identity acquisition according to connecting between self- conscious, and God- conscious (that would result into being conscious about humanistic features such as kindness, generosity, and etc.), perceiving being- in- world as a transitional stage for encountering with love object and joining him in otherworld (So, How to being survival in hereafter would determine how and why we live here in this world). These concepts by applying spiritual techniques (e.g., worthiness, being goal and proposing oriented, and giving meaning) could improve ascendancy due to applying transcending mechanism (from materialism, egoism, and status), and could eliminate the insecurity, and anxiety, and then the alternative would be alacrity and joyfulness feelings and happiness. Moreover, clinical observations clarified that creating satisfaction in man would provide sincerity, monotheism and integration, and would fading the relapse predisposition. Experiencing integration and transcending is not fundamentally equivalent to equanimity which is critical component of equilibrium. But satisfaction could help to maintain treatment outcomes and could improve transcending from health into fully function person and to be commitment and acceptance. A variety of clinical experiences in the context of activating psycho-spiritual dimension revealed this practice could significantly reduce anxiety and worry.

O1383

THE MODERATING ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORE SELF-EVALUATIONS AND CAREER SUCCESS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Moluk Khademi Ashkzari, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran
Saleheh Piryaei, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran
Ezzat Khademi Ashkezari, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran

The purpose of this study was to develop a better understanding of how certain personality traits and emotional intelligence abilities interact with one another, and influence the extrinsic and intrinsic career success. Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSES), Workplace Emotional Intelligence Profile-Short Version (WEIP-S) and career success subscale in occupational success scale (Gerbner et. al, 2008) were administered to 350 (250 men & 100 female) full-time employees working in an industrial company in Iran that were selected by stratified random sampling method. The data were analyzed applying hierarchical regression analysis. Results indicated that CSE was positively related to career success and emotional intelligence can moderate this association. The relationship between core self-evaluation and extrinsic and intrinsic career success may hold broad implications. Also, the moderator role of emotional intelligence in this relationship may provide opportunities for business schools to incorporate emotional intelligence training and development within their curricula to improve their employee's future career success. Keywords: emotional intelligence, core self-evaluation, career success

O1384

THE MODERATING ROLE OF METACOGNITION IN RELATIONSHIP OF PERCEIVED JOB STRESS AND NEGATIVE AFFECT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Saleheh Piryaei, Alzahra University, Tehran – Iran
Ezzat Khademi Ashkezari, Alzahra University, Tehran – Iran

The present study explored the relationships between metacognition, perceived stress and negative emotion. A sample consisted of 150 high school teacher completed the following questionnaires: metacognitions questionnaire 30 (MCQ-30), perceived stress scale (PSS), and negative affect (PANAS). The data were analyzed applying hierarchical regression analysis. Metacognition was found to be significantly related with both perceived stress and negative emotion. hierarchical regression analysis showed that metacognition moderates the relationship between perceived stress and negative emotion. The results supported this hypothesis. These preliminary results would seem to suggest that individual differences in metacognition are relevant to understanding the link between perceived stress and negative emotion. Keywords: metacognition, perceived stress, negative emotion.

O1386
FAMILY FACTORS OF CHINESE ADOLESCENTS' INTERNET ADDICTION

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Anise M. S. Wu, University of Macau, Macau - Macau
Joseph T. F. Lau, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Kit Man Cheng, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Rita W. Law, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Vincent W. S. Tse, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

Given that Internet addiction (IA) is a public health threat in Chinese societies, the present study aims to investigate the direct and interacting effects of perceived family support and presence of family members with IAamong Chinese adolescents. It was hypothesized that perceived family support was a protective factor whereas presence of family members with IA was a risk factor of adolescent IA. Moreover, a buffering effect of family support on the relationship between having family members with IA and adolescentIA was also hypothesized. A representative sample of Chinese junior high school students (N=9,618), who voluntarily filled out an anonymous questionnaire, was recruited. About one-sixth of them were classified as being addicted to the Internet, according to their scores of the Chen Internet Addiction Scale. Multivariate logistic regression results showed that those reporting low family support and any family members with IA were more likely to be classified as addicted cases (ps<.05). However, instead of the hypothesized buffering effect, a risk-enhancement effect (i.e.,the adverse impact of family members with IA increased with family support)was observed (p<.05). The present findings provide support to family-based interventions for Chinese adolescents' IA, but highlights that familial protective factors and risk factors may not totally operate in an independent way and therefore caution about their potential risk-enhancement interaction is warranted.

O1394

THE ROLE OF GOAL ORIENTATION IN RELATION BETWEEN THE BASIC DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY AND AUTONOMOUS FUNCTIONING

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Hossein Kareshki, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad - Iran

One of the most important areas of concern for psychologists, psychiatrists and specialists of Education is assessing role of personality in various functions, Explain the relationship between these two variables is always noticeable. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between personalities and autonomous by mediated role of goal orientation. The study population consisted of Mashhad University of Medical. A sample size of 335 patients was selected from the above population. Participants were 222 females and 102 males. To collect data, 15 Big Five personality questionnaire (BFI-S) Frieder et al (2011), goal orientation questionnaire with emphasis on religious orientation Kareshki (1392) and autonomous functioning scale (IAF) Winston and colleagues (2012) were used. Data analysis was performed using Pearson correlation and structural equation model. The results showed that components of Big Five personality with four goals and three autonomous functioning have significant relation, statistically ($p < 0/05$). SEM results indicated that the proposed model for the role of goal orientation in relation to the basic dimensions of personality and autonomous functions are fitted to the data from student ($\chi2=210/31$, df=47, RMSEA=0/10 , CFI = 0/83, NFI = 0/79, GFI = 0/90). According to fitting the proposed model, Required training - focuses on research designed to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of various domains used by researchers and experts in psychology, psychiatry and education should be.

O1399
EXAMING THE STRUCTURE OF TIME PERSPECTIVE IN POLAND

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland
Malgorzata Sobol-Kwapinska, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

Time perspective concerns with our attitudes and thoughts towards time. The present study has two aims. Firstly, it explores the psychometric parameters of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory on a Polish sample. Secondly, it examines the relations between our attitude towards time hope, proactive behavior, and active present time perspective. The participants were asked to describe themselves using a 5-point scale whether the given statements are uncharacteristic or characteristic for them. The scale consists of 56 items. Exploratory factor analyses were performed separately for three age groups: 18-25, 26-39 and 40-65 years. A sample of over 1800 participants took part in the study. In the youngest group the original structure of the scale has been supported, however in the oldest group there was a three-factor structure. The factor analysis showed a different structure of time perspective for each age group. Confirmatory factor analysis performed on a group over 1000 participants supported a five-factor structure of the scale. Our study examined criterion validity of the scale. The Polish adaptation of ZTPI provides a reliable and valid instrument for measuring time perspective.

O1400
CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON FACEBOOK USE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Agata Blachnio, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland
Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland
Gwendolyn Seidman, Albright College, Reading - United States
Davide Cannata, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna – Italy
Elvis Mazzoni, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna – Italy
Martina Benvenuti, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna – Italy
Illias Papas, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim – Norway
Michail Giannakos, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim – Norway

Facebook is the most popular social networking site with over one billion users worldwide. The objective of the present study was twofold. Firstly, it was to determine cultural and psychological influences on Facebook use. More specifically, this research investigates how psychological variables such as personality and a cultural variable (independent/ interdependent self-construal) relate to Facebook use in 4 cultures with different histories and values (Poland, Italy, Greece, and USA). Secondly, the relation between Facebook use and life satisfaction is examined. Over 1,000 young adults from 4 countries were surveyed. Our preliminary research showed a relationship between personality dimensions and Facebook use. Facebook intrusion was negatively correlated with openness in all cultures except Italy and with emotional stability in all cultures but Greece. Facebook intrusion was negatively related to agreeableness in only Italy and Poland and was negatively correlated with conscientiousness in all cultures but the USA. The level of Facebook intrusion was higher in the USA than in Poland and Greece, and only in the USA was it negatively correlated with life satisfaction. In addition, greater Facebook intrusion was associated with higher levels of group loyalty and lower levels of contextualized self in Italy and Poland. In the USA, it was associated with greater relational interdependence. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be further discussed. Keywords: Facebook; personality; self-esteem; life satisfaction; independent and interdependent self-construal; cross-cultural study

O1405

DENIAL DEFLATION EFFECT: THE INTENTIONAL REJECTION OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES LEADS TO FORGETTING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Veronika Nourkova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Anna Ivanova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Alexandr Kozhevnikov, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

Liars mostly realize that the false events they are talking about did not occur (Polage, 2004, 2012). What happens when people intentionally deny the reality of true episodes? Fifty young adults who spent two consecutive summers at a particular summer camp served as participants. Each was asked to choose three events that s/he believed had happened the previous summer and three events s/he believed did not happen. Participants then attempted to describe the 4 chosen events in a way that would convince another person that the event happened or that it did not happen. Two events served as a control. A week later, participants rated how confident they were that each Session-1 event actually occurred. Performance in general was at ceiling. There were no incorrect rejections of retold-as-if-true true events. Only one of the retold-as-if-true false events was incorrectly recognized. So we replicated the "fabrication deflation" effect. The main finding consists of the fact that significant minority of participants (17%) indicated the retold-as-if-false true events as false. We coined it as "denial deflation". Our findings indicate that the act of lying appeared to make specific effect on memory performance for intentional creation of false story and for intentional denial of true experience. The results are discussed with respect to Conway's model of adaptive correspondence and self-coherence as two dialectical modes of autobiographical memory functioning.

O1413

CHANGES IN AFTER SCHOOL TIME USE IN CYPRUS: PLAY AND EDUCATION

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Monica Shiakou, European University Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus

This research was designed to investigate the changes in after school time use in Cyprus within the last 50 years with particular interest to the time spent playing and studying. Time diaries, where collected from 401 adults and children between the ages of 6 and 58, that used to be, or were at the time of data collection students in primary schools in Cyprus. The research findings indicated that children nowadays spent overall more time studying, watching T.V and using the computer than playing after school, while play declined more than 50 % in a period of less than 15 years. Even though there was a decline in time spent studying now than in the past, time invested in such academic/cognitive activities is reported to be high at all points in time under study. Children in the past were more involved in house chores and spend more time in music and art activities than today. Results are discussed in terms of a change in values as well as the economic crisis. Keywords: Children, play, time trends, afterschool

O1417

THE PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL INACTIVITY AMONGST UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

PShai Elliot Nkoana, University of Limpopo, Polokwane - South Africa

Physical inactivity has been determined as the second most modifiable risk factor for poor health after tobacco smoking. Recent studies have indicated that physical inactivity is directly related to different non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cancer (Haskel et al., 2007; WHO, 2009). Few studies exist investigating physical activity among university students in South Africa. A cross-sectional survey design was conducted with undergraduate students at the University of Limpopo (Turfloop Campus). An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. The sample consisted of 849 undergraduate students with 14% being male and 53.8% being female. The age ranged from 17 to 43 years of age and 94.7% being black. Among the participants, 3.5% were married and 90.9% single. The results indicate 32% of students engaged in low physical activity, 44.6% in moderate and 19.4% in high physical activity. The high prevalence of physical inactivity among undergraduate university students found in this study calls for strategic intervention by the relevant professionals in the Department of Higher Education in South Africa.

O1426

RETROSPECTIVE RECALL OF SCHOOL BULLYING BY PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS AND THEIR CURRENT BELIEFS ABOUT SCHOOL VIOLENCE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Aleksandra Tłuściak-Deliowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Quite new perspective on managing school bullying is to explore pre-service teachers' knowledge, experiences and attitudes toward school-based violence. The recent researches suggest that prospective teachers will hold a key position in reducing the problem of bullying in schools. The purpose of the study was to investigate: (1) prospective teachers' personal experienced of school bullying, (2) current beliefs about school bullying and (3) relationship between self-reported bullying in school days and current attitudes toward bullying. The specially designed instruments were used to collect data: (1) The Retrospective School Bullying Questionnaire, which measured bullying victimization, perpetration and bystander experiences during primary, middle and secondary school and (2) The Bullying Beliefs Questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed within the academic year 2014-2015 prior the students attending faculty of education at the Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education in Warsaw (Poland). The study provides a unique account of how adults view their school experiences and what they think now about school bullying. Findings indicate that prospective teachers' experience have an impact on their current attitudes toward preventing and managing school bullying. Didactical conclusions of these results will be commented and implications for teachers training will be discussed.

O1428

A QUALITATIVE STUDY: SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS TOWARD SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Fatih Ozdemir, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Bengi Öner-Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

Since the beginning of Syria crisis in 2011, more than 1.600.000 Syrians have been accepted by Turkish government as refugee. However, because of conflict between Syrian refugees and local residents of Turkey, prejudice and social exclusion toward Syrian refugees have increasingly continued. Social representations may indicate underlying reasons for integration problem of Syrian refugees into Turkish society. The purpose of study is to investigate social representations of Turkish society about Syrian refugees through anonymous comments which were taken from four online social dictionaries of Turkey. Seven major thematic categories were derived from ninety eight comments as (1) perceived negative characteristics of Syrian refugees, (2) perceived political characteristics of Syrian refugees, (3) perceived negative effects of Syrian refugees on socio-economic structure of Turkey, (4) perceived problems in Syrian refugee policy of government, (5) supportive opinions toward Syrian refugees, (6) proposed solutions for perceived Syrian refugee problem and (7) other criticisms toward Syrian refugee topic. The present study may make a significant contribution to literature of prejudice, social exclusion, social representations and refugee studies. Also, in order to decrease social exclusion toward Syrian refugees, findings of study can be used in refugee policy of government.

O1430

"THEY SAY TIME HEALS IT… IT DOESN'T": BEREAVEMENT EXPERIENCES OF PAKISTANI WOMEN FOLLOWING INFANT MORTALITY

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

Romana Farooq, University of Leeds, Leeds - United Kingdom
Ghazala Mir, University of Leeds, Leeds - United Kingdom
Fiona Thorne, University of Leeds, Leeds - United Kingdom

The death of an infant can be a painful and distressing experience(Boyle, 1997). Reactions to and adjustments following the loss are often connected with the social, cultural and political position of the mother(Boone, 1985). Socially disadvantaged women, particularly West African, Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women experience the highest rate of infant mortality in the UK (ONS, 2013, 2014). Despite this, there is evidence that these women are underrepresented in decision making bodies for maternity services (Mir et al, 2013). As a result their voices are most often left unheard and their experiences overlooked. Co-constructing their narratives can be an extremely powerful experience for practitioners and an empowering process for the women themselves. This paper presents the findings from one of the first research projects to explore the "seldom heard"bereavement narratives of bereaved Pakistani women as they navigate health services. The paper explores ideas around the impact of disadvantage on women's empowerment and "voice", their accounts of dealing with the professional world and the multiple "stories of blame" associated with the death of an infant. The narratives document the impact of "non-existent" bereavement support, the importance of religion and the power of sharing stories in the process of healing. Women's narratives also suggest waysin which services could better meet their needs.

O1431

SIX NATION COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL MECHANISM OF DEPRESSION IN THE WORK PLACE

D04 - Well-being at work

Atsuko Kanai, Nagoya University, Nagoya – Japan

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the psycho-social mechanism of depression in the work place from a socio-cultural perspective. We propose aFour Level, 10 Dimension Model ofWork Culture, which attempts to examine work culture from multiple perspectives (Kanai, et.al., 2014), and compare this model across six nations, including China, Finland, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and the United States.This model consists of the four levels of Socio-Cultural, Workplace, Job, and Individual Factors. For each level, we measured the 10 dimensions of: Individualism/collectivism; Gender Egalitarianism; Organizational Systems; Leadership; Group Norms; Teamwork; Job Stressors; Autonomy; Workaholism; and Importance of Work. These factors predict the outcome variable of Depression. Method: Data was collected through a web-based questionnaire survey. We collected 600 responses from each country, controlling for age and sex. Results: The results showed Workaholism and Role Ambiguity increased depression in the workplace in each country. On the other hand, in Korea, pressure P of Leadership and Overload increased depression and Autonomy increased it in China. In Japan,demanding to change increased depression, while in the United States, the exclusion of inefficient workers and Role Conflict increased it.In Finland, feedback-based evaluation systems, planned P of Leadership, and pressure to work longer hours increased it.We discussed the results from a socio-cultural perspective.

O1434

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS ON PARENTS' STRESS AND PARENTING STYLES

Fereshteh Baezzat, University of Mazandran, Mazandran - Iran
Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona - Italy;
Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona - Italy

In this study, we examined the effect of anger management training workshops based on cognitive-behavioral approach on mothers' psychological well-being components. The research methodology was a quasi-experimental approach with a single-group pretest- posttest design. The study population consisted of all mothers living in Tehran. The sample encompassed 81 mothers who enrolled to participate in the training program voluntarily, selected by a non-probability sampling method from districts 1 to 5 in the city of Tehran. The participants were trained in four workshops, 20 participants per workshop with the same conditions and program. Anger management training workshops were held for 7 weeks, a two-hour session per week. The subjects answered to Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale (1989) in the two pre-test and post-test stages. Based on dependent t-test results, among psychological well-being scale components, the mean changes of purposeful life and personal growth components were statistically significant; however, comparing the pretest and posttest means of the other components, including self-acceptance, positive relations with others, autonomy and environmental mastery, changes were not significant. Finally, the discussion, conclusion and suggestions for future research are provided. Keywords: Anger control; Mental health; Parent education.

O1435

EFFECTIVENESS OF ANGER MANAGEMENT TRAINING ON MOTHERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING COMPONENTS

F16. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Other

Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona – Italy
Mohsen Shokoohi-Yekta, University of Tehran, Tehran – Iran
Nayerh Zamani, University of Tehran, Tehran – Iran
Javad Purkarimi, University of Tehran, Tehran – Iran
Mohsen RafeeKhah, University of Tehran, Tehran – Iran

In this study, we examined the effect of anger management training workshops based on cognitive-behavioral approach on mothers' psychological well-being components. The research methodology was a quasi-experimental approach with a single-group pretest- posttest design. The study population consisted of all mothers living in Tehran. The sample encompassed 81 mothers who enrolled to participate in the training program voluntarily, selected by a non-probability sampling method from districts 1 to 5 in the city of Tehran. The participants were trained in four workshops, 20 participants per workshop with the same conditions and program. Anger management training workshops were held for 7 weeks, a two-hour session per week. The subjects answered to Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale (1989) in the two pre-test and post-test stages. Based on dependent t-test results, among psychological well-being scale components, the mean changes of purposeful life and personal growth components were statistically significant; however, comparing the pretest and posttest means of the other components, including self-acceptance, positive relations with others, autonomy and environmental mastery, changes were not significant. Finally, the discussion, conclusion and suggestions for future research are provided. Keywords: Anger control; Mental health; Parent education.

O1437

EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING (PST) PACKAGE ON DRIVERS' MENTAL HEALTH

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Samaneh Alimohammadi Malayeri, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Mohsen Shokoohi-Yekta, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

Drivers' mental health is one of the most important predictors of driving behavior, and any shortcoming in this area can be followed by adverse and irreversible consequences for drivers and the passengers as well. In the present study, the effectiveness of psychosocial skills training package on drivers' mental health was studied. The training program was performed on a group of drivers (174 subjects) in nine 80-minute sessions. The research tools included Mental Health Inventory (MHI- 28) (Veit & Ware, 1983) and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). The results indicated the effectiveness of training package on increased mental health. The application of findings, research limitations, and suggestions for future research are also discussed. Keywords: Mental well being; Drivers; Stress; Depression; Anxiety

O1449

IDEOLOGISATION AND BIAS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL VISIONS. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF VALUE CONFLICTS IN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Peter K. Vlasov, Institute of Applied Psychology 'Humanitarian center', Kharkov – Ukraine

Problem setting: Organizations exist in process of making, interpreting, transferring the meaning. Initiator's/owner's original concept is repeatedly biased. Personnel create discourse/linguistic ideology which biases/favors concept implementation. That's why we decided to analyze top-managers' stylistic peculiarities in reinterpreting/biasing of initiator's concept. Method: method of hierarchical self-description, discourse-analysis. Results: We discovered that sense making is represented by 3 hierarchical stylistic ways of concept biasing and reinterpreting: Procedural style, aimed at preserving status-quo and manager's positions: personnel must observe discipline, not to violate instructions; management is reduced to instructions, subordination, formal observing of rules. Personal-authoritarian style, aimed at manager's self-affirmation and authority. Managing is conformity with orders, manager is the main guarantor, authority and lawmaker. Personnel is obedient, loyal, "army" is prevailing construct. Caring style, aimed at affiliation and acceptance, basic rules are implicit arrangements that provide mutual understanding, manager is consultant, justice of peace, conducts negotiations with personnel. Personnel avoid conflicts, seek for solutions of conflicts and negotiate. "Arrangements" is prevailing construct. In crisis situation managers' sense making isn't normative, non-standard, individual, reduces morphology, biases the meaning and consequently – the initiator's concept.

O1450

INFLUENCES OF INTELLIGENCE AND OPENNESS ON THE ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION-SEEKING SKILLS: A TWO-WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Anne-Kathrin Mayer, Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID), University of Trier, Trier - Germany
Günter Krampen, Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID), University of Trier, Trier - Germany

The present work examines the role of intelligence and openness in the acquisition of scholarly information-seeking skills. Despite plenty of research on beneficial effects of intelligence and personality on academic achievement, little is known about their single and combined influences oninformation-seeking skills. As differentiated information-seeking involves many abilities measured by intelligence tests (e.g.,analytical and problem-solving skills), and requires a certain amount of open-mindedness, we assume that intelligence and Openness for Experience predict the acquisition of scholarly information-seeking skills in psychology students.To test this hypothesis, a two-wave longitudinal study with 126 German psychology freshmen (81 % females; mean age: 20.39 years[SD = 2.43]) was conducted. To assess the increase in information-seeking skills (measured by a standardized and validated test)across a 6-month-interval (beginning of first to beginning of second semester), are sidualized gain score was calculated, which correlated significantly with both verbal intelligence (verbal analogy tasks; r = .24; p< .01) and Openness for Experience (NEO-FFI; r = .23; p< .01). In multiple regression,both variables had an independent effect on information-seeking (intelligence: β = .18; p< .05; openness: β = .17; p< .05).We conclude that both constructs play a major role in the acquisition of information-seeking skills, and encourage their consideration in theory and practice.

O1456

DRIVING AFTER DRINKING: THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD SYMPTOMS OF CONDUCT DISORDER

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Christine M. Wickens, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto - Canada
Robert E. Mann, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto - Canada
Evelyn Vingilis, University of Western Ontario, London - Canada
Anca Ialomiteanu, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto - Canada
Patricia Erickson, University of Toronto, Toronto - Canada
Maggie E. Toplak, York University, Toronto - Canada
Nathan Kolla, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto - Canada
Gina Stoduto, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto - Canada
Mark van der Maas, University of Toronto, Toronto - Canada

Background: Cohort and case-control studies have found that Conduct Disorder (CD) or conduct problems are associated with alcohol-impaired driving. However, few, if any analyses have examined this relationship using a population-level approach. Purpose: The current study sought to examine the impact of childhood (before age 15 years) symptoms of CD on driving after drinking using results of a general population survey in Ontario, Canada. Methods: Data were based on telephone interviews with 5,299 respondents who reported having driven in the past year. Data were derived from the 2011-2013 cycles of the CAMH Monitor, an ongoing cross-sectional survey of adults aged 18+ years. A binary logistic regression analysis of drink-driving in the previous 12 months was conducted, consisting of measures of demographic characteristics (sex, age, marital status, education, region), driving exposure, problem alcohol use, symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and childhood (before age 15 years) symptoms of CD. Results: With simultaneous entry of all variables in the regression analysis, childhood (before age 15 years) symptoms of CD significantly increased the odds of reporting driving after drinking (OR=1.67, p=.05). Discussion: Results from a general population survey in Ontario suggested that childhood symptoms of CD are associated with significantly increased odds of driving after drinking in adulthood. Implications for CD treatment and driver safety will be discussed.

O1458
IF YOU WANT PEOPLE TO LISTEN TO YOU TELL A STORY

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

Presenter: Guy Itzchakov, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

Dotan Castro, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem - Israel

We hypothesized that (a) when people share a meaningful story, as oppose to when they share information, they make their partner listen well, and (b) that narrative-induced listening is positively associated with psychological safety and negatively associated with social anxiety. We tested these hypotheses in three experiments (N's = 45, 52, and 42). In the experiments, we manipulated both narrative, with narrative condition versus informational-discourse condition (telling about daily routine and describing buildings), and role by assigning participants to listening and speaking roles (Studies 2 & 3. Speakers rated their partners as better listeners in narratives condition than in the informational-discourse condition. Moreover, we found that the perceived narrative-induced listening mediated the manipulation effects on psychological safety, and social anxiety (Study 3). Thus, we concluded that when people share meaningful stories they make their partner listen well and consequently experience higher psychological safety and lower feelings of social anxiety.

O1459

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COPING BEHAVIORS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DEPRESSION IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH DOWN'S SYNDROME

B10. Development and education - Parenting

Patricia Martínez Lanz, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
María Gutierrez Poo, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
Laura Alejandra Corona Guevara, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
Elvira Kably Smeke, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico
María Fernanda López Gallego, Universidad Anáhuac México Norte, Mexico City – Mexico

Aim: Analyze the prevalence of domestic violence and depression and their association with coping behaviors in a group of parents of children with Down´s Syndrome. Study Design: No experimental, descriptive-correlational. Sample: This study used a non probabilistic sample of 212 parents of children with Down´s Syndrome, men and women, were the average age was 43.52 years old and most of them reported to be married (66%). The average age of the Down´s Syndrome children was 13.7 years old. Method: The instrument applied was composed by three scales: the depression symptoms were evaluated using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), an adapted version of the Coping Mechanisms Scale (EEC-M) for the measuring of coping strategies, and a domestic violence scale validated in Mexican population (Martínez Lanz, 2007). Results: The largest percentage of parents reported low levels of depression symptoms and domestic violence (79% y 87%, respectively). The results showed that parents with the highest levels of depressive symptoms usually got a more adequate solution for the problems, also reported more religious ways of coping situations, higher inhibition of their own emotions, search of professional support for aggressive reactions, cognitive avoidance and a bigger expression and distortion of problems. Conclusion: highest correlations were found in emotional inhibition, aggressive behavior and difficult coping expressions depressive symptoms were strongly related with rejection of emotional decisions and aggressive behavior. Key Words: Coping, Depression, Down Syndrome.

O1468

DESIGNING AND TESTING CAUSAL MODEL OF RELATION BETWEEN DISPOSITIONAL FLOW AND COMPETITIVE ANXIETY WITH MENTAL TOUGHNESS AND SPORT ORIENTATION

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Abbas Abolghasemi, University of Mohaghegh Ardebili, Ardabil - Iran
Azar Kiamarsi, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil – Iran
Mohammad Ali Ghaseminejad, University of Mohaghegh Ardebili, Ardabil – Iran

The roles of psychological parameters in predicting mental toughness and sport orientation are well established. The aim of the research was designing and testing causal model of relation between dispositional flow and competitive anxiety with mental toughness and sport orientation in Physical Education students. The research sample consisted of 172 students who were selected among students of Physical Education in the Ardabil Province of Iran. Participants answered Sports Mental Toughness Questionnaire (SMTQ), Dispositional Flow Scale-2 (DFS-2) and Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (T-EOSQ) and Competitive Anxiety Questionnaire(CAQ). Evaluation of proposed models was done using structure equation modeling (SEM) based on AMOS-22. Structure equation modeling analysis showed that proposed antecedent model is not graceful to the data and needs some corrections. Therefore, by omission of non-meaningful routes, fitting of final antecedents model with data was approved 0.06 by RMSEA. Application of Chi square test confirmed final model improvement procedure. Based on findings, dispositional flow, through Competitive anxiety, has indirect meaningful effect on mental toughness. But for dispositional flow, such indirect meaningful relation with sport orientation was not observed through competitive anxiety. This can be a useful model for mental strength and efficiency of athletes. Keywords: dispositional flow, competitive anxiety, mental toughness and sport orientation

O1474

SCHOOL BASED PRIMARY PREVENTION OF RADICALIZATION BY MEANS OF TEACHING SOCIAL AND CIVIC SKILLS

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

Eri Park, Utrecht University, Middelburg – Netherlands
Marcin Sklad, Utrecht University, Middelburg – Netherlands

The purpose of this paper is to share the composition and initial findings of a universal school based program aimed at primary prevention of radicalization by means of teaching social and civic skills. The program draws upon theories of Global Citizenship and empirical findings of Social Psychology. The program delivers materials designed to foster empowerment, to stimulate empathy and understanding of different perspectives and world views. These materials can be used by teachers to implement them in their lessons. It is a unique program, as it aims to tackle radicalization at its source without singling out or stigmatizing individuals at risk. The program provides secondary schools with the opportunity to teach skills, which often fall outside the regular curriculum. On a more structural level, the program counteracts the threat of social or religious radicalization in European societies by providing young people with alternatives to violence. The program aims not only to prevent processes of radicalization, but also to increase civic and social competences at the same time. Forty-eight social psychology students conducted a pilot implementation of the program in 24 Dutch secondary school classes. The evaluation of the pilot reveals positive potential of the program, but also risks and limitations that have to be taken into account.

O1475

SENSE OF COHERENCE, SELF-EFFICACY AND TASK-ORIENTATION: PREDICTORS OF SPORT PERFORMANCE IN FEMALE WUSHU ATHLETES

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Azar Kiamarsi, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil - Iran
Abbas Abolghasemi, Department of Psychology, University of Mohaghegh Ardebili, Ardabil – Iran

Although studies have revealed significant relationship between personality and sport performance, but the role of sense of coherence, self-efficacy and task-orientation upon sport performance remains unclear. The aim of the research was to determine the role of sense of coherence, self-efficacy and task-orientation in predicting sport performance in female Wushu athletes in national competitions in Iran. The research sample consisted of 175 females who were selected through available sampling method in national competitions of Alborz province in Iran. To collect the data, Sense of coherence Scale, Self-efficacy Scale, Goal- Orientation Scale and Checklist of Sport Performance were used. The research results showed that Sense of coherence,self-efficacy and task-orientation have positive correlation with sport performance.The results of multiple regression analysis showed that Sense of coherence,self-efficacy and task- orientation explained 33.9 percent of variance of sport performance. The findings have important implications about the role of psychological variables on sport performance and life quality of athletes. Keywords: Sense of coherence, self-efficacy, task orientation, sport performance, athlete

O1476
THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES IN MATE SELECTION PREFERENCES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Narges Razeghi, Islamic Azad University, Tafresh – Iran

The aim of the current research is the role of attachment styles in mate selection preferences.The research population consisted of single persons in Tehran who are in the age range between "22 - 40" and have at least High School Diploma, While certain psychological problems, have not been diagnosed. Two-stage cluster sampling with selection of Shahid Beheshti, Tarbiat Modarres University and within each cluster available sampling was performed. Samples available and interested in participating in the study included 114(68 girls and 46 boys). The researcher made program about mate choice is a computer program written in the C programming language and is comprised of two parts1) Demographic characteristics of participants 2) Test mate selection and Hazan and Shaver Attachment Inventory (1987). To describe the data were used measures of central tendency and parameters of dispersion. For inferred statistical, were used "t" test to compare two genders in prioritization of mate selection, and the regression model to predict priority selection criteria with considering three attachment styles.Results showed that the criterion of "mutual attraction - love" and "loyalty" were raised by women and men as the first and second priorities, but on the third criterion, were considered important the independent character for women and adaptation for the men. There is a significant positive Correlation between "abiding" and avoidant attachment style. However, therewere a significant negative correlation between the secure style and criteria of "abiding" and "good cook and housekeeper".

O1478

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACEBOOK ADDICTION DISORDER WITH PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS (EXTROVERSION, INTROVERSION), SELF-ESTEEM, EARLY MALADAPTIVES SCHEMA AND NARCISSISM

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Masoumeh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj – Iran
Habib Dehghani, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz - Iran

Introduction: The purpose of this study is to consider Facebook addiction disorder and relationship between some of analytic variables such as extroversion, introversion, self - esteem, narcissism and early maladaptive schemas with Facebook addiction disorder. Materials and Method: 180 person (102 males and 78 females) from the Salman Farsi University, Islamic Azad University and high school students in Kazeroon city, which has had a Facebook account, were selected with nonrandom sampling and they responded to Bergen Facebook addiction Scale (BF AS), Cooper smith self-esteem questionnaire, Eysenck personality questionnaire, Young early maladaptive schemas questionnaire and Ames narcissism questionnaire (NP116). For this study, we used person correlation and Regression Analysis. Results: the results of the statistical analysis showed direct positive effect of all variables, except self - esteem on Facebook addiction and also showed extraversion has negative relation with Facebook addiction and narcissism, introversion, and early maladaptive schemas, have a significant and positive relation with the Facebook addiction. Conclusion: The results of this study can be concluded that Facebook addiction disorder is associated with some analytical variables. Keywords: Facebook addiction disorder, narcissism, introversion, self - esteem, early maladaptive schemas.

O1482

SOCIAL STIGMA AMONG ADOLESCENTS: THE IMPACT OF AN ANTI-STIGMA CAMPAIGN

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Salvatore Iuso, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Luigi Starace, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Mario Altamura, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
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Objective: The aim of the study was to explore adolescents' attitudes toward stigmatized groups according to Goffman's classification (mental illness, physical handicap, immigrant) and to evaluate the effectiveness of an anti-stigma intervention using films and literature in altering self-reported attitudes. Background: Adolescents are an important group for fighting stigma toward mental illness and other stigmatized groups because their opinions will determine future attitudes. Methods. A total of 1430 adolescents completed the self-administered Standardized Stigmatization Questionnaire, version 1 (SSQ1) and questionnaire Stigmaquest. Data were collected at two time points: before the intervention and at the conclusion of anti-stigma campaign. For statistical analysis chi square test and cluster analysis were used. Conclusions: The results revealed that adolescents perceive some kind of singularity in people with mental illness. The data suggest that short-term interventions using films and literature may change self-reported attitudes. Anti-stigma programs might be an appropriate context for incorporating such interventions.

O1483

RELATIONAL AGGRESSION AS MEDIATOR OF MATERNAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL AND ADOLESCENTS' FRIENDSHIP QUALITY: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Parental controlling behaviors can help adolescents form qualified peer friendships (Steinberg, 2001). Yet, given the decreased role of parents and the negative impact of parental psychological control (PC) on adolescents' functioning during transition to the adolescence (Mounts & Steinberg, 1995), it becomes apparent that more research is needed to investigate the processes that underlie the associations between parental psychological control and adolescents' peer relationships. In this longitudinal study we aimed to build on prior research by examining the mediator role of relational aggression on the association between maternalPC and adolescents' quality of friendships. The sample consisted of N = 527adolescents(Mage = 14.3, SD = 0.32). The results of structural equation model (S-Bχ2 [167; N = 470] = 377.89, p< .01, CFI = .915, SRMR = .049, RMSEA = .052 [90%-CI: .045 - .059])showed that maternal psychological control (T1) predicted adolescent's relational aggression nine months later (T2,β = .16), which in turn predicted adolescents' poor quality of friendship (T2, β= .54).In addition, PC directly predicted poor quality of friendships(β= .15), suggesting that relational aggression partially mediated the associations between maternal psychological control and adolescents' negative quality of friendships.The findings are discussed in terms of the type of the control that mothers use,the adolescents' relational style, and their social functioning.

O1484
EXPLORING PREDICTORS OF HAPPINESS IN TURKEY

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Purpose: Most of the research on happiness and its determinants have been conducted in developed countries. Less is known about happiness in developing countries. The purpose of this study was to explore the predictors of happiness in Turkey. Design/Methodology: We examined predictors of happiness by analyzing data from the 2012 Turkish Life Satisfaction Survey - TLSS (n=7956). The TLSS is a nationally representative and cross-sectional survey conducted by Turkish Statistical Institute on an annual basis. The survey includes individual level variables such demographic information, socio-economic characteristics, happiness, satisfaction with several domains of life (e.g., satisfaction with family, health, job, income, friends and public services). In order to explore the predictors of happiness, we utilized hierarchical regression and relative weight analyses. Results: Results indicated that satisfaction with health, family, residence, job, income, interpersonal relationship, and public services were positively related to happiness after controlling for several demographic variables. Relative weight analysis showed that satisfaction with income, family and public services were the top three predictors of happiness. Limitations: The cross-sectional data may not be sufficient for empirical causal analysis. Practical Implications: The findings are useful insights for decision-making in public policy and resource allocation to promote individuals' happiness in Turkey. Originality/Value: To our knowledge, this study is a preliminary examination of the predictors of happiness in Turkey, and expanded the potential predictors set of happiness in developing countries. Keywords: Happiness, Life Satisfaction, Turkey.

O1485

INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTIVENESS NEUROFEEDBACK AND COMPUTERIZED COGNITIVE TRAINING TO IMPROVE WORKING MEMORY IN ADULTS WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT / HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Introduction: Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder, is one of the most common neuro-psychiatric disorders, which started in childhood and continues into adulthood and in various aspects of life such as personal, social, professional life, executive functioning, including working memory and concentration are created problems. Several studies regarding the treatment of this disorder has been proposed by the authors, due to lack of studies on the efficacy of neurofeedback in reducing symptoms of ADHD in adults in Iran, the current study formed. Method: The research design was a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group. The study population included adults with attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder that referred to Atieh clinic referred in Tehran. Among the statistical population, 8 person in 2 groups, one experimental group (Age Mean: 36.37, SD :1.03) and one control group (Age Mean:31.87, SD :8.69) of patients referred to the Atieh clinic, based on purposive sampling was selected. The research instruments were the Beck Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory, Inventory adult attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder of Barkley, and test CNSVS. Data through SPSS software using U Mann-Whitney statistical analysis was performed. The independent t-test, Wilcoxon and Kruskal-Wallis test was also used for complementary results.

O1486

PRODUCTIVE COMMUNICATION IN SITUATION OF UNCERTAINTY. HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF INTERACTION "MAN-TEXT"

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Problem setting: The significance of communication rises simultaneously with the increase in the level of environment uncertainty. It demands creation of special structure of communication on different hierarchical levels of complexity. Purpose: To analyze the structure of productive communication "man-text" in situation of uncertainty. Method: Method of intertextual questions. Results: In a series of independent researches we have discovered that productive communication has the following structure: formal level (subject's personal attitude towards an object); substantive static level (aimed at participants, objects and their attribution); substantive dynamic level (aimed at dimension of action); logical-semantic level (aimed at dimensions of relations between objects, participants and actions); level of inferences (synthesis of conclusions). We have discovered the regularity of correspondence between hierarchies of communication structure and the complexity of the text. When it is violated, communication efficiency decreases. We have also discovered the phenomenon of personifying effect which characterizes the level of subjective involvement into communication process. It mediates the quality of comprehension of the complex text which is impossible without involved personified and confidential attitude. So productive communication in situation of uncertainty demands adequate level of hierarchy and personification of the content.

O1488

SOME PARADOXICAL EFFECTS OF EGO-DEPLETION ON PERSISTENCE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Alexander Unger, University of Applied Sciences Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen - Germany

The effects of Ego-depletion are well documented in the literature by an enormous number of experimental studies. Some studies have however also shown that under certain circumstances the reverse effects can be observed. These approaches emphasize the role of mind-sets or effects of adaption. In our current study, we tested the influence of an ego-depletion manipulation by using different instructions on persistence in forming sentences by presented initial letters. For ego-depletion manipulation, we used a handgrip task and varied the instructions: for the non-ego-depletion we requested to squeeze the handgrip for as long as they could before it became uncomfortable.For the experimental condition, the participants were requested to squeeze for as long as possible. A manipulation check confirmed that participants in the ego-depletion-condition showed longer persistence times.The results showed that the participants of the ego-depletion condition produced more sentences compared to the control condition. The critical point may be that the instructions for the first task show some kind of spill-over to the second task. In the current study,the demand characteristics, the perceived achievement level or expectations about the expected performance can be considered as an underlying mechanism. This emphasizes the possibility to ameliorate or even reverse the ego-depletion effect under certain circumstances.

O1493

THE ROLE OF LIFE QUALITY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE FAMILY OF CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The role of life quality and social support for the family of children with leukemia The effects of leukemia, most frequently seen cancer type in childhood, on parents have studied widely. There are a few studies examined various factors for the parents having a cancer diagnosed child. These studies indicated that parents substantially need financial and mental support, particularly in long lasting treatment process of leukemia. They also showed that life quality may play a critical role for the parents within the treatment process. Therefore, the studies investigating the life quality of parents and their social support level are being more and more essential. Based on this, we examined the relationships between life quality and social support level of the parents with children having diagnosed leukemia. Data were obtained from 35 families of leukemia diagnosed child and 35 families not having leukemia diagnosed child or any chronic disease. Participant of 35 families with leukemia diagnosed child was selected voluntarily from pediatric and hematology services of some hospitals in Istanbul. The rest of the participant was selected on the basis of snowball sampling procedure from parents who had a healthy child. We used Demographic Information Form, the Revised Parental Social Support Scale and Who Quality of Life Scale -Short form (WHOQOL-Bref) scales to collect the data. The results revealed that there was a positive relationship between life quality and social support. It was found that the life quality and social support level of the parents having a child with leukemia were lower than parents with a healthy child. When the differences between mothers and fathers in terms of life quality and social support level were examined, it was shown that the fathers' social support level and the life quality were better than mothers. Demographically, life quality and social support did not vary by age whereas it changed with education meaning that the educated individuals cope with the problems in better ways than the uneducated ones. To conclude, interventions targeting to support life quality and activating social support resources of the parents were critical in health institutions.

O1503

HISTORY OF SOVIET PSYCHOLOGY AS A CASE OF PARADIGM UNITY FORMATION IN PSYCHOLOGY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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A.L. Zhuravlev's concept of collective subject stages (2000) is used for reconstruction of the history of the Soviet scientific society's paradigm unity formation. The data on scientific activity of 41 leading Russian psychologists of the first half of 20th century became the material for biographical analysis. 2342 research papers were analyzed by qualitative and quantitative methods. As the result pre-subjectivity stages of forming and development collective subject were identified. Both interrelationships between members of the society and social significance of the challenges they meet were considered as the criteria for the stage formation. It was reached in pre-revolutionary Russia in 1901-1922, and in the USSR in 1923-1931. The criteria for reaching the stage of the forming collective subject in 1932-1939 are the collective subject hierarchy and objectivity of its activity. Formation of reflexivity and ability to self-organization and self-development suggest that the society reached the stage of the developed collective subject in 1940-1950. Soviet psychologists were united by the idea of mental activity as a subject of research, the necessity of objective method of research, by the principles of development, determinism, etc. The paradigm formation made it possible to achieve success in the development of applied and practical psychology during WWII, as well as ensured the maintenance of theoretical independence in the period the "Pavlovian" session.

O1504

ARE ECCENTRIC EATING HABITS A MANIFESTATION OF AN UNDERLYING EATING DISORDER?

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Introduction: Eccentric eating habits (EEH) represent various unusual eating habits that have been widely documented. The estimates about its prevalence range from 20 to 70% depending on the defining criteria. There is disagreement about the nature of EEH, whether it represents a pathology that may develop into an ED or just fussy habits. Objectives: To examine whether tendencies for EEH are a manifestation of an underlying tendency for EDs. Aims: To test the hypothesis that a high level of EEH will be related to high scores on the Cognitive Orientation Questionnaire of Eating Disorders (COQ-EDs) which represents tendencies shared by the major EDs and assesses the underlying motivations for EDs. Methods: Participants were 340 high school students (52% girls, 48% boys), 16-18 years old, from three different schools. They were administered the questionnaire of EEH, the COQ-EDs and the EAT 26 which assesses clinically significant EDs. Results: Analyses of variance showed significant differences in the COQ-EDs scores between three groups: high scorers on EAT 26, high EEH scorers and low EEH scorers, especially between the first and the last two. A stepwise discriminant analysis provided correct identification of group membership in 77.9 % (versus 33% expected by chance). Conclusions: The findings disconfirmed the hypothesis. EEH differs from tendencies for actual EDs. In the worst case they may be a mild form of EDs. It is doubtful whether it is necessary or desirable to treat EEH.

O1509

BORDERLINE PERSONALITY TRAITS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ALTERNATIVE DSM-5 MODEL FOR PERSONALITY DISORDERS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders–Fifth Edition (DSM-5) features two conceptions of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), one based on the retained DSM-IV's categorical diagnosis and the other based on a model that blends impairments in personality functioning with a specific trait profile intended to recapture DSM-IV BPD. Nevertheless, the broader literature contains a richer array of potential conceptualizations of borderline personality, including distinguishable perspectives from psychiatric nosology, clinical observation and psychodynamic theory. This raises questions about the most suitable pattern of traits to use to reflect various conceptions of borderline pathology via the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5). In this study, we examine the associations of the BorderlinePersonality Questionnaire, the Inventory of Personality Organization and the PID-5 dimensions and facets in a larger non-clinical sample of undergraduate students and community adults. The results we discuss are suggesting strong associations with PID-5 Negative Affectivity, Disinhibition and Antagonism scales across borderline personality measures, consistent with the DSM-5's proposed representation of BPD. Moreover, the current investigation provides support for the psychometric properties of the Czech version of the PID-5, the new DSM-5 diagnostic instrument in non-clinical sample.

O1512
ATTENTION LEVEL ASSESSED BY A COMPUTERIZED TEST AMONG AGES 20-85

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The purpose of the present study was to assess the changes in attention level between the ages of 20 and 85 years.A well-known fact is that cognitive abilities decline with age, probably due to insufficient use. Attention is one of the cognitive abilities that can also decline with age.Five hundred and eighty Israeli adults, ages 20 to 85 responded to a computerized test assessing attention level (Mathematics Continuous Performance Test – MATH-CPT).The participants were divided into seven age groups, each with an age span of 10 years (20-30, 30-40 etc.).The seven age groups were assessed with 11 measures of the MATH-CPT.To reduce a possible Type I error, Alphalevel was set to 0.01.A One-way ANOVA showed that in six measures there was a significant reduction in attention level as a result of growing older. Discriminant function analysis showed that three measures were the most important variables that distinguish attention level between young and older participants.These measures were: overall attention level of the MATH-CPT, measure showing consistency of reaction time, and a measure of impulsivity. The discriminant function analysis found no differences in measures of correct responses and four measures of sustained attention.The authors will discuss that certain measures of attention decline with aging while others remain intact.

O1513

DO ATTITUDES REVEAL 'THE GRASSHOPPERS'? MONEY AND CREDIT CARD ATTITUDES AS PREDICTORS OF IMPULSE PURCHASE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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Impulse purchase has a vital part in explaining consumer purchase practices.Even if a host of different factors were shown to be linked with impulse purchase, predicting it still has room for improvement, especially considering the practicality. In this sense, the purpose of the present research is twofold: First we argue that impulse purchase act is associated with attitudes toward money and credit card. Secondly, we aim to investigate the role of hedonic shopping value as a mediator between the proposed attitudes and impulse purchase. This research makes several important contributions to the literature. First by examining the impulse purchase behavior from an attitudinal standpoint, we provide a different framework in predicting it. Secondly, we identify a dispositional factor —hedonic shopping value— between proposed attitudes and impulse purchase which further reveals a condition in explaining the relationship. We conducted the study with a sample consisted of 200 participants. Hierarchical regression analysis results showed that except the anxiety/distrust factor, the retention-time factor of Money Attitudes Scale and negative attitudes and spending factors of Credit Card Attitudes Scale significantly predicted impulse purchase tendencies, supporting our hypotheses. Consistent with our hypotheses, the mediating effect of hedonic shopping value was also supported for the relationship between spending and negative attitude factors and impulse purchase.

O1514

DECODING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL PERSONALITY SYSTEM: AN INTEGRATIVE, BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL FRAMEWORK

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The general purpose of this paper is to develop an integrative, biopsychosocial framework of the entrepreneurial personality system and to put parts of this model to an empirical test by using large datasets from various countries. Entrepreneurship research has been diversifying in research approaches on personality-related constructs over the past 20 years. In extending previous efforts to structure components of an entrepreneurial personality, this papers offers an integrative, biopsychosocial framework of what we call the entrepreneurial personality system (EPS). We follow a multi-level system-perspective, which has become the dominating perspective in contemporary personality psychology. Our approach is based on 1) personality theory stressing the importance of the conceptual uncoupling of the single components of an individual's personality, 2) a biopsychosocial understanding of human development and functioning, 3) the notion of lifelong plasticity in the adaptive part of the EPS, 4) a developmental lifespan approach of entrepreneurship, and 5) the convincing theoretical and empirical arguments speaking for a person-oriented view in personality research. It is postulated that the EPS consists of an enduring core that is substantially rooted in biology: Basic tendencies, which are the basis for the more adaptive parts of the EPS: Characteristic adaptations and the self-concept. Examples of the enduring core of the EPS – the basic tendencies-level – are broad personality traits – the relatively stable, biologically-based individual-difference variables. The most prominent and best-researched traits in personality psychology are the Big Five traits. Today, many personality psychologists agree that each person, in virtually each culture across the globe, can be best characterized in terms of his or her traits by means of this five-factor model. Likewise, research showed that the Big Five relate to entrepreneurship in a systematic way. Characteristic adaptations in the EPS refer to more narrowly-defined and changeable entrepreneurial characteristics such as self-efficacy, need-for-achievement, locus of control, risk-taking (which in prior studies are often called "specific entrepreneurial traits") but also entrepreneurial attitudes, values, motives, cognitions, and affective states (e.g., entrepreneurial passion) – constructs that figure prominently as proximal predictors in psychological models of entrepreneurial motivation, behavior, and success. The characteristic adaptations in the EPS vary tremendously across cultures, families, and portions of the lifespan because they not only develop out of the basic entrepreneurial tendencies but also in continuous interaction with the social ecology of everyday life (e.g., entrepreneurial stimulations via early socialization experiences, education, work experiences, etc.) and the wider cultural setting (e.g., entrepreneurial cultural norms and habits). The characteristic adaptions are called characteristics because they are the expression of the person's character (i.e., the basic tendencies-level such as the Big Five traits); they are called adaptations because there are shaped by learning experiences and proximal developmental contexts. The self-concept-level in the EPS refers to an entrepreneurial self-concept, or self-identity, as evolving developmental construct in one's vocational development over the life- course. It is characterized by a good fit between ones self-image and the entrepreneurial role. Often, entrepreneurship and related thinking patterns and behavior styles (e.g., creativity, personal initiative, leadership, competition, innovation) can be seen as some sort of a subjective life theme by these individual in that own decisions, thoughts, feelings, and activities across the different life

stages may often involve some sort of entrepreneurial thinking and acting. The entrepreneurial self-concept involves the individual subjective biography and is deeply rooted in early socialization experiences (e.g., identity theories in developmental psychology deem adolescence and early adulthood as crucial developmental phases in identity development). Within the EPS, the entrepreneurial self-concept develops out of both the basic tendencies and characteristic adaptations. However, it also feeds back to the characteristic adaptations because it guides interactions with the environment. Moreover, external to the EPS, culture affects the self-concept via the proximal social ecology of everyday life (e.g., parenting and education practices, mass media, job experiences, the internalization of social roles, etc.). Adjacent, outer levels of the EPS are the biological system, entrepreneurial agency and experiences, and the wider ecology. These inner and adjacent levels interact with each other in a characteristic way. Summary of the key propositions of the EPS framework: (1) Scope: The EPS includes a relatively broad, and diverse set of personal characteristics ranging from the enduring core – a substantially biology-based part that is relatively stable over time and describes a person's entrepreneurial character (basic tendencies: Big Five trait structure) – to more adaptive parts that are prone to considerable change due to their lifelong plasticity (characteristic adaptations, self-concept). (2) Dynamics: The single parts of the EPS steadily interact with each other in a characteristic way over the life-course, as described in Figure 1. The enduring core establishes the foundation of the adaptive part of the EPS in that it guides and directs the development of characteristic adaptations and the self-concept. The enduring core thus canalizes the development of the adaptive part of the EPS in a certain direction. (3) Boundaries: The EPS is bounded by its adjacent, outer levels: The individual's biological system (e.g., genes), proximal and distal ecology, and entrepreneurial agency (e.g., entrepreneurial thinking and acting) and experiences. These boundaries are permeable and fluid so that one can only come to a full understanding of the emergence, development, and functioning of the EPS when considering these adjacent, levels too, which calls for (integrative) biological, contextual, developmental, and human agency perspectives in the study of the EPS. (4) The term "traits": The term "traits" refers exclusively to the basic tendencies-level and thus to the enduring core of the EPS (i.e., Big Five traits). Other more changeable personality characteristics such as need-for-achievement, self-efficacy, risk-taking, locus of control, passion etc. are "trait-like" but should be better labeled as characteristic adaptations. This better illustrates their considerable proneness to change – not independent of the basic tendencies-level, though. (5) The causal personality-entrepreneurial outcomes-relationship: Personality does not affect entrepreneurial outcomes (e.g., entrepreneurial intentions, behavior, and success) in a purely deterministic way as a one-way street. Rather, the personality-entrepreneurial outcomes-relationship is much more dynamic and reciprocal, particularly with regard to the adaptive part of the EPS. There are ongoing transactions between the adaptive part and entrepreneurial outcomes (e.g., self-efficacy leads to success, which in turn promotes self-efficacy and so on). These transactions are affected by the basic tendencies-level (e.g., an entrepreneurial Big Five structure facilitates entrepreneurial adaptations in the adaptive part of the EPS during entrepreneurial work). (6) Person-oriented perspective: The EPS functions as a whole (e.g., the whole is more than the sum of its parts). Hence, one cannot achieve a full understanding of the role of personality in entrepreneurship when not considering a person-oriented perspective that concentrates on the intraindividual dynamics within the EPS and between the EPS and its adjacent, outer levels. Such a person-oriented perspective is particularly fruitful with regard to the basic tendencies-level to describe a person's basic entrepreneurial character (e.g., entrepreneurial intraindividual Big Five structure). In the empirical part of this paper, we test whether a person-oriented strategy of assessing the basic entrepreneurial character at the basic tendencies-level indeed fits the EPS model better than a variable-oriented strategy, as predicted by the EPS theory. We study the single Big Five and the intraindividual, entrepreneurial Big Five profile as predictors of characteristic entrepreneurial adaptations (self-efficacy, risk-taking, and locus of control) in large national samples from three countries.We utilized data from three national longitudinal studies that included reliable information on both the Big Five personality traits, characteristic entrepreneurial adaptations, and entrepreneurship indicators (in this case self-employment status and entry as proxies for entrepreneurship). These studies are the "German Socio-Economic Panel" (GSOEP), the "Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in

Australia" (HILDA) survey and the "Midlife Development in the U.S." (MIDUS) study. Specifically, these effects are tested within mediation models with self-employment status and entry as outcome variables. As expected, the person-oriented profile (the intraindividual entrepreneurial constellation of the Big Five traits) delivered the more consistent and robust results than the variable-oriented method (studying the isolated effect of each Big Trait). The entrepreneurial Big Five profile consistently predicted the characteristic entrepreneurial adaptations, which mediated the link between entrepreneurial outcomes and the entrepreneurial Big Five profile. Implications for research and practice are discussed, with an emphasis on a holistic view on the entrepreneurial personality and its interacting sub-components.

O1515
DOES NARRATIVE NOSTALGIA DECREASE DEATH-ANXIETY?

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The previous studies showed that nostalgia, identified as a longing for past (Hepper, Ritchie, Sedikides & Wildschut, 2012), serves psychological functions such as positive mood, high self esteem, powerful social relationships and the perception of meaningful life that facilitates to cope with existential anxieties (e.g., Routledge et al., 2011). Concordantly, these functions of nostalgia reduce death anxiety as well (e.g., Routledge et al., 2008). However, nostalgia studies ignored the anxiety buffering role of nostalgia towards "not directly experienced" past which we call as narrative nostalgia. For closing this gap, this study aimed to observe the effect of narrative and individual nostalgia activation on death anxiety. For this purpose, three experimental groups (individual nostalgia, narrative nostalgia and control group) were constituted in a sample of 150 participants from Adnan Menderes University, Turkey. Death anxiety levels were measured with Death Anxiety Scale (Templer, 1970) just after the nostalgia activations in order to see whether activating different nostalgias effect the death anxiety or not. The results were discussed within the framework of relevant literature.

O1519
MEDICAL EXPERTISE BIAS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Objective: This study examines the hypothesis that physicians who recommend a more active and major treatment are perceived by their patients as having higher epistemic authority (Kruglanski, 1989). Method: The sample was 631 participants. Data were collected in a between–subjects design, using scenarios that describe a person who suffers from a medical problem and visits a physician (surgeon, orthopedist or dentist). The physician gives passive or active recommendation regarding treatment. The different levels of passive recommendation (against treatment or wait with treatment) and active recommendation (minor procedures, moderate procedures or major procedures) were used. The expertise of the physician was also manipulated. The dependent measure was the patient's rating of the EA attributed to the physician. Results: Physicians who prescribed an active mode of treatment (regardless of the level of recommendation) were perceived as having a higher EA than physicians who gave the passive recommendation. Conclusions: The authors of research named the phenomena the medical expertise bias - people might be biased when judging the level of expertise of their physicians, so that those who recommend an active treatment are considered to be of greater medical EA in general.

O1521

RELIGION, WORK ETHIC, AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM PROTESTANT EDUCATIONAL LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between personal religiosity and Protestant work ethic as well as their importance to the development of organizational citizenship behavior and transformational leadership. Using a cluster sampling method, a sample of 224 administrators and leaders associated with a large private school system in the United States completed the religious orientation, Protestant work ethic, transformational leadership, and organizational citizenship questionnaires. The results revealed that extrinsic religiosity was significantly and positively associated with Protestant work ethic, which in turn led to the growth of transformational leadership and organizational citizenship. However, no significant relationships were found between Protestant work ethic and conventional forms of personal religiosity such as intrinsic religiosity and personal devotion. This was also the case for the existential quest religiosity. These empirical findings fail to support the popular perception and long-standing socio-religious claim that Protestant work ethic is the product of Protestant religious faith and commitment to the church. This paper also discusses the implication of the findings in the context of psychology of religion and organizational behavior literature.

O1523

"THE BOOK OF MANY FACES": EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF ATTACHMENT ANXIETY, SELF-ESTEEM AND GENDER ON FACEBOOK SELF-PRESENTATION

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Aikaterini Pagoulatou, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens - Greece
Mari Janikian, The American College of Greece, Athens – Greece
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Ion Beratis, The American College of Greece, Athens - Greece.

Facebook is considered a global phenomenon noting explosive growth the last years. Although research suggests that Facebook may serve attachment needs, its examination from an attachment theory perspective is rather new. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship among attachment (at.) anxiety, self-esteem, gender and Facebook self-presentation, and explore the unique contribution of at. anxiety in self-presentation. Self-report anonymous questionnaires were completed online by Greek participants (N = 248). Results demonstrated that females had significantly higher levels of promoting self-presentation compared to males (t = 3.39, p< .001), suggesting that for women, self-presentation is more intense and strongly associated with attempts at impression management. Participants with one account showed lower levels of at. anxiety compared to users with more accounts (t = -2.22, p = .036). The hierarchical regression model revealed a significant capacity of at. anxiety in predicting promoting self-presentation (R2= .38, F (4, 243) = 37.59, p<.001). Participants high in at. anxiety engaged in self-promotion by trying to appear more attractive and competent. Our findings offer preliminary support for models that highlight attachment needs in virtual self-portrayal. Future research extending these findings among other samples and employing multi-method assessment would serve to further clarify the tenability of attachment theory in the use of social networking sites.

O1534

SOCIAL ICONIC METAPHORS IN SELF-OTHERS AND GROUP RELATIONS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Cătălin Mamali, Northeast Iowa Community College, Dubuque - United States

What are social iconic (pictorial) metaphors (SIM) generated by insiders for visually representing social relations? The research is carried out within the context of pictorial methods of studying self-others relations and their social representations (Aron, 1992; De Rosa, 1982, 1996; Forceville, 2009; Josselson, 1992; Mamali, 1986; 1992; Pipp & Shaver, 1985; Sen & Wagner, 2004). The SIM construct integrates research on visual representations on human relations with that on metaphors (Black 1962; Forceville, 1988,Gibbs, 2008; Giora, 2008; Johnson, 2008; Kōvecses, 1995; Lakoff, 1980, 2009; Meyer, 2006; Ortony, 1975), on verbal social metaphors (Suitner & Maass, 2013) and with that on "pictorial metaphors" (Forceville, 1996). It is claimed that SIM produced by the social autograph method (Mamali) are able to approach relational issues that are not identifiable by mere verbal methods. A SIM is a metaphor generated by insiders using images instead of words for representing individual and group relations. Findings of 4 studies (N=1009, from Romania and USA) suggest that: a) insiders generate spontaneously SIM; b) the use of SIM increases in the case of informal versus formal relations; c) the most frequent types of SIM are biological, mechanical, constructions and mixed; d) SIM of higher personal significance include deceased persons, pets and transcendental forces - God; e) SIM are used to express critical views on group relations under repressive social conditions.

O1536

PHYSICAL LOAD AFFECTS DURATION JUDGMENTS: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Peter Hancock, University of Cenral Florida, Miami - United States
Richard Block, Montana State University, Bozeman - United States

Meta-analytic research on time perception is presented. In a previous meta-analytic review, the authors reported that cognitive load influences prospective duration judgments. Not much is known about the impact of physical load on prospective duration judgments.This issue is important from both theoretical and applied perspectives. People encounter daily situations in which they have to rely on duration judgments while subject to physical load. In the present study effects of physical load on prospective duration judgments were investigated in a quantitative (meta-analytic) review and also a qualitative review. The quantitative analysis included seven experiments, with a total of 235 participants. A qualitative assessment of related studies that were not includable in the quantitative meta-analysis is also provided.All quantitatively analyzed experiments used the prospective duration-judgment paradigm and the duration-production method, in which participants knew in advance that duration estimation was required.Physical load was manipulated by various methods.A large overall effect size reveals that increasing physical load results in longer prospective duration productions. Physical load exerts similar, although larger, effects than those of cognitive load. Implications for applied cognitive science research, theories, and applications are discussed. The findings contribute to the study of duration judgment processes.

O1541
SEXOMNIA STUDIES IN TURKEY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

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Objective: Sexomnia (also known as sleep sex) is defined as unintentional sexual behavior or activities during sleep. The purpose of this literature review is to form an opinon regarding sexomnia studies conducted in Turkey. Sexomnia is not a well-known disorder. There are a limited number of studies exploring and explaning the etiology and treatment of it. In addition, there are not enough case studies detected in Turkey as well as in other areas of the world. Following is a discussion on what has been covered in Turkey regarding case studies, treatment and etiology research. Our aim is to summarize what has been done and direct future studies related to the topic. Method: Resources utilized include peered reviewed journal articles, internet web sites, and text books. Search engines included TUBITAK National Academic Network and Information Center Database, Google Scholar, PubMed, Turkey Citation Index. The articles were in English and Turkish. Results: The definition of sexomnia is available to researchers, as well as public. However, it is not a well-known phenomena in Turkey. There is a very limited number of studies on this matter. Although in general literature, sexomnia is reported to be more common in men, three quarters of the cases reported in Turkey are women. Further research and case studies are needed. Conclusion: Conducting more studies on sexomnia is required to attract more attention to the topic as well as contributing to etiology and treatment methods.

O1542

MOTIVATIONAL BALANCE AND CO-DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF SOCIAL COMPLEXITY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Motivational balance (MB) is a dynamic outcome of the interactions among qualitative (intrinsic versus extrinsic motives) and quantitative (valence, expectancy and agency) of motivational forces at intra-individual level, across the activities of one person, at inter-individual and inter-groups levels. A measurable motivational vector includes a qualitative (structural) and a quantitative (infrastructural) side. The MB model is indebted to: a) expectancy theories and value models (Vroom, 1964, 2005; Atkinson, 1964; Ecless, 2005; Higgins, 1998, 2012; Heckhausen, 1991); b) self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985, 2000 ; c) Lewin's theory (1935, 1951); d) Heider's theory (1946) ; e) Homans' exchange theory (1961) ; interdependence theory (Kelley & Thibaut, 1978) ; f) hierarchical models (Thoreau, 1854; Maslow, 1954); levels of social complexity (Hinde, 1979). At dyadic level MB varies between: a motivational co-regressive state, both actors move down in their motivational hierarchies and a motivational co-developmental state, both sides move together to higher motivational levels. The MB model predicts that the probability to reach a co-developmental motivational balance among all the actors decreases exponentially with each new individual added to a given field. Findings from a two-wave study on a national sample of scientific researchers (T1 = 618, T2 =378) support the model. A formal expression of the MB model for fields with n actors is presented.

O1549

THE ADDICTIVE NATURE OF SOLARIUMS: ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES OF REGULAR FEMALE TANNERS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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The use of solariums to get a tan is still popular in Australia, despite the fact that artificial ultraviolet radiation emitted in solariums is exceptionally dangerous, even more so than the sun. Solarium users have a 75% increase in the risk of developing a melanoma compared to those who do not use the solarium. In the past, quantitative surveys have investigated some of the motivations and prevalence of solarium use. However, almost no research is reported about the experiences of regular tanners who use solariums. The present study adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews to explore the attitudes and motivations of solarium users. Nine females who used solariums at least once a week were interviewed. In addition, an ultraviolet photoaging camera was employed as an interview tool to allow participants to see any premature aging as a result of their solarium use. Four core themes of Positive Reinforcers, Positive Punishment, Knowledge, and Behavior Change emerged from the interview data. The implication of these results was that regular solarium users were highly driven by social perceptions concerning attractiveness with some users indicating that they were addicted to solarium tanning. An interesting finding from the interviews was that the threat of premature aging, as demonstrated by the photoaged image did not actually deter tanning behavior, but rather paradoxically, simply highlighted blemishes that could be corrected by plastic surgery.

O1550

COMMON ISSUES FOR SOCIAL CONSENSUS BUILDING OBSERVED IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

Etsuko Yoshida, Tokyo University, Chiba – Japan

This study extracts issues for social consensus building commonly observed in different social problems related to environmental policies and examines how unbiased value judgment of environmental policies could be achieved. As the social problems subjected to this study, three specific problems related to prevention of natural disaster, environmental pollution and infrastructure development are taken. The three problems have, on the one hand, issues unique to themselves, but, on the other hand, if we look at the three problems beyond boundary such as mechanism of problem occurrence, institutional unfairness or communication among stakeholders, governments and scientist, we expect that we could find issues commonly applicable to all the three problems, from which we may be able to find ways to improve the current symptomatic management of environmental policies.In order to achieve this objective, we conduct bibliographic survey of each of the three specific problems, attend and observe symposiums in which victims of the subjected environmental problems make presentations and conduct questionnaire surveys of anxiety and self-efficacy to general public about their involvement in the making process of policies concerning environmental problems to reveal psychological process of feeling of resignation of victims. The results reveal that due consideration of social needs and victims' resigned feelings are needed for unbiased value judgment of environmental policies. Key words: environmental problems, social consensus building, environmental policy, common environmental issues, value judgment of environmental policy.

O1551

THE CORTISOL AWAKENING RESPONSE: TOWARDS MEANINGFUL MEASUREMENT

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

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Awakening elicits a marked surge in cortisol secretion: the CortisolAwakening Response (CAR). This vital hormone affects multiple body organs,synchronising optimal daily functioning, with the CAR linked to mental and physical health. A popular biomarker, assessable from saliva samples collected at home, but with dubious reliability linked often to researcher ignorance of real sampling times, the CAR has spawned a worryingly inconsistent literature,hindering interpretative review, and wasting resources. We have undertaken an intensive study in the domestic setting on 20 healthy males and females. Saliva samples were collected on awakening and at 5 min intervals for the first 60 min post-awakening. Objective monitoring of awakening and sampling points was determined with electronic devices. Preliminary results indicate a time lag between awakening and start of cortisol rise indicating that the cortisol rise is not linear and this has implications for the accurate measurement of the CAR and its interpretation. Short sampling delays, of just 8 min, previously thought to be acceptable, result in increased CAR magnitude and earlier cortisol peak. These results will offer insight into the best measurement solutions for this often used biomarker in large studies providing guidelines on the balance between cost and accuracy trade-off. Only such solutions will provide meaningful data which will advance our understanding of the CAR as a unique aspect of the diurnal pattern of cortisol secretion.

O1553

WHAT IS THE CURRENT VALIDITY STATUS OF DIGIT RATIO (2D:4D) AS A RETROSPECTIVE MARKER FOR PRENATAL ANDROGEN ACTION?

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

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Prenatal androgen action (PAA) has long-lasting, permanent (i.e., organizational) effects on the brain, behavior, and disease susceptibility postnatally. Central insights in this field are due to animal experiments (which may not be directly translatable to humans) and early manifesting endocrine disorders (which experiments of nature have their own limitations), whilst human PAA measurement is intractable and human PAA experimentation ethically impossible. Owing to these research barriers, having valid retrospective PAA markers would be of great value. With about 1000 research reports since 1998, the second-to-fourth digit ratio (2D:4D) presently is by far the most frequently investigated candidate retrospective PAA marker. Despite its popularity, the usefulness of 2D:4D is continues to be discussed controversially in the literature, and surprisingly little effort has been made to evaluate its validity systematically. Most recently, the much-cited central validity claim of 2D:4D associations with genetically based (androgen receptor gene variants)testosterone sensitivity has been disproved meta-analytically (Voracek, 2014; Evolution and Human Behavior 35:430-437).We undertook the first comprehensive evaluation of the validity status of 2D:4D (systematic review and meta-analyses of 60+ studies) and show that the actual validity status of 2D:4D is notably weaker and more uncertain than stated in the 2D:4D literature. Implications of these novel findings are discussed.

O1554

BILINGUALISM = BICULTURALISM? REFLECTIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Luxembourg has three officially recognized national languages (French, German, and Luxembourgish); at least two of these are used in everyday interactions by Luxembourgers and the non-resident population. A series of empirical studies using quantitative as well as qualitative methodology tested the relationship between bilingualism and biculturalism. The first study(N = 99 students) addressed tri-lingual Luxembourg nationals. The results of this quantitative study showed that the vast majority of the Luxembourg participants consider themselves to be multi- or bilingual,though they report to feel monocultural.The qualitative findings obtained in this study indicate that language was considered to be a necessary, but not sufficient condition for multiculturalism. In line with other research on biculturalism, the results showed that biculturalism requires cultural immersion to take place. Furthermore, for those who feel bicultural, language is considered a prime for cultural frame switching. This implies that the language prompts the cultural frame switching and the switching between languages does not require conscious efforts. This difference of perception of language as a cultural prime as opposed to language as a means of communication was also confirmed in a study among adolescents (N = 204) and a study among adults (N = 504). Implications are discussed for increasingly diverse, multi-lingual societies.

O1555

A COMPARISON OF ABBREVIATED FOUR-WEEK MINDFUL PARENTING PROGRAM WITH THE EIGHT-WEEK MINDFUL PARENTING PROGRAM IN HONG KONG, CHINA

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

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Mindful parenting is a relatively new extension of mindfulness-based interventions.Mindful parenting program is beneficial for parent themselves and the relationship between parents and children.Previous research has indicated that 8-week mindfulness program is effective to help parents decrease stress and enhance well-being. However, as 8-week is difficult for some parents to stick it out. In our study, we intend to conduct two groups of mindful parenting intervention program to compare the effect of an abbreviated 4-week mindful parenting intervention program with the normal 8-week program. Our mindful parenting program is based on the guide of mindful parenting developed by Bögels and Restifo (2014). In our first group, we will compress the 8-week program to 4 sessions to investigate the effect of some core mindful parenting activities including sitting and walking mediation, bodyscan, raisin exercise, morning stress exercise and so on. In our second group, we will conduct the normal 8-week mindful parenting program. We will use apre-post design. A total of 12-16 parents of children (5-8 years old) will be invited to participate in each group. They will complete the questionnaire before the program and the same set of questionnaire after the program. The measures will include mindful parenting, mindful attention awareness, perceived stress, general health and parenting efficacy.We expect this program is effective in alleviating parental stress and enhance parenting efficacy and parents' general health. What's more, we expect the 4-week program is also effective as the 8-week program. It's important to the accessibility and generalizability of the mindful parenting program.

O1558

DEVELOPMENT AND EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AT WORK STRUCTURAL MODEL

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Set within the theoretical frameworks of PositiveOrganisationalBehaviour (POB) and the Broaden-and-Build theory (Fredrickson, 2001) the goal in this study was to explicate the nomological net of variables underlying Subjective Well-being (SWB) and Psychological Well-Being at Work (PWBW). SWB was defined as both Hedonic Well-being (HWB) and Eudaimonic Well-being (EWB). Well-being was contextualised in the work domain with Dagenais-Desmarais and Sovoie's (2012) PWBW construct. It was hypothesised that hopeful, optimistic, self-efficacious, resilient employees (PsyCap; Luthans, Avey&Avolio 2007), that show Gratitude(McCullough, Emmons & Tsang, 2002)and are engaged (Schaufeli& Bakker, 2003) in their work; perceive organisational support(Eisenberger, Huntington, Hutchinson & Sowa, 1986) and report Psychological Ownership (Pierce, O'Driscoll&Coghlan, 2004) of their jobs, will experience greater levels of PWBW, mediated through better EWB and HWB (as a combination of more Positive affect and less Negative Affect). The fit of the structural model (RMSEA = 0.0748; NNFI = 0.97; CFI = 0.97; SRMR = 0.067) was tested with data derived via a survey (n=199, collected via Facebook). The results revealed that different positive psychological resources predicted different aspects of well-being. Optimism played a very central role in overall well-being. Strong support for the effect of Work Engagement and Perceived Organisational Support on well-being emerged.

O1560
NUTRITIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN GERMANY

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Lars Gerhold, Free University Berlin, Berlin – Germany
Ute Menski, Free University Berlin, Berlin – Germany
Hagen Tischer, Free University Berlin, Berlin – Germany

The protection of food supply as a crucial infrastructure is a central subject of the security policy of Germany. Nevertheless, the currently valid political and juridical measures are not sufficient anymore under today's conditions in order to guarantee the safety of the population in the case of crises. The talk presents preliminary results of a representative study conducted in Germany in 2013 (N=3.000) that tries to identify the capabilities and limits of private food provisions, as well as vulnerable groups in case of provision shortages. The quantitative questionnaire was realized as part of the interdisciplinary research NeuENV, which develops new strategies of the food emergency precaution in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders: with enterprises of the food chain, political decision-makers, aid organizations and the population as an addressee of the food supply. Theoretically the study is based on the risk perception framework by Slovic (1993, 2000) and Renn (2007, 2013). The discussion of the presented results focuses on how people behave (how many food they buy daily/weekly/monthly and what they have in stock) and how relevant they think their behavior is in case of crisis. The talk includes statistical data on selected aspects that will be presented in figures and numbers and interpreted in context of the named theories. The discussion focuses on the relation between laymen and professional knowledge on nutritional emergency preparedness.

O1568

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF DIGESTION OF VISUAL EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN DIFFERENT FORMS IN E-LEARNING

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Purpose of the study: to reveal psychological factors that promote or hinder the digestion of visual educational information presented to students in different forms by means of multimedia presentations. Three lectures-presentations on the three subjects «Abilities», «Temperament» and «Character» (each in the form of text, schemes, comics) were created and used in the learning process. The dynamics of digestion was recorded through concept maps created by students (N=166 faculty of applied mathematics and control processes; N=111 faculty of biology) before and after studying each subject, and through the tests developed on the basis of Bloom's taxonomy. To identify psychological characteristics of students we used psychodiagnostic methods. Cognitive and metacognitive skills, learning motivation, characteristics of self-organization were studied (54parameters). Factor, regression, discriminant analysis were used. The ability to self-organization is a key factor in effective digestion of visual educational information in the form of text in e-learning for students. Students with idealistic thinking style and demonstrating the presence of such learning motives as avoidance of failure and self-actualization digest information better if it was presented in the form of schemes. Motivational, communicative, evaluative components of learning activity and also learning conditions are significant for students with a high level of digestion of information in the form of comics. The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Humanities, project 14-06-00521 «Neuropsychological mechanisms of complicated kinds of intellectual activity developing in the higher school education»

O1571

A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF FLOW IN GROUPS: THE ROLE OF CREATIVE DOMAIN, EMPATHY AND FAMILIARITY

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Despite a long theoretical debate, most of creativity research has so far focused on individual creativity with little emphasis on group creativity (Paulus &Nijstad, 2003). Flow, "an almost automatic, effortless, yet highly focused state of consciousness" (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996, p. 110), is an important aspect of group creativity (MacDonald et al., 2006).However, compared to individual flow, there are only few group flow studies (Hart &DiBlasi, 2013).What factors and processes produce group flow? Theories and empirical studies pointed to the importance of processes, such as empathy (Hart &DiBlasi, 2013) and familiarity of group members as important experiences related to group flow. The present research assessed the role of empathy and familiarity to the group flow experiences from different creative domains. The current longitudinal studies investigated "group flow" with both quantitative and qualitative methods.In Study 1, group flow was investigated with 90members of student societies at a UKUniversity. Orchestra musicians, dancers, and musical actors were given questionnaires on their group flow experiences and empathy after practices at three time points. In Study 2, 5 participants from each society were invited to open-ended interviews about group processes, flow, empathy and familiarity within one week after their each practice. Results from both studies highlight the importance of empathic connection and familiarity of group members in group processes and flow.

O1578
PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE MEET IN THE SWEET SPOT

A04. General issues and basic processes - Psychobiology

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The aim of this paper is to illustrate an association between art making and the brain state known as flow, a psychological construct defined by MihalyCsikszentmihalyi. Flow denotes, amongst others, sensations of effortless action and being 'in the sweet spot'. Links exist between artists' perceived propensity to experience flow and experimental data of the same art-making events. Neural and cognitive processes underlying flow position thepredominantly psychological concepts of flowin the domains of neuroscience. A key aspect for understanding the flow experience is Arne Dietrich's hypothesis of transient hypofrontality, enabling the temporary suppression of the analytical and meta-conscious capacities of the explicit system. In this study, transient hypofrontality was found to be germane to interpretations of flow and art making. To establish a link between flow and art making, a mixed methods approach was employed, utilising qualitative as well as quantitative data collection methods. Semi-structured interviews establishedan association between phenomenological elements of flow and art making.Electroencephalography(EEG) data collection was used to compare the participating artists' brain wave activity during art making and to establish whether brain wave patterns could yield themes associated with flow. Cortical electrical activity of various brain frequencies were equated with neural and cognitive explanations of flow.

O1580

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACT OF A FATHER'S ABSENCE ON AN ADOLESCENT'S RESILIENCE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Various studies have been conducted in an attempt to understand the effects of the absence of a father on an adolescent's participation in risk behaviours. This study attempted to understand the effects of the absence of a father on an adolescent's resilience.A resiliency framework encourages researchers to focus on positive factors and develop strategies to enhance strengths despite exposure to risks. A total of 100 grade 10 learners aged 15 to 19 years at two high schools in the Southern Cape, South Africa,participated in the study. Two self-report quantitative measures were used to obtain the data. A questionnaire was developed by the researchers to obtain information about participants' personal and family circumstances. In addition, the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC 25) was utilised to measure resilience. The findings revealed that the adolescents with absent fathers had lower resilience scores than adolescents with fathers who were not absent. The findings also indicated that the reason for the father's absence had an impact on the adolescent's resilience score. Furthermore, emotional availability despite physical absence was an important factor. This study therefore highlights the important role of fathers in fostering resilience amongst adolescents and argues that the reasons for a father's absence as well as emotional availability are important factors to be considered.

O1582
THE ROLE OF TRAINING IN THE HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS: AN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE PERSPECTIVE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Training is one of the strategic topics in the working policies, because of the importance for the employees to be continuously updated in their professional competences. The preliminary aim of the study has been to identify which are the possible constructs to understand the role of training and learning in the organizations and how do they influence the organizational culture. Although in literature there are several constructs related to this topic (learning culture, training climate) there is not a clear and shared theoretical frame about it. The proposal of this study is to introduce the concept of training culture, which describes the perspective that organizations adopt with regards to how professional training is considered(relevance, role), with implications to training design and implementation. Perspectives that will be different from country to country, since national cultures will play a role in shaping people's views of professional training. The study was conducted in six organizations, providing training in healthcare sector. The preliminary result of the paper is to present how the training is considered in these organizations, which are the dimensions able to describe the meanings attributed to it, and a set of indicators able to categorize it. Moreover, the most interesting association between training culture dimensions with other variables as gender, age, profession, length of service, number of training hours, state some implications to practice and theory.

O1583

SIGNATURE STRENGTHS AND CAREER ANCHORS OF "BORN FREE" HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT TRAINEES WITHIN A SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Orientation: Signature strengths enables students to recognise, comprehend and influence their passion, as well as their strengths, which allows their distinctive brilliance to develop and sets them on a path for success in their respective careers within the hospitality industry. Career anchors highlights areas of proficiency, intentions and beliefs. Research purpose: The aim of the study was to investigate whether there was a signature strength as well as a career anchor profile of a hospitality student within the South African context as the first generation of "born free" students, who were born from 1994, and who has only ever lived in a democracy are attending higher educational institutions in South Africa. Motivation for the study: The "born free" generation within the South African hospitality industry has unique strengths as well as career anchors which could be considered within the workplace to enhance guest experiences and worker retention. The purpose was to investigate the specific strengths and anchors specific to the hospitality management environment. Research approach, design and method: A quantitative approach was used to gather the data for the study, and a cross-sectional survey design was employed. The first sample (n = 108) measuring signature strengths and the second sample (n=57) measuring career anchors consisted of hospitality management trainees from a tertiary institution in Gauteng, South Africa.The VIA character strengths survey as well as the Career Anchors Inventory were used to gather the data. Main findings: The results suggested that honesty was the top strength, followed by love in the second place, humour and fairness shared the third place, gratitude the fourth place and kindness and spirituality shared the fifth place. The lowest scoring strengths amongst these participants were love of learning, creativity and curiosity. A large percentage of the participants were women in their early twenties. Regarding career anchors, entrepreneurial creativity measured the highest and lifestyle measured the second highest as career anchors in the hospitality environment. Security and service/dedication to a cause measured third and fourth highest in the hospitality environment. Practical/managerial implications: Hospitality management trainees who enter the service industry should be aware of their own personal strengths and their career anchors. By combining these two favourable, intangible guest experiences are created, thereby ensuring repeat business in the long term. Contribution/value-add: This research contributes to the uniqueness of signature strengths and career anchors of the "born free" generation within the hospitality industry as they bring other strengths to the service industry when compared to previous generations. The signature strengths and career anchors adds to the body of knowledge on positive work experiences within a service industry.

O1584

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND WELL-BEING: A SITUATED FRAMEWORK FOR FLOW OF CONSCIOUSNESS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Paolo Inghilleri, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
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Well-being and Flow of consciousness research (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975, 1990, 1997) is traditionally focused on subjective experience, with less concern for the broader social context. We introduce a situated framework of research, and we assign a central role to Flow in generating social change. Optimal experience is one of the main mediators of the relationship between the individual and the cultural system, as a trigger of the psychological selection (Csikszentmihalyi,1990; Inghilleri,1999). Hence, some artifacts of our culture are selected according to their ability to generate Flow, whereas others are set aside (Csikszentmihalyi & Massimini,1985). On the other hand, our socio-physical environment may be considered as an artifact, since both physical spaces and social organizations are basically produced by culture (Rainisio & Inghilleri, 2013): social and physical environments are continuously modeled through optimal experience and its social dissemination. This perspective is supported by research data from three different areas of study: a) the main role of Flow in influencing place attachment and environmental preference; b) Flow experience as basis of social engagement, outlining group settings able to involve new citizens and sustain their commitment through time; c) studies on daily experience of adolescents in different contexts demonstrate that Flow could be used as a planned tool to trigger community renewal and social empowerment.

O1585

AN INVESTIGATION INTO ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCE USE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONGST ADOLESCENTS AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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While drug use amongst adolescents is a major problem worldwide, South Africa has its own unique problems due to its specific Apartheid history and subsequent social challenges. This study attempted to explore the causes and effects of addictive substance use amongst learners in various Southern Cape schools. The study sample comprised of 206 learners from 6 grade 10 classes at 4 high schools. A mixed method design was employed. A self-report questionnaire with both open-ended and closed questions was developed and utilised. Furthermore, semi-structured interviews were conducted with the principals of the participating schools. The findings revealed that substance abuse, particularly the abuse of alcohol, is a problem at most schools;learners from rural areas are more at risk; and that poverty places learners at greater risk for abuse of substances. Of concern is the fact that learners do not think that substance abuse is a problem and that they may require help. Furthermore, they do not trust their schools' helping systems. The interviews with the principals revealed that the use of addictive substances by learners has a negative effect on the school as well as the community. Since the study found that the causes and effects of addictive substance use are different for various communities, it is recommended that schools consider counter measures that are tailored to their specific circumstances in order to combat the problem.

O1595

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS WHO PREPARE FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN THE VIEW OF RESILIENCE

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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In China, more than 9 million students attend the college entrance examination each year. Academic achievement has been regarded as the most important admission indicator. So is pay high attentions by schools, teachers as well as parents. The study is the main source of mental pressure, especially for those students who will prepare for college entrance examination. Therefore, research on relationship between academic stress and academic achievement of this group is with high pratical valuable. In addition, with the development of positive psychology, resilience as the core concept of positive psychological quality has been paid more attention, it focuses on the good adaption of people when put under pressure and setbacks, the fruits of research on resilience are of certain realistic significance to the improvement of people's compressive ability and academic achievement level. The instruments used in this study consist of the following questionnaires: (1)Health Kids Resilience Assessment(Chinese revised edition) and (2) Middle school students academic stress scale. Participants of the investigation were 800 students, who are grade 3 from Maotanchang high school, knows as "Asian college entrance examination factory" and another school in Anhui province. 40 participants were selected for in-depth interview, and the data were coded. We get three tests scores on different time point as the academic index. The results are as follows:(1) Family factors as the protective factors of resilience, have positive effect on resilience of candidates for college entrance examination. (2)Academic stress and resilience are predictors of academic achievement. (3)Resilience plays a moderating role between academic stress and academic achievement, but the moderating effect of different dimensions cannot be done in parallel. Through the analysis of the results, the adverse impacts caused by external pressure on academic achievement can be alleviated, via promoting students resilience. Especially the effects of family factors, self-efficacy dimension are obvious. The study deeply explored the role of resilience between academic stress and academic achievement, which enriched the theory of resilience and provided quantitative data on the resilience of each dimension in the relationship between academic stress and academic achievement. And current studies make it is easy to understand why the students of Maotanchang middle high school get big success on the college entrance examination. It also can give some enlightenment to educators on how to make effective adjustments on the psychological development of the students.

O1599

FAMILY ATMOSPHERE AND DEPRESSION AMONG FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADERS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF EXPLANATORY STYLE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The purpose of this study was to examine the moderating role of explanatory style on the relation between family atmosphere and depression in fifth and sixth graders. In the reformulation of the learned helplessness model, explanatory style was a cognitive vulnerability factor contributing to depression. Specifically, a cognitive style that attributed negative events to internal, stable, and global causes was associated with depression. In this study, negative family atmosphere was viewed as negative daily events for some children. Previous studies have found significant links between children's self-reports of family atmosphere and children's psychological adjustment. The sample consisted of 464 5th and 6th graders. In the hierarchical regression model, depression as the dependent variable, gender, family atmosphere, explanatory style, the interaction between family atmosphere and explanatory style were entered in order as predictors. Results indicated that (1) after controlling for gender, family atmosphere and explanatory style significantly predicted children's depression level, and (2) interaction term was significant. Post hoc analyses showed that, for pessimistic and normal explanatory groups, family atmosphere significantly predicted depression level. The worse the family atmosphere was the higher children's depression levels were. However, for optimistic explanatory group, family atmosphere did not significantly predicted children's depression level. The result indicated that optimistic explanatory style moderated the relations between negative family atmosphere and children's depression. Our findings are useful in assisting children who are experiencing stressful family events. Keywords: depression, early adolescence, explanatory style, family atmosphere.

O1604

THE EFFECTS OF CHARISMATIC TRAINING STYLE ON TRAINING OUTCOMES: THE MODERATING ROLE OF TRAINER GENDER

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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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. Keywords: Charismatic training style, self-efficacy, cognitive learning, trainer gender

O1606

SHAME-PRONENESS IN PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL USE DISORDER: GENDER DIFFERENCES

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Marie-Chantal Bourdel, University of Paris 5, Paris – France
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Xavier Laqueille, Sainte-Anne Hospital, Paris – France
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Background: few studies found that shame-proneness and guilt-proneness were associated with alcohol use disorder (AUD) (Dearing 2005; McGaffin 2013). To our knowledge, no study investigated gender differences on this topic. The objective was to investigate gender differences in shame and guilt in patients with AUD. Methods: a group of 40 patients (Male=20; Female=20) from the substance abuse department at Sainte-Anne Hospital (Paris, France) with an AUD (DSM-5 criteria) was compared to a group of 40 control subjects (Male=20; Female=20). The patients were assessed using self-report questionnaires test of self-conscious affect-3 to assess shame and guilt, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results: the mean age of the patients was 46.6 years (SD=11.0). After adjusting for age, shame and guilt scores were higher in the group of female patients than in the group of female control subjects (respectively, shame: 43.6 ± 8.2 vs 39.5 ± 7.8, ANCOVA: $F(4,75)= 4.31$, p=.04; guilt, 64.2 ± 7.7 vs 59.2 ± 9.4, ANCOVA: $F(4,75)=4.20$, p=.04). In the group with AUD, the scores of shame were significantly higher among female patients than among male patients (respectively: 43.6 ± 8.2 vs 36.8 ± 8.6, t(38)=-2.583, p=.01). Conclusions: the scores of shame were higher among female compared with male patients with AUD. These findings emphasize the importance of trying to reduce the effects of shame and guilt on people with an AUD, especially women.

O1615

HOW MOTHERS' SELF CONSTRUALS PREDICT THEIR OWN AND DAUGHTERS' GENDER RELATED EVALUATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The aim of the current study is to investigate whether mothers' self-construals (individuation &relatedness) would predict their own and their daughters' evaluations and justifications (moral, social-conventional, personal) for gender related situations (gender inconsistent, gender consistent, gender based parental restriction).168 third-grade Turkish female students ($M = 8.91$, $SD = .37$), and their mothers ($M = 37.38$, $SD = 5.25$)participated in the current study. Balanced Integration Differentiation Scale (Imamoğlu, 1998; 2003) and six hypothetical gender related vignettes (Park, Lee-Kim, Killen, Park & Kim, 2012) were used.The results indicated that mothers' individuation level only predicted their own supportiveness for gender inconsistent ($\beta = .24$) and gender based parental restriction situations ($\beta = -.15$). However, in gender inconsistent situations, mothers' individuation scores significantly predicted their own personal ($\beta = .30$) and social-conventional ($\beta = -.19$) justifications and their daughters' moral ($\beta = .16$) and social-conventional ($\beta = -.14$) justifications. Similarly, mothers' and children's moral ($\beta m = .23$; $\beta c = .16$) and social-conventional ($\beta m = -.24$; $\beta c = -.18$)responses were significantly predicted by mothers' individuation level in gender based parental restriction situation. This study shows up to what extent mothers' self-construals influences their gender related evaluations and how they transmit their gender related justifications to their daughters.

O1619

WHICH IS WORSE: HOSTILE OR BENEVOLENT SEXISM? THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SEXISM, SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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According to the Ambivalent Sexism Theory, benevolent sexism may sometimes lead more negative consequences for women than hostile sexism. The present study aims to test the hypothesis that benevolent sexism may have a more detrimental effect on women's math performance than hostile one.A second aim is to look for a link between sexism and system justification tendencies. According to System Justification Theory, people justify gender-specific system by endorsing complementary stereotypes (e.g.; Men are better than women in math, and women are better than men in verbal skills). In this study, women's math and verbal performance will be measured. In line with the prediction of the theory, we expect that benevolent sexism will negatively affect women's math performance,but not verbal test. Data will be collected from 180 female college students. They will be asked to imagine themselves as job applicants and to complete math and verbal tests that would be used for hiring decisions.They will be randomly assigned to one of three conditions (benevolent, hostile and no sexism). Before taking test, sexism will be manipulated by giving participants written instructions which are designed to measure effects of three conditions. Next, they will take performance test. Then, their self-esteem and level of gender-specific system justification endorsement will be measured. The study findings will be discussed in the lights of the Theories of Ambivalent Sexism and System Justification.

O1623

DO WOMEN CONTRIBUTE TO GENDER INEQUALITY ? EXAMINING SELF-OBJECTIFICATION FROM THE SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION PERSPECTIVE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Objectification Theory posits that in societies where female body is objectified, women internalize an objectifying observer perspective on their own body, and they suffer from negative consequences of this self-objectification (e.g.; increase in shame, anxiety and being preoccupied with body surveillance). The first aim of the present study is to investigate the consequences of self-objectification in a Turkish sample. The second aim is to explore one of the conditions under which women self-objectify. According to Ambivalent Sexism Theory, benevolent sexism may sometimes lead more negative consequences for women than hostile sexism. This study will test the hypothesis that self objectification will be higher under exposure to benevolent sexism than under exposure to hostile sexism, or no sexism. Next, the study will search for a link between self-objectification and system justification. Data will be collected from 240 college students (120 female, 120 male). An experiment will be conducted in which sexism will be manipulated through reading some statements (some will be given the task of responding the statements; the rest will be asked to make proofreading). Gender-specific system justification, self-objectification and other study variables will be measured through psychometric scales. The results will be discussed in the lights of Objectification Theory, The Theory of Ambivalent Sexism and The System Justification Theory.

O1633

CONTENT VALIDITY EVIDENCE OF THE NEWLY DEVELOPED SOUTH AFRICAN SUBSTANCE USE CONTEXTUAL RISK INSTRUMENT

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Maria Florence, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town - South Africa
Susara Koch, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town - South Africa
Shazly Savahl, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town - South Africa
Cassandra Wagenaar, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town - South Africa

The purpose of this presentation is to report content evidence gathered towards the validity argument for the South African Substance Use Contextual Risk Instrument in line with validity theory.This instrument was designed to measure contextual factors associated with adolescent substance use in low socio-economic status communities in South Africa. A mixed methods design was employed using focus groups and a specially designed questionnaire in order to evaluate the relevance and representation of the domains. Focus groups were used to inform the identification of domains for the instrument in line with the systems levels of the ecological theoretical framework. Different sectors of the relevant communities were interviewed in order to identify their perceptions of the factors that contribute to adolescent substance use. These domains were presented to selected community leaders for their consideration and comment. The study demonstrates that the micro-systems are the most important associated factors and that the family factors were the really key factors.The results of the quantitative analysis as well as the thematic analysis confirmed the relevance and representation of the factors selected for inclusion in the instrument.These findings demonstrate that the examination of content relevance and representation from the perspective of the target community can make valuable contributions to the content evidence for an instrument of this nature.

O1644

THE EFFECT OF THE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS TO LIVE A MORE INDEPENDENT LIFE

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Barbara Hildegard Juen, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Silvia Blatter, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

The aim of the long-term study is to analyze the since 2011 ongoing interventions and the subsequent effect for people (N=5) with mental disorders in an outpatient assisted living context. The clients in this small care unit were recruited from our inpatient homeless-shelter. Our motivation is based on the fact that people with mental disorders are more affected by homelessness, and therefore we want to support them in order to live a more independent life. Our considerations are derived from the approaches of housing first and treatment first. We provide our clients a binding individual-focused care to improve a long-term mental stability and encourage them in the development of alternative assistance for mutual support, which is not entirely in conformity with the two approaches. So we created a special intervention program to make our service over a longer observation period measurable. This program includes items (e.g., household skills and individual crises) which are combined in an assessment sheet. The intervention is designed and conducted in a way that the clients are demanded as much as possible and as less as necessary in their everyday life. The caregivers are on site about two times per week, for about four hours - if needed more. The results confirm our hypothesis of effectiveness of the program and over our ongoing analysis we found that continuous abstinence from drugs, alcohol and the mutual support are important criteria to enhance more independent living.

O1645

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDIES OF TURKISH TRANSLATION OF SELF-AMBIVALENCE MEASURE

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of Turkish version of the Self-Ambivalence Measure (SAM; Bhar & Kyrios, 2007), including an examination of its factor structure, reliability, and validity with associated mesaures of self, anxiety, and depression. The SAM consisting of 19 items assess moral ambivalence and self-worth ambivalence. During the adaptation process, translation and back-translation method (Brislin, Lonner, & Thorndike, 1973) was used. Subsequently,it was administered to 280 students from different departments of Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey. Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised & Abbreviated, and Short-EMBU were administered to assess the questionnaire's validity. Three weeks after the first administration, 50 of the participants were re-administered the SAM. The original factor structure, proposed by Bhar and Kyrios (2007), was evaluated with a confirmatory factor analysis. The Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the self-worth ambivalence and moral ambivalence scales were found to be .80 and .85 respectively, and test-retest reliability of the scales was .77 and .55, respectively. This study showed that SAM is a reliable and valid tool that can be used in research and in clinical applications. The psychometric characteristics of Turkish version of Self-Ambivalence Measure will be discussed in the light of the relevant literature.

O1646

BULLYING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATION WITH PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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José Cortés, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City - Mexico

The classroom is essentially a living space in which the most diverse interpersonal relationships are established, one of these are bullying, it is defines as "a form of aggressive, intentional and malicious behavior that is persistent, and whose duration ranges from a few weeks to sometimes months". At university level has not been studied phenomenon, nor are there references where harassment and bullying is related to personality and emotional intelligence of the actors.The purpose was to: 1) Determine the prevalence of aggressors, victims, victim-aggressor and no victims-no aggressors. 2) Determine the association of behaviors of bullying with the personality and emotional intelligence. 1067college students. 523 men and 544 women were assessment with: CURMIC, for the evaluation of bullying; NEO-FFI for personality andPIEMO for emotional intelligence. The prevalence of bullying was associated with the type of harassment. Personality: the aggressors and the victims-aggressors were more neurotic and less agreeableness; the victims were less neurotic, more agreeableness and introverted. Emotional Intelligence: the aggressors and the victims-aggressors had less impulse control, self-esteem, social skills and they are less good persons; the victims were less optimistic and had less social skills and they are good persons. Bullying is a phenomena present in college level. This study claims for the control of bullying in college environments and the support of all the actors.

O1649
GRADUATE NURSES' DEFINITIONS OF WORK READINESS AND THE SKILLS THAT FACILITATE POSITIVE WORK EXPERIENCES

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

Arlene Walker, Deakin University, Geelong - Australia
Belinda Petersen, Deakin University, Geelong - Australia

Work readiness (WR) is a relatively new construct that can predict graduate potential. Recent research has found WR to be a multidimensional construct consisting of four dimensions: Work competence; social intelligence; organisational acumen and personal work characteristics.The current study aimed to determine whether graduate nurses' definitions of WR and the WR skills that help or hinder early work experiences match existing dimensions of WR. One hundred and sixty three graduate nurses in their first year of work from 2 hospitals in Victoria, Australia completed a qualitative survey. The survey comprised short answer responses to critical incident technique (CIT) questions. The CIT is a method of identifying critical information about behaviour in specific situations. A two-step qualitative analysis was undertaken. Firstly, discourse analysis was used to assess the meaning in language used by participants in survey responses followed by a thematic analysis to identify categories and themes in relation to WR. Results found that all four existing dimensions of WR were represented in participants' responses, however, the WR dimension of clinical competence was most frequently identified. This was in relation to both the language used by graduate nurses' to define WR and their CIT descriptions about helping and hindering WR skills. Implications of the findings in relation to WR research are discussed.

O1650

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO MARRY? INTENTION TO MARRY THROUGH THE LENS OF THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR AND SELF-REGULATORY FOCUS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Athanasios Mouratidis, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

What makes people to take important decisions in their lives, such as when they are going to marry? We relied on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 2002) to examine the degree to which peoples' attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control predict their intentions to marry. Furthermore, we used the Self-Regulatory Focus theory (SRF; Higgins, 2000) to examine whether such attitudes, norms, and perceived behavioral control could be partly explained by peoples' focus on pursuing gains (promotion-focus) versus securing non-losses (prevention-focus) in their lives. In essence, we aimed to investigate whether the TPB along with SRF can better inform us about people's intentions to act. To test our model, we conducted a web-based survey by recruiting a sample of 703 Turkish young adults (70.6% females; M_{age} = 24.84, SD = 4.35).The results from a structural equation model (S-Bχ2 [395; N = 703] = 809.14, p< .001, CFI = .934, SRMR = .054, RMSEA = .039 [90%-CI: .035 - .042]) showed that perceived behavioral control (PBC; β= .14) and positive attitudes towards marriage (β= .06) positively predicted intentions to marry. Furthermore,promotion-focus positively predicted PBC (β= .06) and subjective norms (β= .11), whereas assessment-focus negatively predicted PBC(β= -.09). These findings highlight the importance of jointly considering TPB and SRF to predict people's intentions to act. The results are discussed in light of the two theories.

O1651

INTERROGATING THE "CRISIS" OF FATHERHOOD: ADOLESCENTS' CONSTRUCTIONS OF FATHERHOOD IN LOW-INCOME SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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High levels of paternal non-residence (or absentee fathers) in both high and low income countries have been interpreted in the psychological literature as a 'crisis' of fatherhood, but little research has been conducted with children and adolescents to explore their perceptions of fatherhood. The current study examined adolescents' discursive constructions of fatherhood within two low-income communities in South Africa. Photo voice methodology was employed to elicit visual representations of fatherhood from 35 male and female adolescents. Photo-elicitation interviews were then used to develop narratives about fatherhood, and a discourse analysis was conducted to identify the interpretive repertoires used by participants to develop versions of fatherhood.'Good fathering' were constructed as simultaneously embodying traditional masculine roles such as material provision as well as the qualities of the 'new', emotionally involved father, setting up somewhat contradictory imperatives, while 'bad' fathering was attributed to poor moral character rather than to contextual or structural factors. While privileging nuclear families and biological fathers over single parenting and non-biological father figures, participants' recognised an important collective role for 'social fathers' in their communities. Implications for future research on the 'crisis' of fatherhood, and for community-based interventions in contexts of high levels of paternal non-residence, are discussed.

O1652

ENGAGING YOUTH IN PEACE AND SAFETY ACTION THROUGH PHOTOVOICE: REFLECTIONS FROM A MULTI-COUNTRY AFRICAN PROJECT

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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Youth are often neglected as producers of knowledge and agents of change, yet they have the potential to make a valuable contribution to peace psychology. Drawing on a multi-country study aimed at exploring youth representations of peace and safety in marginalised communities in five African countries, this presentation discusses the use of Photovoice methodology for facilitating critical consciousness, promoting peace and safety among youth and stimulating social action among marginalised oppressed young Africans. Adolescent participants in five African countries were provided with cameras and basic photography training, and instructed to take photographs that represent peace and safety in their communities. Photo-elicitation interviews were conducted to elicit narratives about the photographs, and the narratives were analysed using thematic analysis. Findings suggest that the material and discursive conditions that represent peace and safety for youth facing forms of marginality are multi-dimensional and complex. Further, the privileging of the knowledge and social lens of participants appeared to have catalysed varied forms of peace and safety activism amongst participants, albeit within a limited range and realm of influence. The study suggests that Photovoice may be a compelling methodological and intervention tool for promoting peace and safety in contexts of social oppression and inequity where youth are under-represented in processes of social transformation.

O1653

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AND MARITAL QUALITY: A 5-YEAR LONGITUDINAL AND DYADIC STUDY IN TAIWAN

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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This study examined spillover and crossover between parent-child relationship quality and marital quality in Taiwanese married couples over 5 years.For spillover, the link between parent-child relationship quality and marital quality would be examined. For crossover, the link between one parson's marital quality and his/her spouses' parent-child relationship quality would be assessed. Although the spillover effect has been found consistently, the crossover effect is rarely studied. The sample for the current study was the 146 couples with preschool children. HLM models showed that parent-child relationship quality positively predicted marital quality and marital quality positively predicted parent-child relationship quality for both fathers and mothers. The coefficients representing these two links were significantly higher for fathers compared with mothers. It suggests that there was greater spillover for fathers and less spillover for mothers. However, a person's parent-child relationship quality was not related to his or her spouse's marital quality.In conclusion, the current findings showed spillover, rather than crossover, between parent-child and marital relationships in Taiwan. The spillover effect is stronger for fathers than for mothers. The findings underscore the mutual influences between parental and marital subsystems in the Chinese society. Taiwanese fathers tend to blend the boundary between the parent-child and marital dyads more easily than mothers do.

O1656

MATERIALISM AND MEANING OF MONEY (MOM): VALIDATION OF MONEY METAPHOR SCALE (MMS) IN NIGERIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Emmanuel Ezechukwu, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka - Nigeria

Purpose –To examine the impact of material value (MV) on money metaphor scale (MMS). And to examine for between country differences on money metaphor scale among Nigerian and South African samples. This paper studied people's attitude to, as well as their attitudinal meaning of, money (MOM).And the impact of materialistic value (MV) on the people's attitudinal meanings of money in Nigeria and South African Cultures. The study was based on the conceptual and psychological foundations of the synthesis of Nigerian cultural money metaphors, and contemporary thoughts on money and individual differences in organizational behavior. Based on this foundations "meanings of money" to the people was conceptualized. Empirical part of the study had two phases; in the first phase, the instrument to measure "meanings of money" (MOM) that was developed in Nigeria and had been cross validated in Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa was further developed, revalidated and normalized with a sample of undergraduate (college)University students from Sovenga, South Africa and Awka ,Nigeria. In the second phase the impact of materialism on the meanings of money was examined in line with the Egwu grand Generative Theory of Money (GTM) in a Nigeria sample as well as a South Africa sample, countries where multiculturalism, westernization, capitalism, and multi-ethnicity were a dominant feature of the Universities' undergraduate population. Design/methodology/approach -- A validated questionnaire derived from previous empirical studies and the relevant literature was responded to by 261 students (South Africa, N=97 and Nigeria, N=164) t completed a materialism scale and the construct of money metaphor scale (MMS) in Nigeria and South Africa. Based on Previous Studies on the Construct validity of MMS in Nigerian culture, current results of exploratory factor analysis (EFA) as well as confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) suggest that the money metaphor measure is a multidimensional construct with four sub-constructs of importance/significance, freedom/security, poverty repulse obsession/neurotic ambivalence and achievement/recognition. Multiple regression analysis assessed the impact of materialism on four key constructs of meaning of money (importance/significance, freedom/security, poverty repulse obsession/neurotic ambivalence, and achievement /recognition).Findings — the materialism variable has a significant effect and predicts a good proportion of the variance in meaning of money underpinnings. Moreover, these underpinnings are significantly related to one another. Also, a 13 item Money Metaphor Scale (MMS) was further developed and revalidated on the basis of four of these factors. Multiple regression analysis of materialism construct unto the various money metaphor sub-constructs showed "achievement /recognition" and "freedom/ security" to be the most powerful consequents. Reliability measures, as well as material value correlations were determined. Results were discussed with respect to how materialism (values construct) may predict meaning of money (an individual difference attitudinal variable) at the main scale level. A 1-way ANOVA compares yield insignificant between country differences on money metaphor scale scores. Research limitations/implications - The relationships investigated in this study deserve further empirical research. Apparently the data analyzed were collected from one sector of the academic organization in two countries, at one time period, more rigorous studies are required before general conclusions can be drawn. Practical implication -- One can systematically conclude, on the basis this evidence, that materialism can be moderated, mediated, initiated, reinvented, reinforced, and enacted by meanings of money attitudinal dispositions of individuals in society, encouraging the importance and significance of money, ensuring a strong feeling of freedom/security, inclination to poverty repulse obsession behavior, and building a cognitive thought that money is a sign of achievement and recognition leads to a psychological prophylaxis of individual's money profile. Originality/value -- This study asserts that materialism is a very significant value which organizations can utilize in their quest for individual

money profile for greater selection, retention, and placement in a competitive environment over other competitors.

O1657

REGIONAL AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CAREER GOALS OF CHINESE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—INTERESTS, PRESTIGE AND GENDER-TYPICALITY

B16. Development and education - Other

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This study examined the vocational interests, prestige and gender-typicality of career goals of three Chinese regional samples. 625, 750 and 747 high school students in Hong Kong (HK), Shanghai (SH) and Zhejiang (ZJ), respectively completed a questionnaire about their vocational interests and career goals. Results from SEM show support for Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT), where Holland's vocational interests (Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising, & Conventional) predict the corresponding interest type of career goals. Significant regional and gender differences were found in interest types. Specifically, Social and Enterprising are the most common types for girls in HK and ZJ, while Investigative and Enterprising are the most common types for boys in the two groups. In the SH group, Investigative and Enterprising types are the most common for both boys and girls. Across all three samples, Realistic and Artistic types are the least common for girls and boys respectively. Besides, the prestige level of goals (rated by International Socioeconomic Index of Occupational Status) for SH and ZJ is higher than that for HK. Male students showed a higher level of gender-typicality in goals (rated by percentage of same-sex incumbents in the occupations) as compared to female students in all regions. Present findings support the applicability of SCCT to Chinese samples, and inform researchers and practitioners about the career development of Chinese students.

O1658

EMPERICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPORTANCE OF MONEY AND UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR OF WORKERS IN NIGERIA

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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This study explored a model of importance of money and unethical behavior in Nigeria, by exploring the antecedents of the importance of money which may lead to unethical behavior in the workplace by using attitudinal framework. In a sample of 200 managers using the money ethic scale (Tang, 2000; Nnedum 2003), the study explored the relationship between money as an incentive (pay, pay raise or money or money instrumentality valence) or as an instrument of economic value as well as a material that evokes biological emotion (attitude to money). Seven main hypotheses were tested to evaluate the model and all of the hypotheses were supported. Results of multiple hierarchical regression analysis indicated that: (1) the direct path indicated that the importance of money had a significantly positive impact on unethical behavior; (2) the major indirect path revealed that corporate socialization influenced money instrumentality (pay) of workers that, in turn, strongly influenced money attitude that, in turn, was used to frame money importance. This exerted the strongest impact on money importance; (3) the subordinate direct path revealed that corporate socialization had a weak inverse impact on unethical behavior; while money instrumentality had an inverse impact on unethical behavior; whereas money attitude had weak inverse relationship with unethical behavior. A lesson for cognitive psychologist, cognitive neuroscientist, social and clinical psychologist is that, of all tested possible predictors, money importance (i.e., a human cognitive factor) was mostly implicated in the unethical behavior model. It establishes novel information generation in cognitive-neuroscience that human dysfunctional socialization in organization evince monetary thought obsession of importance that valourizes unethical behavior in the workplace. The empirical discussion of the focal model was grounded in the substantive theory of reasoned action framework (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). KEYWORD: Corporate Socialization, Importance of Money, Money Attitude, Money Instrumentally, Unethical Behavior, Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive-Neuroscience, Vocational and Clinical Psychology.

O1659

BYSTANDER BEHAVIOR IN BULLYING: THE ROLE OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEIVED PEER PRESSURE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate how self-esteem, emotional competence and perceived peer pressure were related to different bystander behaviors in bullying situations. Therefore, this study examined pathways that linked perceived peer pressure, self-esteem, and emotional competence to different bystander behaviors in bullying situations. Nine hundred and thirty-two Japanese high school students (mean age-16.6 years, SD=1 year; 400 boys and 532 girls) participated in the study. Bystander behaviors were assessed using self-report questionnaire measures of passive and defending bystander behavior in bullying. Results showed that compared with girls, boys expressed higher self-esteem and more passive bystander behaviors in bullying. Self-reported passive behavior was positively associated with perceived peer pressure, and only for girls, was negatively related to self-esteem and emotional competence. And self-reported defending behavior was positively associated with self-esteem for both girls and boys. Moreover, the findings of a series of hierarchical regressions indicated that only for girls, emotional competence might buffer the negative influence of perceived peer pressure upon the passive bystander behaviors, and that only for boys, the higher self-esteem they would have, the more supportive actions they might take. Implications of these findings are discussed.

O1661

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CUSTOMER CO-CREATION TO COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF BANKING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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Purpose: To examine the impact of customer co-creation or relationship marketing strategy on competitive advantage. Design/methodology/approach: A validated questionnaire derived from previous empirical studies and the relevant literature was completed by 100 bank customers in Nigeria. Multiple regression analysis assessed the impact of relationship marketing strategy on five key constructs of competitive advantage (total customer satisfaction, customer retention, customer loyalty, relationship benefits, collaboration and empowerment). Findings: The relationship marketing strategy variable has a significant effect and predict a good proportion of the variance in competitive advantage underpinnings. Moreover, these underpinnings are significantly related to one another. Research limitations/implications: The relationships investigated in this study deserve further empirical research. Apparently the data analyzed were collected from one sector of the service industry in one country, at one time period, more rigorous studies are required before general conclusions can be drawn. Practical implication: One can systematically conclude, on this evidence, that competitive advantage can be initiated, reinvented, reinforced, retained and enacted by marketing strategies aimed at implementing total customer satisfaction, encouraging customer retention, building customer loyalty ,ensuring relationship benefits, demonstrating collaboration and empowerment. Originality/value: This study asserts that relationship marketing is a very significant tool which banks can utilize in their quest for greater competitive advantage over competitors. Keywords: Customer co-creation, Relationship marketing, competitive advantage, Banks, Nigeria.

O1662
EXPERO4CARE: A MODEL TO ASSES THE QUALITY OF THE LEARNING OUTCOME IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Learning plays a strategic role in the organizational development, increased by the need to update continuously the professional competences in a changing context. A huge amount of resources are invested in life long learning, and it becomes important the evaluation of the learning outcome (LO) in order to highlight the added value and the impact of learning. To achieve this aim, a quality model – named Expero4care - has been developed and tested in 3 universities and 3 healthcare organizations, supported by EU funds (TOI LLP 2013). The concept of quality is rooted on a multi stakeholders approach. All the stakeholders are included in the evaluation process by means of six indicators, useful to monitor the training effectiveness: Competencies (referred to the acquired competencies using the KSAV model: Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes and Values), Transferability, Applicability, Participation, and Credits. In order to evaluate the quality of LO, the following dimensions have been assessed: Quality of Results, Training Processes, Quality of Competencies, Satisfaction with Results, Training culture. Data had been collected through questionnaires and interviews, in two phases: expectations ('should' area, tested before the course beginning) and perceptions ('is' area, tested after the course end). The collected data have been elaborated to highlight strengths and weakness points, in order to focus the attention on improvement's actions.

O1664

DOES AMOTIVATION MATTER MORE THAN MOTIVATION IN PREDICTING MATHEMATICS LEARNING GAINS?   A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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This study examined the change trajectories of different types of motivational regulations proposed by self-determination theory and their elationship with achievement during the first year of junior high school. First, multilevel growth models described the change trajectories of motivational regulations in 1082 students. On average, all kinds of motivation regulations, whether self-determined or nonself-determined, decline throughout the school year. The change pattern of amotivation, on the other hand, presented a continuous increase throughout the investigated period. Second, the growth parameters of these trajectories were extracted and used as covariates in explaining learning at the end of the school year. Two main results can be drawn from this study. First of all it reveals that, not only does the mean level of the motivational constructs at the beginning of the school year significantly contribute to explain the variance in maths learning, but also does their rate of change during the school year. Secondly it shows that when all motivational constructs (i.e. all motivational regulations and amotivation) are considered jointly in the same model, only does amotivation affects mathematics performance at the end of the school year. Theoritical implication of the finding with regard to amotivation are discussed.

O1666

SOURCES OF SELF-EFFICACY: THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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For the past 30 years, self-efficacy has captured the attention of researchers, especially in the educational sphere. High self-efficacy foster students' academic achievement by leading them to persevere longer, search for deeper meaning across learning tasks, and experience less anxiety. Students' self-efficacy has been shown to predict achievement outcomes in diverse areas, such as mathematics and French. According to Bandura, self-efficacy is based on how students interpret information from four main sources. Mastery experience comes from interpretations of one's own performance. Students interpret the actions of others through vicarious experience. Social persuasions and evaluative feedback from parents and teachers can alter students' confidence. Lastly, students interpret their physiological and emotional states, such as stress and anxiety,as indicators of their capabilities. The aim of this work is twofold: we sought to assess how these four sources change as students progress from Grade 3 to Grade 4 and to investigate how these sources and their change over time might influence students' self-efficacy in mathematics and French. We will also examine whether the growth trajectory for the four sources varies from one discipline to another, and whether the influence of the sources on self-efficacy is similar across disciplines.This study will offer ways in which teachers and parents might improve students' self-efficacy by promoting the sources that are most influential.

O1667

COMMITMENT THEORY AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE: APPLICATION TO THE USE OF SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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To reduce climate change, strategies designed for promoting sustainable transport modes become a key-point of public actions. The latters are moving from an approach based exclusively on objective determinants of transport use (available facilities, etc.) towards the integration of psychological determinants involved in behavior change. Research in social psychology, especially research based on commitment theory, provides considerable insights for this purpose. However, this stream of research relies almost exclusively on experimental design. As a consequence, the ecological validity of its findings is an important concern. In Picardie, a French region situated in the north of Paris, public authorities decided to initiate actions devoted to change individual behavior regarding transport use based on commitment theory and implicit foot-in-the-door technique: as a commitment act, people were proposed to take public transport instead of their individual car during a significant period of time. This study evaluated the impact of these actions on attitude and behavior change. Participants' attitudes toward public transport were measured before and after the commitment act and the durability of behavior change was assessed. First results will be presented at ECP 2015 Congress. This research received a grant from the French Environmental Agency and the Picardy Regional Council.

O1668

INVESTIGATION OF THEORY OF MIND IN SCHIZOPHRENIA BASED ON POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS, TYPE OF DELUSIONS AND GENDER

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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Objectives: Deficit in the ability to understand others' mental conditions, opinions, beliefs and desires have been reported among schizophrenic patients. However, fewer studies have examined the type of positive/negative symptoms and delusions on their social cognition abilities.The main purpose of this study was to investigate the theory of mind (ToM) performance in schizophrenic patients and compare it with healthy controls. Methods: This cross-sectional study conducted atIbne-Sina psychiatric hospital inMashhad, included 28 schizophrenic patients, aged between 18 and 50, based on DSM-IV-TR criteria and 14 healthy subjects. Evaluation of symptoms was performed by positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) test and the ToM assessed by the "Reading the Mind in the Eyes" Test. Results: Analysis of variance showed a significant impaired ToM in schizophrenic patients as compared with the healthy controls (p=0.00). But the ToM deficits did not differ in positive and negative symptoms (p=0.951), genders (p=0.286) and the frequency of episodes (p= 0.470). The delusions of persecution and grandeur showed a significant lower ToM performance as compared with the delusions of control (p=0.041). Conclusion: Although the ToM abilities impairment in schizophreniahas been proved, its relationship with types of symptoms and delusions, and the duration of illness require further investigations. This may help to improve the possible treatments and prevention potentials in future.

O1669

PARENTAL EMOTION SOCIALIZATION AND ITS RELATIONS WITH EMOTION REGULATION, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CREATIVITY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Aim: In this research, the relations among the parental emotion socialization, child's social competence, creativity and the mediational role of child's emotion regulation in this relationship will be investigated. Introduction: Emotion socialization is defined as the parent's responses and communication with their children when the children experience negative emotions.The parental emotion socialization have some influences on child's emotion regulation and social competence. Also, child-parent interaction has also some impacts on child's creativity. Method:The sample of study will include a total of 200 pre-school children whose ages are 5-6 years old, their mothers, and teachers. The children's emotion regulation skills will be measured via the task of delaying gratification and creativity will be measured via the task of finding different dispositions of an object. Emotion socialization and parenting behaviors and social competence will be assessed by a means of scales. Expected Results: This planned study will demonstrate whether or not the relationship between parental emotion socialization and child rearing behaviors will be present in terms of different aspects of the child development and investigate whether or not child's emotion regulation is a mediator variable in this relationship. Conclusion:The plausible results from the findings will contribute to the quality of parent-child relationship and intervention programs for child development.

O1670

FROM CLINICAL TO POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING AND MEASURING PATIENTS' STRENGTHS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Introduction: Empirical evidence suggests that concentrating on strengths serves a preventative function against psychopathology. However, standardized tools assessing strengths of patients suffering from mental disorders are rare and often limited to research purposes. These instruments generally measure one specific feature; they rarely give a global profile of patients' strengths. This study aimed to develop a new instrument, which identifies a patients' strengths profile. Method: Our tool measures 31 strengths classified in three dimensions according to Seligman's model of well-being. In order to be adjusted for patients with cognitive or language impairments, this instrument is based on a Q-Sort method with figurative items. We led a feasibility pilot study in a sample of 21 psychiatric patients. Results: Preliminary results showed that this tool can easily be administered and is well appreciated.The most present strength was professional healthcare. The majority of strengths were considered as moderately to very important for personal well-being. The more frequently cited strengths patients want to develop were self-esteem, travelling and work. Conclusion: Assessing strengths helps defining clinical interventions promoting recovery and well-being. Our first results with this new instrument are promising. Further steps will involve a validation study on a larger sample of psychiatric patients and the measurement of the impact of patients identifying their personal strengths.

O1673
WORKERS' OBJECTIFICATION: CURRENT STUDIES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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This contribution aims to present the new field of research on workers' objectification. Starting from several theoretical assumptions (e.g. Arendt, 1958; Marx, 1844; Nussbaum, 1995) we provide a review of first empirical evidence of objectification within working domain that analysed, consistently with the psychosocial literature, the two facets of this phenomenon. The first concerns the other-objectification, the process by which workers are objectified by others as a consequence of their work. Three studies show that factory worker, unlike artisan, is perceived more as an instrument than a human being and as a mindless entity when participants focus on its manual activities rather than on its person. Further, the key aspects of factory work (i.e., repetitiveness, fragmentation and dependence on the machine) each have a significant impact on objectifying perceptions. The second facet regards the workers' self-objectification. Building on previous literature on this field, we found that the perception of being treated as an instrument by one's own superior is positively related with workers' tendency to objectify themselves (i.e., to perceive themselves as lacking human mental states). Further, exhaustion and cynicism emerge as the psychological mechanisms underlying the relationship between other- and self-objectification. These first findings and future directions are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical implications for the current work situation.

O1674

RASCH ANALYSIS OF THE MATH SELF-EFFICACY SCALE – GENERAL THEMES

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Life trajectories of adolescents are highly influenced by their school achievement. Mathematics has been envisaged as a "critical filter" for access to scientific and technological careers.Identifying the educational and psychosocial factors that have a effect in math success has been considered as an important area of study. Mathematics self-efficacy, as the past research has reliably shown, is a powerful predictor of math achievement and, consequently, of math-related major choice and careers. In this study we examine the psychometric properties, via the Rasch model, of a new math self-efficacy scale (Math Self-efficacy Scale-General Themes, MSS-GT) that was designed to access the perceived capabilities of Portuguese high school students to successfully managed and learn the major components of their math curriculum.A non-probabilistic sample of 113 of 10th grade students, of both genders (53.1% girls), with a mean age of 15.2 years (SD = .68), answered a survey including several scales and a socio-demographic data form.Using the Rasch RSM, the new MSS-GT revealed adequate psychometric properties, enabling to assess with high precision both persons and items.Validity estimates were acceptable and MSS-GT total score explained a moderate amount of variance of math grades even after controlling math anxiety.The MSS-GT is an inexpensive, quick, reliable and valid device that can be used for research and educational assessment in school contexts.

O1676

MODERATING ROLE OF COLLECTIVISM ON VICARIOUS JUSTICE EFFECTS ON EMOTIONS AND ATTITUDES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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This study examines the moderating influence of collectivism on the direct relationship between vicarious justice and positive emotions, trust and affective commitment and inverse relationship between vicarious justice and negative emotions. Vicarious justice judgments are important for varied reasons- they influence victim's reaction to injustice, organizational members learn vicariously about the treatment to expect from the organization, can influence resource allocation towards the organization and explain how unethical behavior evolves and spreads. Collectivist values give predominance to group goals, cooperation and commitment to the organization because of ties with managers, owners and co-workers, thereby, act as a moderator on vicarious justice effects. An experimental study was conducted across 165 undergraduate students, with vicarious justice perceptions manipulated using role playing vignettes. Hierarchical regression modeling was done to test the moderating effects of collectivism on the relationship of vicarious justice with trust, emotions and affective commitment. The findings show vicarious justice significantly effects trust, positive and negative emotions and affective commitment, but collectivistic values do not have any significant moderating effect. Possible explanation could be that collectivist value orientations, as described in literature may not matter in reactions to vicarious justice. Hence, examining other value orientations like femininty, power distance and cross-cultural studies would aid in getting a more complete understanding.

O1677
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF READINESS TO CHANGE LIFE SITUATION

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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In modern changing world a people's mobility increases, demands to readiness to life situation changes increase. The task of our research is a study of psychological factors of readiness to change life situations. The object of study are the real life situations experienced by people. The research is based on a comparison of psychological characteristics of decision-makers in favor of changing situations or save it unchanged. Participants in the study: (1) 89 middle managers of large companies, accepted or refused an offer and career opportunities associated with a residence changing. Two groups have been allocated: a group of people who refused to change situations, and those who have found varying degrees of readiness to change it. (2) 302 first-year students choosing between studying in their hometown's university and university located into another city. 110 people decided to choose a more prestigious university that requires moving to another city, and 192 people have refused to change location. Personality traits, biographical information, attitudes and values have been studied. It was found that psychological characteristics of person, his/her behavioral skills (that can act as resources in a situation of changes), are less important than his/her value orientations. These value orientations reflecting a man's relationship with an environment play a crucial role in his/her readiness to change life situation.

O1678

MULTIDISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC PAIN: ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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This work describes an integrated and multidisciplinary intervention for patients suffering of chronic pain who have difficulties in the adherence and management of pharmacological and surgical treatments in addition to a higher likelihood for relapse. The main aims of the psychological intervention are to prevent distress and the experience of "double damages" (organic and psychic pain) to reduce pain-related disability, and to provide the skills to manage pain improving pain-coping strategies. Another aim is to give indications to treat early psychiatric co-morbidity and risk of addiction. The intervention consists in psychodiagnostic assessment, individual and group treatments. The assessment concerns anxious and depressive symptomatology (BDI-II, STAI), perception of pain (QUID), personality profile (MCMI-III), coping strategy and quality of life (COPE-NVI SF-36), effective self-regulation and outcome-evaluation, (CORE-OM, DERS, GSES). Group treatment is structured in 10 psychoeducational sessions (4 < 8 patients) focused on the description of behaviors, emotional aspects and experiences related to pain and of their impact on general well-being and self-efficacy. The retest is scheduled at the end of treatment. Attended results are the perception of more self-efficacy and the increase of self-functioning's awareness.

O1680

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN ADOLESCENT'S AND PARENTS PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING PREDICT ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Background: Although relations between parenting style and adolescent alcohol use have been confirmed in numerous studies, possible discrepancies between adolescents' and parents reports of parenting have only been studied with respect to elementary school pupils' problem behavior and adolescents' peer relationships. Present study investigated whether the direction of the discrepancy between adolescent's and parents perceptions of parenting are related with adolescent alcohol use. Method: Among 2991 Dutch adolescents (mean age 13,7) and one of their parents a questionnaire measured perceived support, control and alcohol related rules and alcohol use. Results: The less adolescents reported support and rules compared to their parent, the more alcohol they consumed. These relations were stronger for boys and older adolescents. Discussion: Results seem to be in line with earlier studies in different populations concerning other behaviors. Discrepancies between adolescent's and parents perceptions of parenting may be indicative for misbalanced families in which more problems can be expected.

O1686

THE IMPACT OF TEACHING METHOD ON EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS AND CLASS ACTIVITIES OF ELEMENTARY SCIENCE STUDENTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Epistemological beliefs are assumptions and beliefs that people have about knowing and knowledge. Education setting is essential factor in epistemological beliefs development. By using various teaching methods, teachers may create specific epistemic climate. In this research based on quasi- experimental design fifth grade students at two science classes were compared. In one school two classes were homogenized based on students IQ and academic achievement. Experimental group received problem- based learning whereas in control group regular teaching method which emphasized on simple grouping of students for accomplishing class tasks was used.The study was conducted during a four- week unit about environment pollution, which was the first of the four science units studied in the fifth grade. Epistemological beliefs were measured along four dimensions (Source, Certainty, Development and Justification) with a 26-item questionnaire which was developed by Elder. In addition, the quality of students' worksheets were analyzed and compared. Findings indicated there was no significant difference (t= 1/131, sig=0/263) between two groups in epistemological beliefs.But regarding the quality of worksheets, experimental group performance in organization, completion of required section, neatness… was higher than students in control group. It is concluded, to change epistemological beliefs spending more time than 4 weeks is necessary; because it is a developmental variable.But higher performance of experimental group students in activity sheets may be related to PBL essence. It seems applying PBL in class brings about more motivation and purposeful cooperation among students.

O1690

LEARNING FROM MISTAKES, OR NOT. TEACHERS' ERROR ORIENTATION AND MISTAKE-HANDLING STRATEGIES

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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This study investigates teachers' beliefs about errors role in learning and the relevant strategies used in classroom to handle them. Literature concerning this topic includes several works on the analysis of teachers' mistake-handling strategies, but only a few studies explore teachers' error beliefs and the relationships with practices. In the present work, firstly teachers' beliefs have been analysed through an adaptation of the Error Orientation Questionnaire filled in by 60 high-school teachers and secondly 3 math teachers' classes have been videotaped and mistake-handling strategies were coded. Cluster analysis of this data revealed groupings which were based on 2 opposite error orientations (positive vs negative) and the analysis of the videotaped lessons suggested the higher effectiveness of the positive attitude on students' learning. In fact, teachers with positive error orientation used more adaptive strategies and had higher levels of mastery achievement goal, self-efficacy, and mastery learning practices. Although this group of teachers shown better practices, they still perceived high strain in front of errors. This result demonstrates that error meaning still maintains ambiguity. Even if further validations of the scale are needed, interesting practical implications are suggested by this study, like new topics for teachers' training (e.g. teachers' worries about mistakes' onset; new instructional strategies that emphasize error learning potential).

O1692

THE "WRONG" TIME TO DO WHAT IS 'RIGHT': EVALUATIONS OF CONFRONTATIONS OF PREJUDICE DIRECTED TO OUTGROUPS

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Across three studies, we aimed to investigate how people respond to a person who, under conditions of high or low personal cost, confronts or does not confront a racist remark about another group. Results show participants approve a confrontation more than a non-confrontation of prejudice when the costs of confronting are low, but not when the costs of confronting are high (study 1). Furthermore, study 2 results this relation is mediated by how participants imagine the person who confronts (vs. does not confront) would feel. We argue this happens because the personal costs of confronting are perceived as an unprejudiced reason for not confronting prejudiced targeting an outgroup. Therefore, failing to confront when the costs are high does not threaten a person's social and personal image as someone egalitarian, as suggested by Aversive Racism Theory (Gaertner & Dovidio, 1986; 2005). Accordingly, study 3 results show that when the personal costs of confronting are high, participant's scores on Schwartz's Universalism value (Schwartz et al., 2012) moderate the difference between the evaluations of confrontation (vs. non-confrontation). Our findings show that people do not always approve confrontations of prejudice directed to outgroups, suggesting that under some conditions racism may be tolerated in egalitarian societies.

O1693

TRUTH-TELLING EVALUATIONS OF TURKISH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL VS. COLLECTIVE BENEFITS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Cultural context is highly influential on children's moral judgments from very early ages. By considering the effect of cultural context, this study aimed to assess Turkish preschool children's evaluations of truth telling behaviors regarding the benefit individual or collective. As a preliminary assessment, 75 children were (Mage=55.82 months, SD=5.76) interviewed in their pre-schools. Two hypothetical vignettes regarding a child telling the truth in favor of the individual but at the expense of collective benefit, and vice versa were told by using finger puppets. Children were asked to evaluate whether what the character did in the vignettes were true or not. Results showed that children significantly approved telling the truth for the sake of collective, $t(74)=-9.13$, $p<.001$; however, they did not differ in their evaluations where there was an individual benefit not the collective. When their evaluations of were examined between two conditions, children approved telling the truth for the collective benefit significantly more frequently compared to telling the truth for the individual benefit, $t(74)=5.33, p<.001$. Complementarily, they disapproved telling the truth for the benefit of individual more frequently compared to telling the truth for the benefit of collective, $t(74)=-3.84, p<.001$. By considering the relatedness orientation of the Turkish cultural context, preschool children showed their awareness when considering individual and collective values simultaneously.

O1694

STUDENTS' AFFECTIVE VALUE OF PERSONAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT & ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES IN THE EARLY STAGES OF BUSINESS STARTUP

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Affect plays an important role in the construction of preferences yet the influence of affect in entrepreneurship research is scarce. We present the results of a research project that focuses on affective value and set out to develop an integrative model for understanding entrepreneurial behavior at the early stages of new business creation. Our approach considers business startup as a process that simultaneously combines five factors from individual's personal resources (namely: knowledge for business startup and financial position), micro-social environment (namely: family environment) and organizing activities (namely: planning and resource acquisition). We included the affective valence of the abovementioned factors within an overall decision situation and assessed their relative value in relation to the intent to start a new business. Results from a conjoint study with students (N=268) evaluating prospectively the affective value of the factors, suggests that students' higher entrepreneurial intent is associated with a more positive affect from their "knowledge for business startup", their "financial position", their abilities in "resource acquisition" and in "business planning" and finally their "family environment". Our results are in line with the notion of utility maximization that has been applied to explain the decisions to engage in entrepreneurship and with recent research proposing that happiness and well-being are important drivers of entrepreneurship.

O1695

THE EFFECTS OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL EXCLUSION/INCLUSION DECISIONS ON THEIR JUSTIFICATIONS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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As an important feature of the group formation process during the socialization, children use various information sources when they decide on whom to exclude or whom to include from their peer groups. With this understanding, we aimed to examine the effects social exclusion decisions of children on their related justifications in the themes of gender, disadvantaged groups and aggressiveness. In total, 150 children (Mage=11.5 years, SD=2.24) participated in their schools. We presented children three vignettes including two candidates who both want to be a part of a peer activity with equal qualifications separately for each theme. Between those two candidates, while one of them fits the stereotype of the group activity, the other candidate does not fit in. Children were asked to choose between two characters in the stories given to them and also for their justifications behind their decisions. Justifications were coded according to the schema used by Killen and Stangor (2001). In all of the three conditions, children who chose the stereotypical child in the stories justified their decisions by using morality domain, whereas children who chose the non-stereotypical child justified their decisions by using socio-conventional domain. Complementary findings in all of the themes showed that children have a well-established understanding in group stereotypes and conceptualize their judgments on the basis of their acquired social codes.

O1696

THE ROLE OF AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP FOR EMPLOYEE VOICE AND TASK PERFORMANCE: ANALYSIS OF MEDIATORS AND MODERATORS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Despite the increasing scientific and practical interest in authentic leadership, little research has investigated relationships between this leadership style and different factors of employee performance. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess associations between authentic leadership and subordinates' task performance as well as voice behavior (i.e., change-oriented communication) and to examine mediators and moderators of these relationships. On the basis of several theoretical models, we developed hypotheses concerning main, mediation and moderation effects. Field survey data were collected from 169 supervisor-subordinate dyads employed in one technology-oriented company in Germany. Using established scales with satisfactory reliabilities, supervisors rated their subordinates' task performance and voice behavior, whereas subordinates rated their supervisors' authentic leadership and their own proactive and authentic personality. Authentic leadership was positively and significantly associated with task performance and voice behavior. As hypothesized, affect-based trust mediated the relationship between authentic leadership and voice behavior. Finally, authentic leadership was less positively associated with task performance among subordinates high in authentic personality. These findings contribute to knowledge of the processes through which and the circumstances under which authentic leadership enhances prescribed and proactive forms of employee performance.

O1697
EMIGRATION AND FAMILY LIFE: AN ECOLOGICAL PERSEPCTIVE

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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A systemic perspective invites us to compare emigration to a process of uprooting implying that we all have roots in a particular social and cultural context. When the act of emigration takes place an ecological gap or hole is consequently left behind which requires a process of re-defining, re-growth and re-distribution to take place. This ecologic analogy of the social world, emphasizes the fact that different systems are rooted in reciprocal relationships. These human systems are connected in the form of social communities and these are deeply affected by emigration, where pivotal relationships are torn apart. Therefore the very act of emigration impacts not only on those leaving but also on those left behind, seriously disrupting a number of social networks with multifold ramifications. In this paper I will use the example of South African emigration to illustrate the fact that emigration is never an isolated individual event but rather a systemic phenomenon, which impacts on a number of multiple systems. This qualitative study explored the impact of South African emigration on family life and social networks in an attempt to provide a systemic perspective on what is often viewed as an individual event driven by socio-economic factors. The South African study focusing on the experiences of both those emigrating and those staying behind clearly illustrates the systemic interconnectedness of the emigration process. Furthermore I will also discuss how an ecological perspective of emigration may provide a useful framework for psychologists working with emigrant families.

O1698

NATIONAL REGULATION OF PSYCHOLOGY IN AUSTRALIA: DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY EXAMINATION

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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The Psychology Board of Australia regulates psychology in Australia in the public interest. Twenty-five years ago a national examination was identified as a needed way to validate entry to the profession and to assist in the assessment of international applicants. Over the past six years the Psychology Board of Australia through a national examination committee have developed and implemented a national examination for those seeking to become registered and be able to practice independently. The national examination is a test of applied psychology - specifically the application of ethical reasoning, use of tests and assessments, application of interventions both at an individual and organisational level, and skills in communication. The test uses a case study format - meaning that candidates must read and reflect upon common problems encountered by the practicing psychologist and choose the best response to this case. The structure is to use computer-assisted testing using a multiple-choice format supported by strong psychometrics and security protocols. This presentation will provide an overview of the test development, structure and present validity data from the first analyses of candidates sitting in confidential test centres across Australia. Results indicate that the examination is supporting a competence-based regulation system and assisting in identifying those who are ready to move to independent practice across a wide range of psychological workplaces.

O1711

CHINESE ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND WATER RESOURCE DILEMMAS: MODERATE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCES

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

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Long Cheng, China Merchants Bank, Shenzhen – China

Chinese environmental values (CEVs) are part of Chinese cultural values, which have crucial impact on environmental decision making and behaviours. This study explored the effects of CEVs on water resource dilemmas (WRDs). WRDs are often characterized by uncertainty and strongly delay. These characteristics can lead to probability and temporal distances. According to construal level theory, psychological distances moderate the relationship between CEVs and WRDs. High construal level variable such as CEVs exert more influence on high construal level dependent variables when psychological distance is farther, while less influence on low level ones. In WRDs such as waste water discharge and water utilization problems, who are involved is a low construal level variable and the amount of water is a high level one. The results of study 1 revealed that CEVs had negative effect on the amount of waste water discharge and positive effect on self-others difference rate; when psychological distance was farther, negative effect on the former was larger while positive effect on the latter vanished. The results of study 2 showed that CEVs had negative impact on the quantity of water taken and positive impact on self-others difference rate; when psychological distance was farther, negative impact on the former was larger while positive impact on the latter disappeared. These findings expanded environmental social dilemma researches and enriched cultural value studies.

O1716

THE MIND ONLINE: TRAUMATIC REPRESENTATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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This paper examines the psychological implications of having instant and wide access to personal and collective traumatic events through social media sites. More specifically, it explores, from a psychoanalytic perspective, the ways in which such sites are being used to represent traumatic experience, in an effort to work through and make sense of inconceivable realities. In the aftermath of personal and collective tragedies, social media profiles of victims and perpetrators alike tend to be utilized as primary sources of information, as memorials, as symbolic burial sites, as virtual courts of justice, etc. Online profiles are perceived as entryways into the minds of the individuals they represent, almost equating virtual reality with conventional reality, and treating the profile as a representation of the actual person. These virtual spaces become at once deeply private and utterly public, holding the tension between inside and outside in ways that shape the experience of the traumatic event and provide possibilities—both real and imagined— for working it through. The paper argues that in the wake of trauma, social media profiles become "potential spaces" and new "locations of cultural experience," in D.W. Winnicott's use of the terms. The representation of traumatic events through social media sites will be discussed in relation to incidents such as the Boston Marathon bombing, the Ferguson shooting, and the 2011 Norway attacks, to help illustrate theoretical propositions.

O1732

ASSESSING QUALITY-ORIENTED LEADERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS – RESULTS FROM THE HEIQUALITY CULTURES PROJECT –

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The implementation of quality management procedures represents one of the major challenges of higher education institutions (HEIs). In this context the decisive role of quality-oriented leadership has been frequently emphasized. However, the empirical assessment of quality-oriented HEI-leadership has hardly been addressed systematically so far. In order to fill this research gap we developed the empirically based Quality Culture Inventory (QCI) within the framework of the heiQUALITY Cultures Project (Sattler et al., 2013).Quality-oriented leadership was operationalized by 12 items relating to the transformational leadership concept. Exploratory and confirmatory analyses suggest a 2-factor leadership model: While the first factor represents "high performance expectations" the second factor summarizes "quality-oriented leadership actions" (e.g. providing an appropriate role-model concerning quality at work). Self-ratings of leaders(N=141) were found to be significantly higher than staff ratings (N=648). Moreover, quality-oriented leadership was positively related to several desirable organizational outcomes such as HEI-commitment and job satisfaction. Discrepancies between self-ratings and external evaluations provide valuable suggestions for quality-oriented leadership interventions. Moreover, results suggest that fostering a culture of quality-oriented leadership may lead to an enhancement of numerous desirable organizational outcomes in HEIs.

O1736

CHANGE OF CAREER CHOICE READINESS THROUGH CAREER GUIDANCE: A PRE-POST DESIGN STUDY

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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The present study represents a contribution to the quantitative outcome research of career guidance interventions. Based on the construct of vocational maturity (Super, 1983) and its development (e.g. Peterson et al., 2002), a career choice readiness (CCR) measure for young people had been developed. This 16-items self-report instrument assumes 5 dimensions of CCR: problem awareness, vocational self-evaluation, level of vocational information, decision behaviour, and realization activity. Clients completed the questionnaire before and a few days after a career guidance intervention (voluntary initial one-to-one counselling provided by the Federal Employment Agency; round about 1 hour). The sample consists of 229 clients: 125 females and 104 males, aged 13-31 (M = 16.89, SD = 2.16). Results suggest a positive change of CCR initiated by the counselling session (t (228) = 5.90, p<.001; Cohen`s d= .30). Moreover, effects are moderated by the level of problem awareness (low vs. high) clients had before career guidance (Cohen's d = .49 vs. .20), suggesting problem awareness to be a critical precondition for CCR. Thus, further analyses are run for this two-group comparison, inspecting relevant moderator variables, e.g. educational attainment and status variables as sex, age, or gender. Implications for research and common practice are derived. Summing up, results clearly show that the investigated counselling interventions have a positive effect on the CCR of young people.

O1737

MEDIATOR ROLE OF POSITIVE COGNITIVE TRIAD ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF RESILIENCE WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND LIFE SATISFACTION

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The aim of this study was to investigate whether or not there is a mediator role of positive views of self, world and future on the relationship of psychological resilience with depressive symptoms and life satisfaction in university students. For purposes, The Cognitive Triad Inventory was translated into Turkish. The confirmatory factor analysis was used in order to test the scale's factor structure. The results revealed that the Cognitive Triad Inventory is a validated and reliable measure of cognitive triad among Turkish university students. The sample of this study was collected from 737 university students using online survey system. The final analysis was done over 610 participants who experienced at least one of the risk factors from The List of Determining Risk Factors. The Cognitive Triad Inventory, Ego-Resilience Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale and Beck Depression Inventory were applied to the students. Hierarchical regression analyses were carried out for answering research questions. Findings showed that resilience is significantly related to positive cognitions about the self, the world, and the future. The mediator role of the positive cognitive triad on the relationship of psychological resilience with depressive symptoms and life satisfaction was supported. Individuals who had higher level of resilience held significantly more positive cognitions and reported significantly higher levels of life satisfaction and lower levels of depressive symptoms.

O1738

THE EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT ON MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN TURKISH NEWLYWEDS: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION STYLES

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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Hürol Fışıloğlu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

The main aim of the current study was to investigate the mediating role of conflict resolution styles in the relationship between attachment dimensions (i.e., attachment anxiety and avoidance) and marital adjustment in Turkish newlyweds. This study sought to extend the previous work by using a homogeneous newlywed sample (i.e., being married for up to 5 years, childless, and in the first-time marriages) to detect the determinants of marital adjustment better by eliminating confounding variables. 380 newly married individuals completed measures of Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised, Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and Conflict Resolution Styles Scale. Two multiple mediator models suggesting that the relationship of attachment dimensions to marital adjustment was mediated by the conflict resolution styles was tested by using mediational analysis with Bootstrapping sampling method. Analyses revealed that negative conflict resolution style partially mediated the relationship between both dimensions of attachment (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) and marital adjustment.Findings highlighted the importance of dysfunctional conflict resolution styles as an underlying mechanism through the relationship between attachment characteristics and satisfaction in newlywed marriage. These findings may be beneficial for the clinicians when working with newlyweds to help the clients change their dysfunctional behaviors into more adaptive ones and enhance their marital satisfaction.

O1745
CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR TEST AND A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TRANSITION AND DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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State of the Art and Purpose. The article focuses on the process of adaptation of the new research tool to examine the ethical differences of human capital development between transition and developed economies, in information systems. The goal of the study is to test the differences concerning the relation of organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) between transition and developed economies, on the example of Poland and Germany. Design/Methodology. The qualitative and quantitative methods were used during the process of translation, adaptation, validation and reliability verification of the new tool and the research hypotheses testing. The structured online survey comprised adapted questionnaires in Polish and German studies: Employee Behavior Questionnaire (EBQ). The studies are based on two random samples of 60 IT users in Poland and in Germany. Results. The new tool was elaborated in Polish and English languages. The differences of OCB of IT Users were examined between countries, with consideration of the socio-economic features of transition and developed economies. Limitations. Studies should be continued in other transition and developed countries for more numerous research samples, in various branches of the economies. Research/Practical Implications. The conclusions of our research can be addressed to IT Users and professionals, especially HR staff in transition and developed economies. Analyzing the differences of OCB and popularizing ethical ideas in mentioned above economies can be a factor of human and economic development that increase efficiency and commitment. Originality/Value. The study fill a gap in the field of socio-economic IS development research with new tool concerning ethical attitudes - OCB components. The cultural differences between transition and developed countries were indicated in the field of the factors of OCB increasing, first time together in Poland and in Germany. Keywords: developed economy, differences, IT Users, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCB), Poland, transition economy, Germany.

O1756
EFFECTS OF ABILITY AND EFFORTS ON POWERHOLDERS' ALLOCATION

C10. Culture and society - Economic choices

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The present research examined whether obtaining power through efforts or by ability would affect resource allocation of powerholders. According to equity theory, a person's fair allocation takes into account the input-relevant variables, like effort and ability. Ability is more closely related to contribution than efforts. A person who obtains power by ability may believe that he/she is entitled to more rewards. We propose that input of ability in obtaining power may explain the selfish resource allocation of powerholders, and entitlement is a mediator between the ability input and selfish resource allocation of powerholders. In Study 1, we found that it was the participants who obtained power by ability, not the participants who obtained power through efforts, allocated themselves more resources than those who were assigned to their power position. In study 2, we replicated the result of Study 1, and found that entitlement mediated the relationship between input of ability in obtaining power and resource allocation of powerholders. We conclude that the powerholders who obtains power by ability are more likely to feel entitled and feeling entitled leads to more selfish allocation.

O1757

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANGER CONTROL GROUP TRAINING WITH MICHAEL FREY APPROACH ON REDUCING AGGRESSION OF MALE PRISONERS IN SHAHREKORD CENTRAL JAIL

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The effectiveness of anger control group training with Michael Frey approach on reducing aggression of male prisoners in Shahrekord central jail. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching control anger Michael Frey ways to reduce aggression in male patients of Shahrkord Central Penitentiary. Method of research was pre-test post test experimental design with a control group. The population consisted of all male patients in Shahrekord Central Penitentiary was 93-92. Using a multistage cluster sampling method to select 24 prisoners, and AGQ aggression questionnaire, Najarian (1379) they were taken. And then were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. 12 training session1.5-hour each,were held for experimental group exposed to anger control by Michael Frey. Post test and one month follow up were run for two groups. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance with repeated measures. The results showed that the aggressiveness in the two groups in the pretest, posttest, and follow-up, was a significant difference. The results of this study it can be concluded anger management training is effective in reducing aggression in male patients. Keywords:aggression, Michael Frey approach, group training.

O1760

EFFECTIVENESS CREATIVITY TEACHING ON THE COPING STYLES OF SHIRAZ HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The aim of this research was determine of efficacy of creativity training on coping styles of students. Research way is experimental and with pre-test and post test with control group. Society statistic including all of the boy students third-year junior high school government Razi that is consisted of one hundred patients. Using purposive sampling, 30 patients were selected and randomly divided into two experimental and control. Questionnaire measurement tools was guidelines adolescent coping scale (Fraydnbrg and Lewis). Covariance results show that between styles coping two groups is different meaning (p<0.05). This means of creativity teaching is significant effect on the coping styles. Based on this results it can be concluded the creativity teaching effect on the coping styles students. Key words: coping style, creativity training, students.

O1762

THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND SOCIAL ANXIETY SYMPTOMS

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Tendency to interpret social situations as threatening, perceive others as being critical, and having a sense of inefficacy and incompetence to deal with social situations are defined as central themes in Social Anxiety Disorder and several parenting styles have been proposed to influence the development of such social fears. However it is not clearly understood how negative parenting styles interact with the child's temperament and what may possibly mediate between parenting styles and social anxiety symptoms. As one possibility that hasn't received much attention, early maladaptive schemas(EMSs), defined as self-perpetuating dysfunctional cognitive structures that developed during childhood, can act as mediators between parenting styles and social anxiety symptoms. Therefore; the aim of this study is to demonstrate the mediator role of EMSs between perceived parenting styles and social anxiety symptoms and to explore the roles of gender differences and different parenting styles received from both parents in determining the severity of social anxiety symptoms. The plan is to have 300 university students complete measures of EMSs, social anxiety symptoms and perceived parenting styles via Young Schema Questionnaire- Short Form 3, Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and Young Parenting Inventory. This research is still at the stage of data collection. After the necessary data collection the appropriate statistical analyses will be conducted to answer the main research questions and the results will be discussed according to relevant literature findings.

O1763
REVIEWING THE SELF-REFERENCING: A META-ANALYSIS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Juliette Richetin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

This work presents a meta-analysis on the Self-Referencing (SR) task. TheSR is an evaluative learning paradigm that relies on the positivity of the self to induce attitude change towards target objects. The additional peculiarity of the SR is in its learning mechanism.In its standard version, the learning procedure consists of a double classification task through which participants press the same key to classify self-related words and target A-related stimuli and another key for other-related words and target B-related stimuli. With this procedure, the positivity of the self transfers to target A. More than 35 studies (N> 4000)showed SR effectiveness on both implicit and explicit attitude change towards target stimuli (d> 0.55 and d> 0.35, respectively). Furthermore, some recent studies capitalized on the properties of the self to demonstrate the effectiveness of the SR on extra-evaluative domains (i.e., accessibility and identification). In the present work, we review cumulated research on SR to identify which variations affect its efficacy. We focus our attention on three types of moderators inherent to the SR task: Stimuli (e.g., type of source and target used), procedure (e.g., memory of the correct vs. incorrect intersecting regularity), and consequence (e.g., evaluative vs. non-evaluative domain). We discuss the findings in light of the moderating role played by each of these aspects on SR effect, with an emphasis on new advances in this line of research.

O1764

EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING COMMUNICATIVE PATTERNS OF PLURALISTIC FAMILY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND SOMATIC-MENTAL SYMPTOMS OF WOMEN WITH PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS IN SHIRAZ

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

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The purpose of this study was to measure the efficacy of teaching communicative pattern of pluralistic family on the somatic symptoms of women.This experimental study was designed to have a pre-test and post test and also a control group. Subjects of this study were comprised of Medical Centers clients in Shiraz and was based on random sampling.Thirty women were selected according to the revised version of family communication patterns of Koerner and Fitzpatrick. Two dimensions, laisseze fair and protective family patterns, were taken into account through the process of selection.Psychosomatic disorders questionnaire was administered to 30 women and they were randomly divided in to a control and an experimental group. Ten training sessions,90 minute each, were held for experimental group exposed to pluralistic communication patterns.Tests were run for two groups.The result of covariance analysis revealed that with regard to somatic symptoms, there is a significant difference in both groups (p<0.001). But there is not significant difference between experimental and control groups in the aspects of mental symptoms (depression, anxiety, stress) and psychological well-being. Based on this results, it can be concluded that pluralistic communication methods based on high levels of listening speaking interactions can be effect in reducing somatic-mental symptoms and increased psychological well-being in women. Keywords: communication pattern, psychological well-being, Psychosomatic

O1765

SOLUTION-FOCUSED SELF-HELP TOOL: DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTIVENESS

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Rytis Pakrosnis, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas – Lithuania
Viktorija Cepukiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas – Lithuania

A number of self-help tools have been introduced during last decades striving for cost-effectiveness and accessibility of psychological help and relying on the idea that people are capable of changing on their own. Solution-focused approach stresses the idea of constant change, person's strengths and ability to initiate positive change. Both approaches share strive for achieving maximum with minimal amount of effort. Despite these communalities, there are only few available tools of self-help based on solution-focused ideas with no data on their effectiveness, however. The presentation is aimed at presenting the solution-focused self-help tool developed by presentation authors: the idea, the development steps (paper&pencil worksheet; computerized tool; interactive computer program), examples, main outcome results in each step of the development, possibilities for practical implication and further development. Outcome studies in each step of the self-help tool development were conducted in the groups of psychology students. Study design in all cases involved comparison groups with pre- and post- intervention evaluations using subjective and standardized measures.Results revealed that positive changes in the life area chosen for change by participants were significantly larger than in comparison groups when applying all forms of solution-focused self-help. Besides, magnitude of positive change tends to grow along with the increase of the interactivity of the self-help tool.

O1767

OUTCOME OF THE INTERACTIVE SOLUTION-FOCUSED SELF-HELP COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Viktorija Cepukiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas – Lithuania
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Recent studies and meta-analyses repeatedly demonstrate the effectiveness of self-help methods (standardized interventions helping clients to work on their issues without major help from helping professionals) and comparability to the outcomes of traditional psychotherapy. There is some evidence that solution-focused approach, emphasizing strengths of a person as well as continual change, could be a good base for self-help. However, there is only limited research data to prove this. The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcome of interactive solution-focused self-help computer program in the sample of university students. The study procedure involved pre- and post- intervention evaluations with one month in-between. The self-help program invited participants to work on a chosen life area by reflecting on their desired future, strengths/resources, actions, clues of positive change, progress etc. The evaluation of the outcome combined subjective (10 point scales) as well as standardized (OQ-45; Self-Reflection and Insight Scale;URICAS: Psychotherapy version) measures. The data collection is still in progress. We expect to have about 70 students in the experimental group.The comparisons of all measures at pre- to post- intervention will be presented along with the ideas for implication for practice and further studies. Preliminary results show that assessed intervention is useful in helping students to improve their psychosocial functioning.

O1772

NOURISHING THE THOUGHT IN THE AGE OF VIRTUALITY TO KEEP UP AND NEVER BACK OFF

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Mariacristina Migliardi, Azienda Ospedaliera della Provincia di Pavia, Voghera - Italy
Stefano Cassola, Azienda Ospedaliera della Provincia di Pavia, Voghera – Italy
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Marina Tomasini, Azienda Ospedaliera di Legnano, Legnano - Italy

In this short paper we suggest some hypotheses on the interaction between the mind and the current, and potentially most shocking, techno-scientific innovations, especially focusing on the emotional dimension. Our conceptualisations are largely due to intersections of several vertices capable of a successful hybridisation. With the term techno-scientific apparatus we refer to the global unfolding of a network virtual dimension where, potentially, individuals and groups are interconnected each other and can access to an undefined amount of information which was produced partially by themselves. Following the developments of Bion's thought, we shall consider the mind as an unsaturated function of emotion processing and sensory perceptions that need to be turned into a dreamlike film to be devolved later to the unconscious. The hypothesis we suggest here is that the virtual dimension leads to a 'real' sensory and perceptual dimension expansion which is described by the term virtual only partially, as it could lead one to think to the man-machine relationship only as a progressive dematerialization and evaporation of traditional relational ways. Ironically, in the virtual relationships there would be 'too much undeveloped corporeity' with an initial stimulating and mood enhancing effect which would lead the individual to the creation of autistic black holes of restricted sensitivity which is impossible to work through.

O1778

JOB DEMANDS AND RESOURCES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINING AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PSYCHOLOGICAL STRAIN

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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This study aims at analyzing the relationships between working conditions in psychotherapy training and psychological strain in trainees. Past research has shown that even though working conditions such as financial compensation (Hölzel, 2006) are precarious and trainees show higher stress symptoms than a reference sample, most of them are satisfied with the content of their training (Grundmann, Wingenfeld, &Sude, 2013). However, so far the direct link between working conditions and psychological strain has not been established. A sample of psychologists currently in psychotherapy training is obtained by contacting training institutes and via social networks. They provide information about their training content and progress, followed by questionnaires assessing demands (e.g. emotional demands) and resources (e.g. self-efficacy) at work as well as psychological strain (e.g. emotional exhaustion).It is expected that high demands correlate positively with psychological strain and that high resources negatively. According to the Job-Demands Resources Model (Demerouti, Bakker, Nachreiner,&Schaufeli, 2001) we also expect an interaction effect in the sense that high resources can buffer the relationship between demands and strain.Based on this information curricula in training institutes may be improved to guarantee satisfaction and good psychological health of their future psychotherapists.

O1779

PREDICTED ROLES OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS ON SELF COMPASSION AND MINDFULNESS STUDENTS OF YASOUJ UNIVERSITIES

F22. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Sustainability and mindfulness

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The purpose of this study was to determine the predictive role of family communication patterns of self compassion and mindfulness for students.The study was descriptive and predictive correlation. The population was all of university students in Yasouj in the academic year 94-93.The sample of 162 subjects (81 females and 81 males) who were selected randomly to questions on family communication patterns Kuerner and Fitzpatrick (2002a) and short form scale of self compassion Neff (2003) and Inventory of Mindfulness pentahedron Bauer(2006) responded. Results were analyzed using the spss software. Results of regression analysis showed that the conversation orientation, a significant positive predictor of mindfulness, but is not able to predict self compassion students.while the conformity-orientation compliance and significant negative predictor of self compassion and mindfulness in students.Other results showed that there is the simple and meaningful relationship between mindfulness and self compassion. Keywords: family communication patterns, self compassion,mindfulness, students.

O1783

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF THE CHANGES AND DIFFICULTIES DURING THE TRANSITION FROM JUNIOR TO SENIOR ELITE ATHLETE

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Although considered one of the most challenging transitions during an athletic career, few empirical data is available on the junior-senior transition. Using the Holistic Athletic Career Model (HACM; Wylleman, De Knop, & Reints, 2011) as conceptual framework this study aimed at identifying the changes and difficulties athletes experience at athletic, psychological, psychosocial, academic/vocational, and financial level when transitioning from junior to senior elite athlete. A questionnaire based on the HACM, the Transition Monitoring Survey (Stambulova, Franck, & Weibull, 2012) and on 27 interviews (10 high performance directors, 10 athletes who are still active and 7 athletes who already dropped out), was used to collect data from athletes one to three years after their transition from junior to senior level. Preliminary results indicate that athletes experience changes at each of the five levels of development including a higher level of and more rivalry at competition, changing lifestyle, less good relationship with friends, more workload at academia etc. The challenges faced by athletes are expected to diminish in time (e.g. from senior year 1 to senior year 3). Recommendations on support provision to athletes facing the junior-senior transition include support after athletes finish elite sport school, preparing athletes mentally (e.g. patience, time management) and giving them sufficient support at academic level.

O1784

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUPLE'S MOOD AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION: A DIARY STUDY

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Büşra Akgönül, Bilkent University, Ankara - Turkey

The aim of the present study was to examine whether there is a relationship between couple's positive and negative affect, and their relationship satisfaction. For this aim, couples (N=37) were asked to complete daily records for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel analyses indicated that daily positive and negative affect were related with daily relationship satisfaction. Moreover, apart from one's own negative affect, one's partner's negative affect was negatively related with one's own relationship satisfaction. In coregulation (as one specific form of interpersonal emotion regulation due to attachment relationship) literature, as a developing relationship field, it was indicated that partner's negative mood was positively associated with own negative mood, compared to partner's positive mood interactivity. Furthermore, there are also findings about buffering effect of high relationship quality on partners' negative mood (see Saxbe & Repetti, 2010). The findings of the present study regarding the relationship between daily negative interpersonal emotion regulation and daily relationship satisfaction will also be discussed based on the relevant literature.
Keywords: positive and negative affect, relationship satisfaction, diary study

O1785

"COPING STRATEGIES AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA: A MULTI-CENTRE RESEARCH"

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Valentina Fontana, University of Palermo, Palermo – Italy
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The study focuses on the possible correlation between child with leukemia and maternal coping strategies, and between child and maternal locus of control. Significant differences between the treatment and the maintaining phases are also investigated both in children and their mothers. The study involved 40 children with cancer, and a group made up of their mothers, recruited into two Pediatric Onco-Hematology Unit in Italy. The used tools were: the Child Behavioral Style Scale (CBSS) and the Monitor-Blunter Style Scale (MBSS) to investigate the child and maternal coping strategies; the Locus of Control Scale for Children and the Parent Healt Locus of Control Scale (PHLCS) to analyze locus of control both in children and mothers. There were statistically significant correlations between child internal locus of control and Professional (r=.752, p<.01) and Parental influences (r=.412, p<.01) over child health. Also there were statistically significant correlations between child external locus of control and Professional influences (r=.599, p<.01), Fate (r=.437, p<.01) and Divine (r=.339. p<.05). There were no statistically correlation between child and maternal coping strategies. Therefore, there were no statistically significant differences between the treatment and the maintaining phases. The outcomes show several interesting resources of the psychological functioning of children with leukemia as well as of their mothers for the psychological and social adjustment.

O1786

PREDICTORS OF VICTIMIZATION IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT / HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER - TEACHER'S PERCEPTION

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Anamarija Žic Ralić, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

Previous research unambiguously conclude that children with attention-deficit / hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are at elevated risk of being involved in bullying either as aggressors or as victims in comparison with typical children. It has been shown that poor social competence, low peer acceptance, high peer rejection, and having few or no friends, as frequent problems of children with ADHD, are predictors of victimization by peers. Given the identified high risk for children with ADHD, the issue of predictors of peer victimization for children with ADHD in an international scientific context is not given enough attention. This study aims to contribute to the clarification of the factors that contribute to the peer victimization of children with ADHD.The study sample comprised 120 children, age 11 to 15 years, with ADHD (N =60) and without ADHD (N=60) and their teachers. The peer victimization had been evaluated by the children themselves using The School Bullying Questionnaire (Buljan Flander, Karlović, Štimac, 2003) and by their teachers (N=50) using the adaptation form of this questionnaire. The results of regression analysis showed that bullying and acceptance from other peers are significant predictors of victimization from the teacher point of view.

O1787

A PILOT STUDY ON AN ANIMAL-ASSISTED INTERVENTION FOR DEMENTED OLDER ADULTS SUFFERING FROM SEVERE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Marie-Frédérique Vives, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg - Luxembourg
Virginie Postal, EHPAD les Jardins de Jovinius, Jonzac - France

Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) has shown positive effects in reducing depression and agitation in older adults with dementia (see Bernabei et al., 2013). The aim of the present study was to investigate the efficiency of AAT as a non-pharmacological intervention to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms of patients suffering from severe senile dementia residing at a nursing home care unit in France. The AAT sessions took place once a week for one hour and were conducted by a psychologist certified in AAT, with her own dog and at least one member of the nursing staff. The 11 participants (mean age = 82.91 years, mean MMSE = 6/30) were encouraged to interact with and to take care of the dog (e.g., to pet, brush, feed, talk to her, etc.) and to remember memories involving animals. Effects on neuropsychiatric symptoms were assessed twice, before and after the five-month intervention, with the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI, Cummings et al., 1994). The results show non-significant but tendencial decreases ($p < .10$) in the total scores for depression, euphoria, and aberrant motor activity. Regarding the caregivers' distress scores, significant decreases ($p < .05$) were observed for depression, aberrant motor activity, and disinhibition, and by tendency a decrease of delusions and euphoria. In summary, these results point to the use of AAT interventions as an effective non-pharmacological alternative to reduce neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia.

O1788

DO WHAT YOU LOVE TO DO: THE SHAPING OF OPTIMAL IDENTITY FROM OPTIMAL EXPERIENCE

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Yanhui Mao, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

The Eudaimonistic identity theory, which is built on Aristotle's philosophy of Eudaimonia and Erikson's theory on Identity, suggests an association of identity with activity: the activities one carries out are important for one's own identity. More precisely, an individual starts to recognize elements of his or her true self, including interests, talents, and abilities, through participating in personally salient identity-related activities, which have also been labeled as self-defining activities. Some salient features of activity experience could be important for the individuals' subjective well-being, such as flow (optimal experience), an affective-cognitive mental state in which a person performing an activity is fully immersed in a task, with full concentration, intense enjoyment, intrinsic interests in the activity process. Also feelings such as those of personal expressiveness can be part of the identity experience during activities reflecting one's core sense of being. These two activity experiences have been well addressed in research records, and the association between these two constructs are traced in fewer studies, although the empirical evidences are not systematic, yet are basically focused on personal identity only. The present contribution wants to bring more substantial quantitative evidences and to test such a link with reference to three different features of a person's identity, namely: personal, social and place identity. Based on Eudaimonistic identity theory, it is hypothesisized that the relationship between flow experience and identity strength of a person would be positive, through the participation in self-defining activities, specifically, : the higher the degree of flow experience, the higher the definition or strength of a one's identity. By applying standard and specific scales for measuring flow and identity, three correlational studies are carried out to test this hypothesis, via different samples from various national background, separately for the three different features of identity: personal, social and place identity. Research findings are in line with the main hypothesis, and are discussed with reference to the literature on both Eudaimonistic identity theory and flow theory. Implications are discussed for buliding a coherent self-identity in the process of self-definition, as well as in the form of belongingness to social groups or to specific places. Possible future studies on flow and identity relations are suggested too.

O1792
PSYCHOTHERAPY "GENDER-SENSITIVE"

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Luisa Volpe, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Vincenzo Orsi, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy

Objective: recognizing the ideas about gender as constructions can help psychotherapist to be more easily able, through therapeutic relationship, to deconstruct some premises that can block rigid gender relations and generate suffering. Background: the psychology and the social sciences have long expressed a male-only point of view, or "womanless psychology", and the lack of sensitivity to "gender" has made an "asexual" psychotherapy. Points highlighted: a) in clinical practice, there is an increased presence of sexual prejudices: eg. depression among women is considered a normal effect both of their biological nature (the biological hormonal cycle) and their psychology (dependent personality); b) sharing the reflection on how many ideas about gender are "socially constructed" in "clinical reality" opens up the possibility of freeing the rigid sex roles from premises; c) the patient can be helped, through dialogue with the therapist , to deconstruct their own reality and to recognize it as one of many possible realities. Conclusions: "gender-sensitive" psychotherapy, means both the understanding of the premises about gender, and the ability to communicate with patients in therapy simultaneously on both their assumptions concerning women and male premises.

O1793

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING LEFT-TURN DECISIONS IN ELDERLY DRIVERS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Viola Cavallo, University of Tours, Versailles - France
Michel Isingrini, University of Tours, Versailles - France

Accidents statistics show that older drivers are over-represented in intersection accidents, especially when turning left. Our study aims at better understanding how ageing affects the driving abilities of elderly drivers in this situation. Three groups of drivers, young (25-35 years), younger-old (60-69 years), and older-old (70 and more) took part in the study. The experiment consisted in two parts. Perceptual, cognitive and motor abilities were assessed in the first one. The second one took place on a driving simulator. Participants had to decide if they could perform a left turn at intersections. Traffic conditions were varied. Statistical analysis showed the classical age-related perceptual, cognitive and physical declines. With regard to driving performance, elderly drivers accepted fewer left-turns than younger drivers, but exhibited more risky behaviors, especially when traffic was complex. Two patterns emerged from correlations between test results and driving behavior. Driving performances of young people showed that both their cognitive and perceptual abilities correlated with driving performances, but not their motor abilities. As for elderly people, cognitive and motor abilities were connected to driving performance, but not their perceptual abilities. Regressions are being processed in order to detail the relationships between the different variables. Results will determine the most relevant predictors of risky behaviors among elderly drivers at intersections.

O1801

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-REPORT AND REFLECTION IMPULSIVITY IN TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN USING THE INFORMATION SAMPLING TASK

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

Katy Jones, University of Nottingham, Nottingham - United Kingdom

Impulsivity and inattention in childhood and early adolescence predicts a number of outcomes in later life including substance use, school performance, criminal justice involvement and psychological wellbeing. The development of slow, reflective decision-making and impulse control is an important life skill, but is poorly understood and typically only explored in populations with clinical disorders. Only one study using medicated children diagnosed with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has previously used the Information Sampling Task (IST) to measure reflection impulsivity and decision-making. In this study, 84 typically developing children aged between 6-11 (males=36, females=48) were recruited to the study through a family public engagement event at the University of Nottingham. The IST was delivered through theCambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB) and was renamed the 'Box Explorer Game' in order to appeal to children. General symptoms of inattention and impulsivity were measured through the self-report Strengths and Weaknesses of ADHDscale (SWAN).Vocabulary and social development measures were also taken. IST performance correlated with real world symptoms of impulsivity on the SWAN, particularly when in conditions of uncertainty. Specifically, the probability of the child being correct at point of decision related to higher levels of inattention and hyperactivity. Performance wasn't related to general vocabulary knowledge or social development. The IST may be an appropriate and useful way of measuring impulsivity and decision-making in young children and early adolescents as well as predicting early symptoms of ADHD.

O1803
EXPERTISE EFFECT ON AGEISM AND BELIEFS ABOUT ELDERLY'S COGNITION

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Camille Herbert-Mora, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens - France
Davy Castel, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens - France
Alexandra Gheorghiu, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens - France
Veronique Quaglino, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens - France
Mathieu Hainselin, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens - France

A growing number of studies focus on the negative consequences of ageism (i.e.: the presence of negative stereotypes toward seniors) regarding cognition' evolution in the elderly. In this stream of research, very few studies evaluated the effect of expertise on ageism. This study evaluated beliefs towards elderly's cognitive abilities (executive and instrumental functions, attention, memory, and processing speed) among 3 groups which differ in the level of expertise: non-expert (Bachelor students in unrelated fields, N1 = 89), semi-expert (Master students in neuropsychology, N2 = 15), and experts (neuropsychologist specialized on aging, N3 = 21). On most items, the 3 groups considered that elderly's performances are weaker than those of 25 years old people. Experts' beliefs differ from non-experts' beliefs on 2 dimensions: they have a more negative representation of the elderly's capacities regarding attention and a more positive representation regarding instrumental functions ($p < .01$) than the non-experts. There is no significant difference among the 3 groups regarding the 3 other dimensions. Additionally, results show a larger response variance in the expert group than in the non-expert group. This study presents first results highlighting that ageism persists and remains mainly unchanged within expert groups. Hence, these findings drive attention to the potential role of self-fulfilling prophecies in cognition' evolution in the elderly.

O1807
ARE PREDICTORS OF SUPPORT FOR SAME-SEX MARRIAGE AND SAME-SEX PARENTING THE SAME FOR MEN AND WOMEN?

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Thérèse Scali, Department of Psychology, University of Liege, Liege - Belgium
Salvatore D'Amore, Department of Psychology, University of Liege, Liege - Belgium
Robert-Jay Green, Rockway Institute for LGBT Psychology & Public Policy, Alliant International University of San Francisco, San Francisco (California) - United States
Stéphanie Haxhe, Department of Psychology, University of Liege, Liege - Belgium

When studying the predictors of positive and negative attitudes toward same-sex marriage and same-sex parenting, gender appears to play a large role. Indeed, men and women do not show the same degree of support. This presentation aims at understanding the underlying psychological processes leading to these attitudinal differences and focuses on specific predictors of attitudes held by men and women. Attitudes were assessed through self-report questionnaires in a cohort of 1168 heterosexuals residing in Belgium (859 females and 308 males age 18 to 81). Participants were asked to answer sociodemographic questions and to report their contact with lesbian or gay people (number and satisfaction with those relationships). Other scales assessed theirGeneral Attitudes Toward Homosexuality (Da Costa, 2011); Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gays (Herek); Support of Same-Sex Marriage (Katuzny & Green, 2013); and Support of Gay and Lesbian Parenting (D'Amore& Green, 2012). Analyses revealed that predictors of attitudes toward same-sex marriage and lesbian/gay parenting are different for men and women. For example, men's support for same-sex parenting was predicted by age, political views, contact with GL, and gender-role traditionalism, whereas women's supportive attitudes were predicted by religiosity, contact with GL,attitudes toward lesbians and concerns about morality and children's well-being. This presentation contributes to a better understanding of males' and females' attitudes toward same-sex couples and families in a country where legislation grants civil rights to lesbian and gay persons.

O1809

SOCIAL IDENTITY AND PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION IN ETHNIC RELATIONS: A STUDY ON THE TURKISH AND KURDISH ETHNIC GROUPS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Ercan Şen, Ankara University, Ankara – Turkey

This study aims to examine relations between the Turkish and the Kurdish ethnic groups in Turkey from social psychological perspective. The study uses Social Identity Theory, Social Dominance Theory and Social Contact Hypothesis as its theoretical background. The sample group is consisted of 224 Turkish and 240 Kurdish participants. Results showed that there are important differences in ethnic identification, social contact and perceived discrimination subscales. Comparing to the Turks, the Kurds showed a higher ethnic identification level. Similarly it is found that, comparing to the Turks, the Kurds have a higher level of perceived discrimination at both individual and collective levels. The Kurds showed a higher level of social contact quantitiy and lesser level of social contact quality. The two ethnic groups have also showed differences in ethnic identification and political views. The Turks experienced a better identification level when they move towards right wing political view however the Kurds experienced a better identification level when they move towards left wing political view. Furthermore, the quality of social contact with the Turks significantly determines the prediction of individual and collective discrimination level among the Kurds. Keywords: Social Identitiy, Social Dominance, Social Contact, Perceived Discrimination, Turks and Kurds.

O1823

INFLUENCE OF AFFECTIVE, COGNITIVE, AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON DECISION-MAKING IN THE SITUATION OF NEGOTIATION: ON EXAMPLE OF "PRISONER'S DILEMMA"

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Milana Khachaturova, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow - Russian Federation

The problem of decision-making under uncertainty is becoming more and more significant in constantly changing world. Thus, it is important to study the role of factors that affect decision-making process of choosing interaction strategies in negotiation process from practical point of view. According to the theory of L.Thompson, J.Wang and B.Gunia, there are several levels of negotiation process and factors that influence decision-making process of choosing behavioral strategies. We argue that the effects of affective, cognitive, and situational factors are the most significant in decision-making process. In our research, we have tested the influence of affective, cognitive, and situational factors on decision-making. To simulate the process of negotiations, we conducted an experiment using "prisoner's dilemma". 150 people, 86 females and 64 males (mean age – 20.6), took part in our experiment. The results demonstrate that positive emotions increase the probability of choosing cooperative strategy. And at the same time, negative emotions increase the probability of choosing confrontation strategy. Priming attitude towards choosing cooperative strategy increases the probability that decision-making will be relevant to the primed attitude. In the situation of time scarcity people tend to choose confrontation strategy. Our results can contribute to the development of practical recommendations and applied programs.

O1827
MULTI SENSORY ROOMS BENEFITS: TWO CASE STUDIES

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

Alba Barros, Universidad of Vigo, Pontevedra – Spain

The objective of this case study was to determine the of influence Multi Sensory Rooms (MSR) as a therapeutic alternative in the development of children with Spina Bifida and Williams Syndrome in four áreas: communication, gross motor skills, social skills, attention and concentration. It also describes the Multi Sensory Rooms as a treatment facility with different exercises in each room. The first case was of a 3 year old girl with Spina Bifida myelomeningocele type, producing motor and intellectual disabilities.The second case was a boy of 4 years, with William Syndrome with intellectual disability and low muscle tone. Children attended MSR sessions one hour a week for 6 months. For documentation of the case observation and assessment of the areas of development, we used a checklist and parents' interview. Following MSR sessions there was progress registered in all areas, especially in the gross motor area and social skills. This indicates that in these cases, MSR and physiotherapy rehabilitation produce positive progress in the children, evidenced by increasing their level of independence in performing activities of daily living.

O1833

HOPE WORK, ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: EXAMINE A CASUAL MODEL IN UNEMPLOYED STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Ali Asghar Bayani, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr – Iran

Aim: The aim of the present study was to examine the casual relationship hope work and academic achievement with mediating role of academic motivation among undergraduate unemployed students. Method: Three hundred and ten (190 males, 120 females) unemployed students were selected by cluster sampling from students of Islamic Azad university, Azadshar branch. The research instruments used in this study were Hope Work Scale (HWS, Juntunen&Wettersten, 2006) and Academic Motivation Scale (AMS, Vallerand, et al, 1992). Academic achievement of the students was measured by their grade-point average. The data were analyzed using correlation coefficient and path analysis. The results indicated that hope work had indirect effects on academic achievement through academic motivation. Results: There was a significant positive relationship between hope work, academic motivation and academic achievement. Extrinsic motivation had indirect effects on academic achievement. Amotivation and intrinsic motivation had direct effects on academic achievement. Conclusion: The causal model about relationship between hope work and academic achievement mediated by academic motivation was confirmed. Key Words: hope work, academic achievement, academic motivation

O1842
CAREERS IN TRANSITION: ACCOMPANYING PARTNERS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Nancy Arthur, University of Calgary, Calgary - Canada

International education provides increasing opportunities for students to study in new countries and cultural contexts. International students have been identified as preferred immigrants and sources of human capital to fill shortages of highly skilled knowledge workers. However, the focus on international students has been highly individualistic without sufficient attention paid to their relationships and the influences of those relationships for integration into the destination country. Many international students are accompanied by their partners and other family members; however, the experiences of accompanying partners during cross-cultural transition have often been marginalized or ignored. The partners of international students are often not in school and do not have access to their usual support systems, they may feel socially isolated, and they may have to disrupt their own careers. The well-being and social integration of international students and their accompanying partners are important considerations for advancing longer term employment plans. This presentation will outline findings from a study focused on accompanying partners and how they described influences on their career development during the international transition. Their experiences attest to the importance of viewing international transitions in light of interconnected career goals.

O1844

THE ROLE OF OPTIMISM AND LONELINESS: APPLICATION OF SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY ON SOCIAL NETWORKING ADDICTION

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Mogu S. Yu, University of Macau, Macau - Macau
Anise M.S. Wu, University of Macau, Macau – Macau

Based on Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), this study aims to examine the effects of outcome expectancies and self-efficacy on social networking addiction. In the study, 403 university students were recruited via departmental system of research participant pool and voluntarily took part in an online, anonymous questionnaire survey regarding Internet use. Our findings revealed that, in this sample (44.8% males and 55.2% females; Mean age=19.05 years), almost all of our participants (99%) were using online social networking sites. It was observed that social networking addiction was strongly correlated with internet addiction. Moreover, younger students were more likely to report social networking addiction symptoms. As hypothesized, negative outcome expectancies of reducing use and lower self-efficacy to reduce use were associated with social networking addiction. Meanwhile, optimism and loneliness were also significantly correlated with SCT constructs and social networking addiction. Multiple hierarchical regression results showed that, after controlled for the demographic effects, loneliness, outcome expectancies, and self-efficacy remained significant in explaining the variance on social networking addiction. The findings provide practical implications to intervene with social networking addiction among university students.

O1846

SELF-REPORTED AND PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERCEPTION OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE AMONG STUDENTS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL

B16. Development and education – Other

José Ramiro Viso Alonso, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Esther Moraleda Sepúlveda, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

Emotional Intelligence (EI) has been associated with a better psychosocial adjustment. Empirical have indicated that EI is linked positively with the quality of social relations and negatively with conflicting social behaviors such as aggressive behavior, disruption and bullying. The aim of this study was to analyze, specifically, the relationship between self-reported EI students and perception, both violence in the classroom as EI their class teachers. The sample consisted of 2210 students attending 5th and 6th grade of Primary School. The assessment measures used were the TMMS-24 (Fernández-Berrocal, Extremera and Ramos, 2004), a scale of IE self-reported; the PTMMS-24 (Sánchez, Montañés and Latorre, 2008), an adapted version of the above to assess the perceived IE; and Violence School Questionnaire CUVE 3-EP (Alvarez, Alvarez-Garcia, Gonzalez-Castro, Nuñez and Gonzalez-Pienda, 2006). The results showed significant correlations between perceived violence in the classroom and factors Attention, Clarity and Repair. Also there were significant relationships between perceived violence in the classroom and factors EI class teachers as perceived by students. The potential impact of these results in relation to strategies that EI can provide to prevent violence and conflicting social behaviors in the classroom are discussed. Keywords: Self-reported Emotional Intelligence, Perceived Emotional Intelligence, Students, School Violence.

O1853

EMBRACING MENTAL HEALTH MOBILE APPS IN COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

Kyriaki G. Giota, University of Thessaly, Volos - Greece
George Kleftaras, University of Thessaly, Volos – Greece

The purpose of this presentation is to review the latest innovations on mental health application programs (apps) for mobile devices, as well as discuss the potential risks and ethical dilemmas that may arise for counsellors and psychologists who embrace them in their practice. Mobile apps could revolutionize approaches to patient care by enhancing the quality of mental healthcare and support. They can provide tools for self-monitoring symptoms and behaviours, personalized feedback, motivational support, and psychotherapeutic advice. They can also be used for educational and training purposes, or for administering and scoring standardized assessments. However, mental health professionals should carefully evaluate the quality and accuracy of the apps, or whether they can safeguard the user's data without compromising the therapist's, or the client's privacy and confidentiality. The most important issue that should be addressed is that only a small number of apps is designed by healthcare professionals, based on strong research, has findings of sustainable results for a period of more than three months, try to replicate these results or test the effects of these mobile interventions on everyday life, work and social functions in general. The importance of creating guidelines and certification programs for apps, as well as the professional's contribution in publishing their findings, and improving their current practices through training is discussed.

O1855

EFFECTIVENESS OF MUSIC THERAPY INTERVENTION ON DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY OF POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (P.T.S.D) VETERANS

C14. Culture and society – Music

Leila Esmaeili, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Mohammad Hossein Pourabaeian Esfahani, University of Folad, Isfahan - Iran
Farzaneh Dabbashi, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran

The purpose of this research was to determine the effectiveness of Music Therapy intervention on Depression and Anxiety of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans. This research was based on a quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and control group respectively. The population also included Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans Isfahan in 2013. In order to perform this study 60 of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans who were available selected (each group consisting 30). GHQ questionnaire was used to gather the data. Data were analyzed using Multivariate analysis. Music Therapy intervention was trained for 12 weeks on the experimental group and the control group did not have any intervention. The results showed that Music Therapy intervention had a significant effect on Depression and Anxiety in Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans in post test)P=0.05).Over all this study the use of Music Therapy intervention effects on Depression and Anxiety of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans. Keywords: Music Therapy, Depression and Anxiety, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D) veterans.

O1856

EFFECTIVENESS OF FORGIVENESS-BASED GROUP INTERVENTION ON POSITIVE RELATIONS WITH OTHERS AND PERSONAL GROWTH OF VETERANS AND THEIR WIVES

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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Asghar Aghaei, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan - Iran
Fatemeh Yaghobian, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Morteza Mirzaei, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan - Iran

The purpose of this research was to determine the effectiveness of forgiveness-based group intervention on positive relations with others and personal growth of veterans and their wives. This research was based on a quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and control group respectively.The population also included veterans and their wives Isfahan in 2012. In order to perform this study 20 couples of veterans and their wives who were available selected (each group consisting 10 couples). Ryff psychological well-being questionnaire(1995) was used to gather the data. Data were analyzed using Multivariate analysis. Forgiveness-based group intervention was trained for 5 weeks on the experimental group and the control group did not have any intervention. The results showed that forgiveness-based group intervention had a significant effect on positive relations with others)P<0.01) and personal growth)P<0.02) were significantly increased in post-test. Keywords: Forgiveness-based group intervention, positive relations with others, personal growth.

O1858

EFFECTIVENESS OF EMOTION REGULATION THERAPY ON SELF-ACCEPTANCE & PURPOSE IN LIFE OF EPILEPTIC GIRLS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Maryam Esmaeili, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Saeideh Mahdavi, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan - Iran
Morteza Mirzaei, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan - Iran

Objective: Despite the existence of a large volume of literature and research on emotional regulation of the general population, very few studies have focused on emotional regulation of epileptic adolescence girls. The research purpose is to assess the Efficacy of Emotional Regulation on the Self- Acceptance& purpose in life of Epileptic Girls (14-20) in Isfahan. Method: In order to administer this study, 30 epileptic adolescence girls were selected from 14-18 years population of epileptic adolescence girls Isfahan city via random cluster sampling method and assigned randomly to experimental and control group (each group consist of 15 adolescence). The design of the study was comparative experimental and control group in pretest , post test and after 3 month follow up. The intervention was emotional regulation .Training based on Boston Program University. The instruments were psychological Well-Being(Ryff), questionnaire. Results: Data was analyzed by Multivariate Covariance analysis of variance. Findings indicate that emotional regulation effects on the Self- Acceptance and purpose in life of epileptic girls in follow-up (p<0.046). Conclusion: The results showed that emotional regulation effects on the Self- Acceptance and purpose in life of epileptic girls. Key words: Emotion Regulation, Epileptic girls, Self- Acceptance, purpose in life.

O1861

EXPLAINING THE LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL COMPETENCIES BY PEER INTERACTIONS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Elisabeth Rose, University of Bamberg, Bamberg - Germany

Research in the field of child psychiatry (e.g. considering children with ADHD or specific language impairment) indicates that language and social skills do not develop independently, because a high comorbidity between language and emotional or behavioral disorders can be found, whereas deficits in early language predict later social skills. Accordingly, different explanation mechanisms are discussed. One possible approach is that low language skills are often linked to peer rejection, what could in turn result in problematic social skills. This suggestion could also explain a relationship between language and social competencies in the typical course of development. Therefore it was hypothesized that (a) early language competencies predict later social skills in typically developing children. Additionally, it has to be confirmed whether this direction is specific or bidirectional, because social interactions also may be an important prerequisite for language acquirement (b) this association is mediated by social interactions with peers, whereas early language competencies could lead to more peer interactions and improve later social skills as well as early social competencies could result in better peer relationships and have an effect on later language skills. Results will be based on a German longitudinal study with around 500 children followed from age three to ten. Parent's and (preschool) teacher's ratings on language and social competencies as well as objective language test instruments (e.g. PPVT; TROG-D) will be taken into account.

O1862
ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHISTLEBLOWING AND COMMUNICATION SATISFACTION AT WORK

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Oğuz Başol, Kırklareli University, Kırklareli - Turkey

Whistleblowing, the act of speaking out about wrongdoing in the workplace, is considered to be a pro-active organizational behavior which warns potential pitfalls and helps prevent further damage to the organization. Prior research on whistleblowing suggests that individuals' whistleblowing intentions might be influenced by organizational variables such as communication climate. Thus, this study examined the relationship between whistleblowing and organizational communication satisfactionby focusing on the divide between internal (reporting wrongdoing to an authority within the organization) and external whistleblowing (reporting wrongdoing to an outside agency). Data were obtained from a representative sample of 1,012 employees from various organizations in Kırklareli, Turkey. Communication satisfaction was positively associated with internal whistleblowing, whereas negatively associated with external whistleblowing and non-whistleblowing. Participants who perceived their organizations as non-supportive of whistleblowing preferred external whistleblowing channels or non-whistleblowing more than the employees with the perception of supportive organizations. The findings suggest that creating an effective organizational communication system would encourage a whistleblower to report wrongdoing internally, which in turn would help correcting the wrongdoing internally without causing damage to the organization's reputation.

O1866

GENDER FEATURES OF INTERACTION WITHIN CROSS-FUNCTIONAL MANAGERIAL TEAMS IN RUSSIAN COMPANIES

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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Olga Voronina, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

This study was conducted to compare team-role behavior of managers-women and managers-men in cross-functional teams in Russian companies and find the gender differences of behavior influences the efficiency of managers' interactions in decision making process. Empirical data that was collected allows us to find gender differences in team-role preferences and their realization in interaction in decision making process. The research methodology was based on the Belbin's team leadership theory and diagnostic technique of team roles. Using the three-stage methodology (diagnostic testing, observation of behavior during interaction, feedback) allows to draw a qualitative data comparison and provides for reliability of obtained results. The novelty of obtained results is connected with describing gender features of the managers' professional and personal self-identification in the sphere of team-role interaction. One of important feature of the managers' team-role self-identification discovered in the study: the choice of the "foreground" team-roles reflects their orientation to the organizational requirements (psychological format "I must") whereas the actual behavior reflects gender specifies of personal self-identification connected with realizing the "supporting" roles (psychological format "I want\I can"). At whole the results define the features of gender differences in the team interaction and can be used to develop of managers' professional and personal potential.

O1870

A COMPARISON OF EXPERIENCE-SEEKING & DIS INHIBITION IN HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE AND NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Leila Esmaeili, University of Isfahan, Isfahan – Iran
Saeideh Mahdavi, Shariati Hospital, Isfahan – Iran

The purpose of this study was the comparison of experience seeking and disinhibition in HIV positive people and normal individuals. Methods: The method of this research was casual- comparative, and the statistical population were HIV positive people in range of 14-45 year who were under observe and treatment in Behavioral Diseases Consultation Center of Navvab safavi in Isfahan in 2010. 30 male and female patients were chosen by access and compared to a group of 30 normal individuals who were similar in variables like age, gender, and education with sample group. The measurement instrument was Zuckerman fifth questionnaire form which has 40 items. Results: Data was analyzed using T test for independent groups with SPSS 18. The results indicated that the score of experience-seeking and disinhibition was higher in HIV positive individuals than normal individuals significantly. Keywords: experience-seeking, AIDS, disinhibition.

O1878

THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE ON INTEGRATION AND CONFRONTATION IN INTERNAL DIALOGUES

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Małgorzata Puchalska-Wasyl, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

The presented study aimed to answer the question if psychological distance (proximal vs. distant perspective on the situation enacted in self-talk) affects the processes of integration and confrontation in internal dialogues simulating social relationships. The study was based on two theories: the dialogical self theory together with its central concept of internal dialogue and the construal-level theory of psychological distance.It was found that an increase in psychological distance reduces the intensity of the confrontation process and is accompanied by a tendency of the number of integrative internal dialogues to increase. It was the first research on the potential relationship between internal dialogue and distance from the situation enacted in it. The study contributes not only to the dialogical self theory but also to the construal-level theory of psychological distance which theses have not been previously verified in the field of internal dialogicality. The results should be treated as inviting further exploration of the issue.

O1879
SUPPRESSION AND MARITAL SATISFACTION: THE MODERATING ROLE OF SPOUSAL SUPPORT

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Presenter: Tsui-Shan Li, Fu-Jen Catholic University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Wei-Fang Lin, Fu-Jen Catholic University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

In Asian culture, suppression is a common strategy for resolving conflicts in marriage. However, previous researches suggested that suppression may lead to depression and worse relationship. Given that suppression in marriage usually aims to maintain relationship, we suggested that spouses' response could be an important moderator contributed to different outcome. To examine our hypotheses, we invited 145 Taiwanese double-earner couples (290 individuals) to join our longitudinal study. All participants completed a package of questionnaires twice at one-year interval, which measured their suppression in marriage, spousal support provision, and marital satisfaction. We conducted an actor-partner interdependence model to understand the interaction between couples. Results indicated that there is a significant interaction between suppression and spouses' support provision in regard to the change of marital satisfaction. Specifically, only for those whose spouses provided less social support, suppression in marriage decreased one's own marital satisfaction. Besides, we also found that providing support to their spouses' suppression could benefit one's own marital satisfaction. Accordingly, suppression does not necessarily hurt relationship, it depends on whether individuals received social support from or provided it toward their partner.

O1881
COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND SPORTS PRACTICE IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPORT

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Stanislava Stoyanova, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad - Bulgaria
Nikolay Ivantchev, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad – Bulgaria

Cognitive processes are important for successful practicing of sport. Some national and regional competitors in different kinds of sport were studied in Bulgaria by means of Vienna Test system and several questionnaires. The study was conducted in two Bulgarian universities among sportsmen from different sports clubs. The results indicated that there were some significant differences between the sportsmen practicing different kinds of sport in their cognitive processes. The specificity of the practiced sport was related to advance in some cognitive functions like biathlonists' wider peripheral perception, footballers' fast decision regarding surface areas, etc.

O1883

UNEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CONSEQUENCES AND FACTORS OF ACTIVISM IN RE-EMPLOYMENT

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

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Boris Popov, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad – Serbia
Jelena Matanović, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad – Serbia

The purpose of this work was to analyze the relationship between involuntary job loss, general health of the unemployed and their job-search activism, as well as to determine factors of activism in looking for a new job. Using the network of National Unemployment Services, a test battery was administered to the representative sample of 222 unemployed individuals in Serbia (aged 26 to 59). It was found that the relationship between unemployment duration and five general health measures approximates a positive cubic function with a decrement in all symptoms of ill health after the 28th month of unemployment, including an increase of these symptoms after four years of joblessness. On the other hand, job-search activism follows sine mathematical function with its peak during the first 28 months of unemployment and monotonly declines in the months that follow. Also, SEM revealed a satisfactory fit to the model of Activism with general health, level of education, financial pressure, work centrality and optimism as its main predictors (S-Bχ2 (397, N=222)=611.94, p<.001; RMSEA=.05; CFI=.92). It was concluded that involuntary job loss curvilinearly decreases general health and job-search activism of the unemployed, as well as that activism in searching for a job can be predicted by several factors. Authors consider these results to be in line with previous findings indicating the detrimental effect of long-term unemployment on the health of the unemployed and their activism in finding another job.

O1885

THE LOST PAGE OF THE "CULTURAL-HISTORICAL SCHOOL" IN RUSSIA: OR I.PAVLOV AGAINST L.VYGOTSKY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Andranik Suleymanyan, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow - Russian Federation

There two precursors of this paradigm in Russia: the first N. Danylevsky′s (1822-1885) idea of the "cultural-historical types" advanced in the philosophical work "Russia and Europe"(1867). The essence and practical benefit of conception: every nation is a unique psychological type, which manifest in activity: cultural, political, religious and economical. (By the way, for unknown reasons – for me, of cause – the priority in this area arrogates to Vygotsky). The second – unjustly forgotten work of I.Pavlov – the public lecture "Russian intellect"(1918), whish firstly published in 1989. There are four main ideas of Pavlov′s conception opposite to Vygotsky: (1) culture is not preceded the higher psychical functions, in particular intellect (as archetype) – primary factor, guiding both the historical path of the nation and originality of culture; (2) Intellect – expression of the "etos" of the every nation; (3) Russian "intelligentsia" is a unique psychological type and social group; (4) "And the last, but not the least": the combination of the qualititative methods not only the psychology, but also the literature and philosophy is the only way to study and understand the national "cultural-historical type". The monopoly is very harmful in every sphere of human activity, especially in science. We propose, that this work will be useful in the theoretical discussions on the issues: correlation between innate and acquired, the origin of national character, art and religion.

O1890

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL-COGNITIVE CATEGORIZATION ON IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT EMPATHY

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Pegah Nejat, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran - Iran
Azadeh Karamali, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

The present study was conducted with the purpose of examining the impact of social-cognitive categorization on empathy. Participants were 104 female university students. They were randomly assigned to four equal-sized groups and asked to read scenarios in which a story character became damaged for some reason. The victims were different with regard to ingroup-outgroup membership (Iranian vs. Arab) and morality (guilty vs. innocent). Participants' explicit and implicit types of empathy toward the victim were assessed using questions and Implicit Association Test respectively. Results indicate that empathy was higher when the victim was either an ingroup member or perceived as innocent. Further, only when the damaged character was an ingroup (and not an outgroup) member, his innocence increased the level of empathy he received from respondents. These effects were more pronounced on implicit, affective and motor empathy compared with cognitive empathy. Keywords: empathy; IAT; social categorization; social cognition.

O1893

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY IN MEXICAN WOMEN AND MEN

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Daniel Ávalos, Universidad de Guanajuato, Guanajuato - Mexico

Intimate Partner Violence [IPV], one of the types of violence, is characterized by being directed against the person with whom one has or had an intimate link. Cienfuegos Martínez (2010) and Trujano, Martínez & Benítez (2002) define violence as any active or passive behavior which harms or has and intention to harm, hurt or control a person whom we have or had an intimate relationship. In general, for all types of violence, intentionality is a core issue. Traditional ideology about cultural roles for men and women, bias on sexual freedom, honor culture, and familism are some of the issues than promote violence in partner relationships. Culture, partner interaction and individual decisions have a reciprocal relationship. Sample was composed by 106 men and 125 women in Guanajuato, Mexico; the mean age in sample was 25 year old. Two scales was applied: Intimate Partner Violence Scale (Cienfuegos, 2010) and Values (Díaz 2013). The last one evaluate traditional ideology, have items as issues "Have a homosexual son is shameful" or "Contraception is immoral". there is a positive correlation between traditional ideology and high frequency of to be intimate violence receptor. Women and men report similar rates of violence reception, in some factors men report higher levels. In conclusion, women and men can be receptors of violence by their partner, traditional ideology rises the violence acceptance, but it affect on different forms to women and men in a partner relationship.

O1897

BREAST CANCER ONLINE: EFFETS OF USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Marie-Jo Brennstuhl, University of Lorraine, Metz - France
Pauline Audinet, University of Lorraine, Metz - France
Cyril Tarquinio, University of Lorraine, Metz - France

Aims: We want to know the effects of virtual exchanges places, on psychological adaptation of women patients tocancer pathology, and especially breast cancer. Procedure: A litterature review was made. Databases Cairn, Wiley Online Library, Taylor and Francis, ScienceDirectJournal of Medical Internet Research (JMIR), Communication organisation, PubMed Central NCBI, APA PsycNET, EBSCOST, Cross Ref, Oxford Journals, Persee, and Link Springer were explored. We included all quantative and qualitative studies on the use of technologies and online resources related to cancer, especially breast cancer. Results: 52 articles were selected. 30 only included women with breast cancer and 11 included differentes types of cancer (breast, prostate, kidney, leucemia…). Most of studies have reported significant results in terms of psychological adaptation: improved emotional, psychological and general well-being,; a decrease in anxiety and stress; a greater optimism; a better quality of life and a better participation in health. Conclusion: Results suggest a positive relationship between spaces of exchange for women patients and outcomes related to their experiences in relation to the disease. Keywords : Breast Cancer – Online communication – Patients – Exchanges - Interne

O1898

EMOTION, INFORMATION PROCESSING AND SELF-IDENTITY: BEYOND NEUROMATRIX TO UNDERSTAND TRAUMA WITHIN EPIGENETICS FRAMEWORK

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Marina Capasso, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

Psychoneuroimmunology is the interdisciplinary area of research examining interactions between brain, behaviour and the immune system. According to Jerne, the immune network constitutes the identity of the organism at the molecular level. Similarly, as suggested by more recent developments in neuroscience neural networks of the brain can be viewed as constituting a neuromatrix, representing the physiological ''self'' of the organism (Melzack R). Being at cellular, physiological or consciousness level, self-identity lays on memories encoded in neural pathways. What if a distortion happens during such neuronal information processing due to improper emotional activation? Can we consider such event a "trauma"? If neuropeptides constitute the common pathway linking emotions and organic body, can such informational trauma affect one's self-identity's perception? On the other hand, the study of the epigenetic processes is providing a bridge between the psychosocial world and the biological and the communication between central nervous system and immune system turns to be crucial in self vs non-self differentiation (Mathewsa H, Janusekb L., Meneghetti A.). Such topic will be discussed, supported by current contribution on cellular identity and one's self-identity's perception.

O1899

TRUST IS IN THE EYE OF EMPLOYEE: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST IN EMPLOYEES' NOTIONS

D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility

Marina Zavartseva, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

This study investigated structural components and functions of organizational trust according to employees' notions. The combination of direct (R.B.Shaw's trust assessment survey) and indirect (the semantic differential scale; the checklist of trust structural components) methods was used. The study evolves statements of the theory of trust by R.J.Lewicki, D.J.McAllister & R.J.Bies (1998) by outlining the role of relationship aspect as a basis for revealing the interdependence of trust's structural components. This study indicated that the direction in trust relationship between employee and organization differs in groups with opposite estimation of trust's level in organization: employees with high level of trust tend to perceive the organization principally as a subject of relationship, i.e. "trustor"; in the group of low trust level the organization is perceived as an object, i.e. "trustee". Study provides evidence that high level of organizational trust has a specific function – the function of organization's idealization in the notions of employees. Collected data on the sample of 378 employees of different organizations (commercial, medical, educational) shows steadiness of notions of organizational trust between two culturally different samples (one in Russia and another in Uzbekistan). Obtained data provide basis for express-diagnostic of trust in organization and might be used for design of psychological training aiming high organization's efficacy.

O1901

EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION PERCEPTION: AN EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTION ON NEGATIVITY BIAS CONDITIONING

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Marina Capasso, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

Background: negative information fatally attract people's attention more than positive information, suggesting the existence of an asymmetry in the way emotional contents are processed (negativity bias). Is processing and emotional perception of information related to a specific predisposition set within the subject? Aim: to assess differences in subjects' perception of emotional contents and to evaluate if such differences could be related to a specific subject inner predisposition. Methods: 40 subjects were included in the analysis. Overall, 6 contents of various emotional value were administered in written (n=3, W) and audiovisual (n=3, A) format. According to the order of format presentation, we identified Group A (n=20; first W, then A contents) and Group B (n=20; first A, then W contents). Osgood semantic differential and Kulikov scale were used to assess subjects' content perception and dominant emotional state, respectively. Results/Conclusions: we found that the same negative content was perceived worse by subjects not previously exposed to other negative contents (5.6 vs 4.3 and 6.2 vs 5.5 [mean level of negativity perceived for 1st vs 2ndcontent] in Group 1 vs 2, respectively; p<0.005), independently from its format. Such difference was not observed for positive and neutral contents. An asymmetry between negative and positive content processing does exist. Information hit the subject where he is already emotionally structured by ancient memories, reactivating them.

O1902

TREATING PHANTOM BREAST SYNDROME WITH EMDR : A PILOT STUDY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Cyril Tarquinio, University of Lorraine, Metz - France
Pascale Tarquinio, University of Lorraine, Metz - France

Background: The aim of this research was to challenge the use of EMDR - Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing - therapy in the treatment of the phantom breast syndrome. Methods: Thirteen patients agreed to participate in this study and were treated by EMDR therapy, focusing on two target types: traumatic events related to disease experience and phantom breast sensation. Quantitative evaluations were conducted before the first session, just after the last session and as a follow-up three and six months after. Intensity of the pain and intensity of the sensation were measured, as well as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, anxiety and depression. Findings: Results show significant effectiveness of EMDR therapy on all quantitative measures, but also show that EMDR approach can be an encouraging, non-invasive and relatively short strategy. Discussion: While these results need to be completed by other studies covering a larger population and the use of a control group, they are still encouraging because they suggest that a psychological treatment based on EMDR techniques and adapted to the specificity of phantom breast syndrome could be effective in bringing relief to patients.

O1907

FATTY ACID STATUS AND COGNITIVE/BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD): DATA FROM AN ITALIAN STUDY

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

Alessandro Crippa, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Bosisio Parini; University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Stefania Conte, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Alessandra Tesei, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Bosisio Parini – Italy
Veronica La Riccia, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Bosisio Parini – Italy
Massimo Molteni, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Bosisio Parini – Italy
Maria Nobile, IRCCS Eugenio Medea, Sisters Hospitallers, FoRiPsi, Bosisio Parini, Albese con Cassano – Italy

Objectives: As part of a larger randomized, intervention trial investigating the effect of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) in reducing symptoms in children with ADHD, this study aims to investigate whether a relationship exists between circulating concentrations of FAs and clinical (behavioral and cognitive) measures of ADHD difficulties in an Italian sample. Methods: 51 children with ADHD and 22 typically developing children aged 7 to 14 years were presented with six cognitive tasks from the Amsterdam Neuropsychological Tasks (ANT); moreover, parents rated behavioral symptoms using Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), ADHD rating scale IV, Conners' Rating Scale–R, Children' Global Assessment Scale, Clinical Global Impression-severity, Child Health Questionnaire (CHQ). A blood sample was taken from all participants for analysis of the blood FA profile. Correlation analysis was performed between the cognitive tasks/behavioral questionnaires and PUFAs parameters. Results: Children with ADHD presented with significantly lower DHA and n-3/n-6 ratio, higher n-6/n3 ratio and arachidonic acid/EPA ratio. There were significant positive correlations between PUFAs level and the response time and number of errors in cognitive tasks (ANT). Moreover, significant correlations were also found between PUFAs, in particular DHA level, and behavioral scales (SDQ and CHQ). Conclusions: These data confirm also in an Italian sample that children with ADHD display abnormal essential fatty acid profiles, suggesting that PUFA deficiency could be one of the multiple etiological factors of ADHD. Abnormalities in fatty acid profile were also significantly correlated with performance on cognitive tasks and with behavioral ratings.

O1912

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERSONAL AND BEHAVIORAL SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF RUSSIAN MANAGERS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Elena Zavyalova, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Sofia Kosheleva, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Olga Voronina, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

The paper contains comparative analysis of results of testing and self-assessment of Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, Cattell 16PF test and Belbin diagnostic technique on purpose to reveal gender distinctions among 138 Russian middle- and top-managers in their self-identification in professional and personal qualities and behavior. Gender distinctions in the contents and size of divergences between results of testing and self-assessment of personal qualities of participants were found. The analysis of psychological characteristics of male and female managers has revealed no significant differences in the "communicative qualities" and "intellectual qualities" group and has revealed gender differences in the "regulatory qualities" group. The research revealed gender differences in the preference of team roles and actual behavior during team interaction, moreover between ideal and real behavioral models. At whole the results define the gender differences between male and female managers and can be used to organization their professional development and career promotion. Thus communication skills and interaction skills, general conative qualities and behavioral skills in critical situations, emotional qualities present development zones for male top managers. General conative qualities and behavioral skills in critical situations, planning skills and skills of rational time distribution, emotional qualities, intellectual skills present development zones for female top managers.

O1919

INTEGRATING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EMOTION DETECTION IN THE TREATMENT OF PTSD AND STRESS RELATED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Physiology was neglected in psychotherapy for many years but recent advances in wearable sensor technology and new algorithms for psychophysiological sensing open new ways to understand a clients' affective state in real time. Work by Ledoux (1996) emphasize the special characteristics of the emotional brain. This brain is responsible for emotions and physiology, but often functions separately from the cortex and from cognitive influences. Hence, the physiological component in therapy becomes very important. This is true especially in the case of PTSD and other stress related psychopathology. In their work on emotional contagion, Levenson and Gottman (1983) proposed that when the autonomic nervous system (ANS) physiology of two people shows ''linkage''(i.e., one person's patterns of activation across the ANS measures mirror those of another person), there is an emotional involvement. Cozolino (2002) describes two components of therapy that optimize neuroplasticity: (1) "A safe and trusting relationship with an attuned therapist". (2) "The maintenance of moderate levels of arousal". Objectives: Based on these findings and on the understanding of emotion regulation processes (Gross, 2003) ,the presentation will focus on these main points: (1) How exposure to emotion is practiced while using monitoring of psychophysiological measures. Data of psychophysiological responses recorded during exposure therapy will be demonstrated - supporting Porges' Polyvagal theory (Porges, 2011). (2) By using constant multi-channel psychophysiological monitoring the speaker will demonstrate how the information can serve as a beacon lighting the way for psychological intervention. He will discuss ways in which the use real time psychophysiological monitoring and emotion detection enhances planning of a personal "tailor made" therapeutic intervention, improves therapeutic presence and therapeutic alliance, aids the process of effective psycho education, exposure therapy and learning of self regulating techniques. Conclusions: The unique combination of real time psychophysiological monitoring with psychotherapy significantly improves therapists ability to pace the therapeutical process to fit the needs of his clients and in many cases, as will be demonstrated, leads to higher effectiveness of the therapy and to the empowerment of the client. Keywords: Psychophysiology,Psychotherapy, Emotion detection, PTSD, Stress.

O1929

LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS OF SES AND CHILD REARING WITH CHILDREN'S EMOTION REGULATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM TURKEY

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Francisco Palermo, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
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During the last two decades researchers and theorists on emotional development have highlighted the first years of life as fundamental to emotion regulation (Eisenberg & Fabes, 1992). With regard to its vital role in social functioning, scholars pay more close attention to understand the processes and factors that account for individual differences in the development of emotion regulation and its socialization (Thomson & Meyer, 2007). This study examines the contemporaneous links between SES and responsive and harsh parenting and the longitudinal associations of SES and responsive and strict parenting with children's emotion regulation among Turkish children. Total of 315 mothers and their children (Mage = 83 months, SD = 3.59) participated. Mothers provided information about their employment status, education level, income at time 1, their childrearing practices at time 3, and their child's emotion regulation at time 4. Results show that high levels of SES at time 1 decreased strict parenting levels at time 3. In turn, low levels of strict parenting at time 3 enhanced children's emotion regulation levels at time 4. Additionally, socioeconomic status at time 1 was directly and positively associated with responsive parenting and children's emotion regulation levels at time 3. Overall, our findings suggest that during middle childhood punitive reactions as well as parents' economic resources have consistent long term effects in the development of child emotion regulations.

O1933
DEVELOPING THE SPECIALTIES IN PORTUGAL: EMPLOYABILITY AND IDENTITY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Telmo Mourinho Baptista, Ordem dos Psicologos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal

The specialties of psychology are one of the major areas for professional development and affirmation of our science. The goal of this communication is to present the process of developing the framework for the specialties of psychology in Portugal. We reflect on several models of specialization throughout Europe and the current framework of EFPA in this matter, while considering the contextual characteristics of Portugal that have guided this process. We also describe the discussion process that has guided the development of the specialties and highlight two major themes that have arisen in this discussion: employability and identity concerns. Namely the potential impact of the specialties in the job market and the need to represent particular identities in the specialties framework. We discuss how our current framework for specialization addresses these issues and how this process can contribute to the discussion of the specialties of psychology in Europe.

O1934
PORTRAYING MENTAL HEALTH AND ITS TREATMENT IN THE WRITTEN MEDIA

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Sónia Campos, Instituto Piaget, Almada - Portugal
Patrícia Tavares, Instituto Piaget, Almada - Portugal

The way written media portrays mental health and related treatments is an indicator of the social representation of these phenomena. Furthermore, since the media can be used to reduce stigma and provide information, knowing their current understanding of mental health can constitute a starting point for this awareness. In the present study we aimed at analyzing two major Portuguese newspapers to find whether mental health and related treatments are being positively portrayed and whether this representation has been changing over the years. To achieve this aim we adapted two existing coding systems (Goulden et al., 2011; Stuber&Achterman, n.d.). The news were selected using a set of key words and the news analyzed using the adapted coding system. The time period considered was from 2004 to 2013 and special attention was given to the years prior and after the economic crisis. The results show variation in how mental health and related treatments are represented throughout the research period. These results are discussed with reference to possible factors that may affect the representation of these concepts in written media. We hope to show how the understanding of the social representation of mental health in these contexts is fundamental in reducing stigma.

O1938

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE FOR CHILDREN

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Lorenzo Agustin Rodriguez Ake, Caza Sonrisas, Hospital, Mérida - Mexico
Ricardo Castillo Ayuso, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida - Mexico

The main objective of this work is to analyse the psychometric properties of the Emotional Intelligence Scale for Children (EIIE for its spanish name) in a sample of 84 children enrolled in the first year of elementary school in the Mexican education system, all of them from the municipality of Tixpehual in the state of Yucatán, Mexico. The total sample was composed by 50.6 % of males, and had an average global age of 12.75 years, being the minimum age of 11 and the maximum of 15. The internal consistency confiability was verified through statistical analysis; the Crombach's Alfa was 0.712 for the global punctuation. Evidence of convergence validity was found with the ESCQ through a Pearson Correlation between global punctuations (r=0.416, p=0.001), as well as a correlation between the Wellbeing Generation subscale of the EIIE and the TMMS24 (r=254, P= 0.03). In order to verify the predictive capability two models were stated: one to predict the global punctuation of the ESCQ and another to predict the global punctuation of the TMMS 24; EIIE subscales were used as predictors, and in both cases the model worked with one significant variable: the Wellbeing generation subscale. The results found allow us to conclude that the EIIE has an aceptable internal confiability and convergence validity with the ESCQ and the TMMS24, both highly validated instruments in populations of spanish speakers.

O1943

NEGATIVITY TOWARD THE RICH AMONG HONG KONG UNEMPLOYED YOUTH: MEDIATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED UPWARD MOBILITY

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

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Grand Cheng, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Winton Au, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

Youth unemployment has become increasingly prominent on social agendas worldwide, and Hong Kong is no exception. In this talk, we will present the wave-1data from an ongoing 2-wave longitudinal study examining antecedents and consequences of employability among Hong Kong unemployed youth. Employability, defined as subjective perception of the possibility of getting employed, has attracted increasing research attention because of its diverse impacts. Here, we hypothesized that less employable youth would perceive lower chance of moving the social hierarchy, which would in turn make them more negative toward the rich. A total of 552 Hong Kong citizens (aged 16 to 27),who had been unemployed for at least 3 months prior to the wave-1survey heldin mid2014, were recruited to complete our survey. Path analyses were conducted to test our hypotheses and revealed a number of interesting findings, as supported by various model fit indices. Key results include: 1) As hypothesized, employability was positively associated with perceived upward mobility; 2) contrary to our hypothesis, upward mobility was positively associated with negativity toward the rich; those who perceived better chances for moving up the social hierarchy were instead more negative toward the rich; and 3) interestingly, the association between upward mobility and negativity toward the rich was moderated by participants' education level.Our findings shed light on the societal implications of youth unemployment.

O1948

DESIRE FOR INTERNAL CONTROL, AVERSION TO EXTERNAL CONTROL AND LOCUS OF CONTROL: THEIR IMPACT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Presenter: Hezhi Chen, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou - China
Jianhong Ma, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou – China

Locus of control (LOC) has often been implicated in discussions of psychological well-being on the assumption that perceived control is an intrinsic need. However cultural psychologists suggest control meaning varies cross culture and individual. Burger proposed the concept desire for control, the motivation to obtain an internal control over the environment. Several researches suggest it should be included in study of perceived control, though results are controversial. Here we explored the effect of desire for internal control, aversion to external control and LOC on depression and anxiety. College students from China (N=126) were given the Levenson's Internal (I), Powerful Others (P) and Chance (C) LOC scales, a modified Levenson's IPC scales used to measure desire for I control (DI) and aversion to P control (AP) and C control (AC), SCL-90 depression and anxiety subscales. Hierarchical regression results showed that: (1) Low I scores and high DI scores were related to more depression and anxiety. High P scores and C scores were related to more depression. (2) Only an I-DI interaction was found for depression and anxiety. Low I scores predicted more depression and anxiety only for people with high DI scores. High DI scores predicted more depression and anxiety only for people with low I scores. Our findings suggest that lower desire for internal control but not higher acceptance of external control help people lacking of internal control improve psychological well-being.

O1953

THE EFFECT OF JUSTIFYING GENDER-RELATED SYSTEM ON JUSTIFICATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST TEENAGE GIRLS IN TURKEY

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Bengi Öner-Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

The principal objective of this study is to demonstrate the social contexts which leads to the legitimization of domestic violence against adolescent girls and the effect of justifying gender-related system on justification of domestic violence against teenage girls amongTurkish culture with married people. As measurement tools, Justification of Domestic Violence Against Girls Scale (JDVAGS), Gender-Related System Justification (GSJ) Scale and demographic information form were used. Firstly, 50 participants (25 male, 25 female) completed the semi-structure interviews that are transcribed and content analysed and then anew scale was developed. For the main study there were 307 participants (141 male, 166 female) that completed questionnaire. The age range of the participants was between 22 and 64 (M=41.7; SD= 7.47). Results of the main study indicated that participants who supported gender-related system justification had higher tendency to justify domestic violence against teenage girls. The major contributions of the current study were that main domains are specified related to justification of domestic violence against teenage girls based on Turkish social context, and a new scale was developed referred as Justification of Domestic Violence against Girls Scale, and that the relationship between GSJand justification of domestic violence against teenage girls with regard to Turkish context was investigated.

O1954

ESTABLISHING THE DIAGNOSIS OF MILD HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY: NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING IN CIRRHOSIS

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

Mary Canellopoulou, Deree - The American College of Greece, Athens - Greece

Minimal hepatic encephalopathy (MHE) is a highly prevalent neuropsychiatric syndrome, characterized by a plethora of cognitive deficits within the spectrum of neurocognitive impairment in Cirrhosis (SO-NIC). In the absence of recognizable clinical symptoms or widely accepted consensus for diagnosis, neuropsychometric measures, especially those suitable for sequential use, would constitute an early diagnostic indicator of subclinical forms of encephalopathy. In the present study, a group of cirrhotic outpatients in Greece (n=68, mean age: 53.9) were compared to a group of healthy controls (n=62, mean age: 52.7), matched for age, sex, education and premorbid intellectual functioning, on a battery of both paper-pencil and computerized neuropsychological tests. Cirrhotic patients demonstrated marked impairment in domains such as attention, short-term memory, executive function, psychomotor abilities and speed of information processing (P<0.05). Cognitive deficits also covaried with the severity of encephalopathy documented by neurophysiological tests (r=0.602, P=0.012) and liver function as indicated by fibrosis (r=0.741, P=0.028). Such findings are consistent with existing literature utilizing a variety of measures and indicate that the observed pattern of impairment is not specific to cirrhosis but suggestive of other organic brain syndromes with frontal-subcortical circuits involvement.

O1960

EFFECTIVENESS OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING ON EMOTIONAL DISORDERS AMONG BOY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Maryam Esmaeili, University of Isfahan, Isfahan – Iran

Introduction: Life skills have important role in promoting mental abilities for regulating emotions, self awareness and social adaption in adolescents. The aim of this study was examination of effectiveness life skills training on emotional disorders (anxiety and depression) among boy high school students. Method: the research is semi-pilot and pretest-posttest with a control group. Among all high school boy students 3 schools were chosen randomly. All student of third grade from these school were examined by Depression,Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) .Sixty students from whose that received between 42-84, were selected randomly and they located in experimental group (30) and control group (30). Life skills training program was held in 10 sessions for students in experimental group. Analysis of covariance was used to examine this hypothesis. Results: analysis of experimental group before and after training revealed significant difference in anxiety (F=8/43 and p<0/005) and depression (F=12/56 and p<0/001). Conclusion: According to this study life skills training reduces anxiety and depression in boy high schools students. Key words: anxiety, depression, life skills, adolescence

O1963
DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES IN INSTITUTIONALISED NURSING IN SOUTH AFRICA: CHALLENGES FOR CARE

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Shefer Tamara, University of the Western Cape, Bellville - South Africa
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South African nursing remains a largely feminised and devalued profession, further undermined by the popular construction of nurses as indifferent and healthcare systems as hindered by multiple challenges. Over the last twenty years of democracy, various efforts have been made in policy, practice and knowledge production to address the challenges of the primary healthcare sector where nurses are central role players. There are undeniable resource challenges in South Africa which may undermine caring practices; however, this presentation foregrounds the dominant discourses that shape international and local nursing, arguably mitigating against care that is democratic, socially responsive and sensitive to the diverse care needs of communities and individuals. Drawing on Tronto's political ethics of care and Foucaultian frameworks, the processes currently shaping the experience of nurses and practices of care are analysed. Key themes are the hierarchical, regulatory framework of surveillance in nursing, the dominance of biomedical discourse and the mechanistic framework which fragments nursing practice. These aspects not only disempower nurses and deny them recognition but, together with institutional disregard for the need for self-care, also reproduce a system which is inherently unable to provide humane healthcare.

O1966

THE ROLE OF BUSS AND PLOMIN'S TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCLUSION AND AGGRESSION

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Joanna Rajchert, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Being excluded has a lot of negative consequences, but not everyone who feels rejected, behaves aggressively to the same extent. Taking into account that temperamental traits may act as a risk factors in the context of stressful conditions, the study aimed to examine the role of EAS temperamental traits as a possible moderating factors of the relationship between exclusion and aggression. In experiment 1 participants (n = 96) first were excluded or included in Cyberball game and then competed with an another opponent in a Competitive Reaction Time game (measure of displaced aggression). In experiment 2 participants (n = 140) first were rejected or accepted by the ostensible partner of interaction and then evaluated the partner knowing that this assessment would contribute to the decision about partners' future job (direct aggression index). Temperament was assessed with Buss and Plomin's EAS Temperament Survey measuring emotionality (dissatisfaction, fear, anger), activity, and sociability. The results showed that only emotionality counts in exclusion-aggression link. In study 1 exclusion increased aggression but only in high on trait anger individuals. In experiment 2 participants with high fear and dissatisfaction evaluated the partner more negatively after exclusion than individuals low on these traits. The findings indicated that emotional arousal may play different functions depending on the strength of exclusion and aggression measurement.

O1967

EXPLAINING EMPLOYEES' RESPONSES TO ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: A CULTURALLY MODERATED DUAL-ROUTE MODEL

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The present research aims to examine the role of Eastern cultural practices in employees' experiences of major organizational change (OC). We grounded our research in the major organizational reforms of the Industrial Technological Research Institute of Taiwan (ITRI), a world-leading research institute, in 2002 and 2012, as well as the reforms of the Taiwan Public Hospitals system in 2002. We proposed and tested a culturally moderated dual-route model that trust in management mediates the effects of justice in organization on employees' primary appraisal (i.e., whether the employees perceive the OC as a threat or a challenge), whereas psychological empowerment mediates the effects of work redesign on secondary appraisal (i.e., whether the employees feel competent and resourceful to cope with the OC). More importantly, we investigated the ways in which the cultural practices of Confucian Relationalism in the workplace (i.e., loyalty to supervisors and close overlap between personal and work life among Chinese workers) moderate the relation-based route through trust in management but not the task-based route. These findings shed light on how research exploring Eastern cultural settings can provide a comprehensive understanding of employees' responses to organizational reforms.

O1970
MAN AND EATING, FROM NUTRITION TO GRATIFICATION

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

Michele Cusano, ASL Foggia 1, University of Foggia, Foggia – Italy

This paper aims to highlight western man's progressive transition from eating for nutrition to eating for gratification. In particular, this work wants to underline how humans' relationship with food has gradually changed in industrialized countries over the last few centuries; from being a mean to satisfy hunger,to being a mean of gratification, through flavour, taste and palatal pleasure. In the western world, researching food is no longer driven by the need to feed and survive, but essentially by taste, desire and pleasure. This radically changes the nature and function of the food that people eat, as well as its type and quantity. For this reason, western society moved from the fear of starvation to the fear of excess, from diseases caused by the lack of food to those caused by food abundance, from the idealization of being fat to the idealization of being thin. Food has become a psychic counterbalance, it no longer has anything to do with hunger and starvation and the food that's available, but instead it appears to be now more than anything related to the psychological dimensions of frustration and gratification and the food we like. The analysis of the outlined process aims to highlight the urgency and the need for psychology to intervene in this matter and to play an important role by proposing attitudes and lifestyles that reduce the centrality of taste and flavour in the life of the western man, whose tendency to develop a severe addiction to taste and palatal pleasure makes him more subject to widespread severe and cronic diseases that undermine his health, serenity and social integration.

O1974

RESEARCHERS IN STUDENT ENVIRONMENTS: COMMUTING EXPERIENCES OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

Valeria Pizzi, LaGuardia Community College, New York - United States
Ronald Moore, LaGuardia Community College, New York - United States
Tomoaki Imamichi, LaGuardia Community College, New York - United States

Existing research on student retention has focused on student attributes and has not given much attention to environmental factors. Environmental factors may play a major role particularly for non-residential or commuter colleges. Researchers in Student Environments (RiSE) explores environmental factors and is involved in a series of studies exploring ways in which students negotiate their commute and ways in which commuting and college experiences can be improved. Surveys with demographic background questions, questions about commute and schools experiences based on ratings scales and open ended questions were administered to 107 community college students from LaGuardia Community College. The data give insight on how various aspects of commuting, such as commuting time, perceived stress, correlate with performance and satisfaction with school, which may impact student retention.

O1978

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT VIOLATIONS AND VOICE BEHAVIORS: THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND JOB PERFORMANCE

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Employee voice behavior has been recognized as a key driver for increasing decision quality and improving organizational or unit functioning.In the present study, we use social identity theory as our framework for exploring whether organizational identification (OI)mediates the link between employee psychological contract violations (PCV) and voice behaviors.Furthermore, this study investigates the moderated mediation and three-way interaction effects that exist in the above relationship. Psychological contract violation, which is an affective state, represents a strong negative emotional experience of an employee who feels betrayed and angry. Social identity research suggests that a strong negative emotional response of individuals in social groups (e.g. organization) is likely to result in self-identity threat (Aquino & Douglas, 2003; Henderson & O'Leary-Kelly, 2012). When individual occurs identity threat, based on the group-value model, people would doubt whether or not they are important members of a certain social group (Tyler, Degoey, & Smith, 1996).The present study suggests that organizational identification would have the mediating effect between perceived psychological contract violation and voice behaviors because organizational identification implies that the individual and the organization are one in the sense that the organization is included in an individual's self-conception in the workplace (van Knippenberg & Sleebos, 2006), thus a formal employment relationship is necessary to help employee has created the organizational identity.Psychological contract violation is likely to reduce levels of identification with the organization leading individuals to put their interests before those of the organization (Cassar & Briner, 2011; Robinson, 1996), and decrease employee self-worth and self-concept in the organization, this should result in less willingness on the part of the employees to engage in extra-role behaviors which may contribute to the organization (Restubog, Hornsey, Bordia, & Esposo, 2008). In other words, people would be more intrinsically motivated to engage in voice behavior if they identify more with their organization (van Dick, van Knippenberg, Kerschreiter, Hertel, & Wieseke, 2008).Amalgamating the above arguments, we propose: Hypothesis 1. Organizational identification mediates the negative influence of psychological contract violation on voice behaviors. Nevertheless, voice in organization often involves risks and costs for employee. According to social identity theory, the most influential in shaping an employee's attitudes and behaviors is to compare them with the individual's informal peer reference (Bamberger & Biron, 2007). Individuals bond themselves to and identify with various work-based referent others within organizational life (Sluss & Ashforth, 2008). People have tended to make social comparisons with those referent and close co-workers to collect information to make decisions before their behaviors (Hogg & Terry, 2000, 2001). When employee unsure adopt which kind of behavior will prompt them engage in social comparisons about which mode of action in response to a given stimulus is appropriate (Bamberger & Biron, 2007). Voice behavior entails risk and subjective uncertainty, promotes an employee's tendency to make social comparisons precisely with whom the individual most closely identifies, namely the members of their peer referent group (Bamberger & Biron, 2007; Morrison, 2011). After comparing with peer referent group (e.g. work-based colleagues) and

normative inferences, people would make decisions for voice behavior. The decision is in accordance with the beliefs and norms of their work-based referents, to help them construct a more positive self-image. People would avoid behaviors that might be deemed by these others as normatively inconsistent (Bamberger & Biron, 2007; Hackman, 1992). The social comparison process to make voice behaviors decision is similar to "a favorable voice climate" what researchers have referred (Morrison, 2011; Morrison et al., 2011).When others seldom display voice, only those employees who are highly identified with the organization have the motivation to provide the voice. However, they referred voice climate to the group-level concept. In this study, the perception of coworker's voice behavior is referring to the individual-level concept and may vary between different people. In summary, we propose that: Hypothesis 2. Employee perception of coworker's voice behaviors moderate the mediating effect of organizational identification on the relationship between psychological contract violation and voice behaviors such the mediating effect is stronger when the perception of coworker's voice behaviors is lower. Employees who perceived fit with their job positively predicts their job performance (Chi & Pan, 2012). High P-J fit indicates a good match between employees' knowledge, skills, and abilities as well as the requirements of the job. In other words, the high-performance employees have the ability to provide challenging promotive suggestion for the organization because they can clearly understand how the organization works. Furthermore, job performance is a consequence of feedback-seeking. High job performance could maintain or enhance employees' self-image and provide them abetter understanding of themselves as well as the organization's expectations (Huang, 2012) to let them have more capability to provide useful voice.If the employees who have worse job performance, they usually are not easy to be trusted by their supervisors or coworkers. We suggest that if they perceive the coworker's voice behaviors are fewer, they are in a high uncertainty situation.Under these conditions, employees will be less confident to speak up. Only those employees who are highly identified with the organization have the motivation to provide the voice. Thus, we predict: Hypothesis 3. There is a three-way interaction effect of organizational identification, perception of coworker's voice behaviors, and employee job performance on the relationship between psychological contract violation and voice behaviors, such that the mediating effect is strongest when employee perception of coworker's voice behaviors and job performance are both lower. Using anonymous questionnaire design, the data were collected from 256 supervisor-subordinate dyadic full-time employees in Taiwan over two time periods.We chose a three-week interval between waves of data collection to minimize common method variance. We asked the subordinates to rate their PCV and PCVB at Time 1, OI at Time 2. The supervisors were asked to evaluate the focal employee's job performance at Time 1 and voice behaviors at Time 2.All items were translated from English into Traditional Chinese using the back-translation skill (Brislin, 1980). The construct validity of variables in this study was examined through confirmatory factor analysis. We used Mplus 6.11 and the maximum likelihood method of estimation to compare our hypothesized model against more parsimonious models using χ^2 difference tests.We hypothesized 3-factor model for subordinates-rated variables, which includes PCV, OI, and PCVB. The model yielded a good fit to the data (χ^2 (101) =272.22, p< .001, RMSEA = .08, CFI = .95, TLI = .94, SRMR = .05), and proved superior to three 2-factor models in which we combined PCV and OI ($\Delta\chi^2$ (2) = 613.43, p < .001), PCV and PCVB ($\Delta\chi^2$ (2) = 617.02, p< .001), or OI and PCVB ($\Delta\chi^2$ (2) = 1024.78, p< .001), and a 1-factor model that merged all subordinates-rated variables ($\Delta\chi^2$ (3) = 1442.90, p< .001).We hypothesized 2-factor model for supervisors-rated variables, which includes voice behavior and job performance. The model also yielded a good fit to the data (χ^2 (34) = 169.55, p< .001, CFI = .93, TLI = .91, SRMR = .04), and proved superior to the 1-factor model in which we combined voice behavior and job performance ($\Delta\chi^2$ (1) = 334.37,p < .001). Our model was conducted with Hayes and Preacher's (2012) SPSSPROCESS macro for testing moderated mediation and three-way interaction effects. Hypothesis 1 predicted that PCV (X)would be related negatively to voice behaviors (Y), and this relationship was fully mediated by OI after controlling employee gender, age,organizational tenure, affect traits, and leader-member exchange quality (indirect effect: β = .15, p< .05; direct effect of X on Y: β = .08, p = .24, BC 95% CI of -.06 to .22).Hypothesis 2 predicted that perception of coworker's voice behaviors at moderate the relationship between OI and voice behaviors. The results indicated that there was a marginal moderating effect of PCVB (β = -.07, p<

.10).Hypothesis 3 predicted a three-way interaction effect of OI, PCVB, and employee job performance on voice behaviors. We found the three-way interaction effect was statistically significant ($\beta = .11$, p< .05). The results of this study indicate that psychological contract violations decrease employee voice behaviors through their organizational identification, and this mediating effect is stronger when: a) employees perceived their coworkers showing fewer voice behaviors, and b) employees who have lower job performance.Our findings contribute to the psychological contracts literature in three key ways. First, we use two waves and different source data indicate organizational identification is an important mechanism resulting in psychological contract violations to supervisor-rated voice behaviors. Second, we suggest that the perception of other coworker's voice behaviors marginal impact the identification mechanism. We introduced the influence of environmental perception what is seldom discussed in the psychological contracts literature. Third, the three-way interaction effect of OI, PCVB, and employee job performance on voice behaviors provides practical implications for leaders to know how to encourage voice behaviors.

O1979
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY META-TRAITS AND FACEBOOK

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The Big-Five Model suggests that Extraversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience are major components of personality, empirically extracted from the research on personality structure (Costa & McCrae, 1997). DeYoung et al. (2002) argued that Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism, which constitute Stability, represented a tendency to have a stable emotional and social functioning; while Plasticity, including Extraversion and Openness to Experience, reflected a tendency to engage with novel situations, suggesting Big-Two model. A recent attempt to provide an explanation for correlations among Big Five, documented a general factor of personality (GFP), namely Big-One, as a combination of positive personality states. The aim of this study is to understand whether personality meta-traits could be observed in data based on multi-informant ratings provided from Facebook (FB) users. The 10-Item Big Five Inventory was administered to 131737 FB users. Findings supported the idea that Neuroticism and Extraversion play a large role in many personality inventories so that Wiggins (1968) called these factors also "Big Two." Results, however, as the number of informants increase, indicated that Big-One model (15.09, 5: $p<.001$) is better than Neuroticism-Extraversion factors (27.43, 4: $p<.001$) and the Big-Two model (13.75, 4: $p<.001$). This research is the first to investigate personality meta-traits using FB data and multi-informant ratings.

O1985

PARENTING STYLES AND PARENTAL DISCIPLINE AS PREDICTORS OF VICTIMIZATION BY PEERS IN ADOLESCENTS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Most studies that have examined the role of parenting styles in bullying involvement, have focused on direct analysis of this relationship. However, as Darling and Steinberg suggested, are not the parenting styles by themselves but parenting practices that underlie them, which determine the child and adolescent psychosocial development and therefore could be explaining the likelihood to engage in bullying and victimization. The aim of this study was to know whether the parenting styles, directly, or indirectly through discipline practices, can predict victimization by peers. A sample of 2060 Spanish high school students (47.7% girls; M age = 14.34) completed three questionnaires: European Bullying Intervention Project Questionnaire, Scale for the assessment of parenting style of parents of adolescents and Discipline Dimensions Inventory. Different Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) for boys and girls and with the mother and father´s variables of parenting style and discipline were developed. These SEM showed a good fit, confirming the importance of the relationship between parenting styles and discipline practices, and both independent dimensions, as predictors of victimization. The results are discussed, highlighting the importance of affection and communication, psychological control, promotion of autonomy and revelation, as dimensions of parenting style positively or negatively associated with psychological aggression discipline practice, which stands as a clear risk element, directly linked to the situation of victimization in all models.

O1994
SUBJECTIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAM

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The aim of our research was to examine subjective effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) 8-week program using qualitative methods and look more comprehensively to it's effectiveness. Quantitative studies in clinical samples dominate in MBSR effectiveness research, however, because of it's particularities it can't cover whole participants' experience (Nicholls, 2011). What is more, various MBSR meta-analysis authors encourage to continue program application research, especially in general population (Davis & Hayes, 2012; Bassam et al., 2013). Nine participants, 4 men and 5 women participated in Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction program, leaded by certified MBSR trainer. They took part in two semi-structured interviews before and after the program. Qualitative data were analysed using across and within case analysis. Four major themes of participant-named changes during the program emerged: work effectiveness (improved concentration, planning skills, self-discipline and productivity), psychological well-being (positive emotions, self-kindness, senses of stability and control, decreased emotional sensitivity), mindfulness (increased self-awareness and acceptance) and reduced levels of stress. These results not only justify MBSR effectiveness, but provide suggestions for future research and show, that stress reduction is only one of many other areas for MBSR application.

O1996

CAN HUMANS GENUINELY FORGET THE WORDS THEY LEARNED BY HEART?

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Traditionally research on intentional forgetting looked at the abilities to intentionally not-remember or at failures in learning. In our study we newly demonstrate that participants are capable of genuine intentional forgetting and that the process of forgetting can be supported by "short circuiting" recall of the original stimulus onto itself. 102 undergrads aged 19-22 had to learn the made up translations of 12 Russian words into a fake Shumerian language. Those 58 students who were capable of perfectly recalling each word pair in a free recall test were invited for a follow-up session. They were presented with the 12 original Russian words paired with onscreen instructions to either "remember" the Shumerian translation, "forget" the translation, continuously "repeat" the Russian word, or do mental arithmetic (control condition). An hour later the participants were given a strong incentive to reproduce all 12 word pairs correctly. Participants recalled significantly fewer "translations" from the "forget" (76% correct) and the "repeat" (74%) conditions then from the "remember" (89%) and the control (85%) condition. Thus it seems that not only are people capable of genuine intentional forgetting, but that in vocabulary learning forgetting can be fostered by strengthening the association of an original word stimulus with itself, a process likely related to Pavlovian extinction.

O1998
ETHNIC IDENTITY AND CONTINGENCIES OF SELF-WORTH IN YOUTH

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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Ethnic identity refers to a feeling of oneself as a member of a group. It develops over time through exploration, learning and commitment to the ethnic group (Phinney & Ong, 2007). The study aims to reveal links between ethnic identity and contingencies of self-worth among Lithuanian youth. Previous studies, when global self-esteem data were obtained by using Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, didn't give a homologous answer. Self-esteem require a more detailed study, revealing its different aspects.The Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised developed by Phinney and Ong (2007) was applied for measuring ethnic identity in the current study. Contingencies of domain self-esteem were measured by The Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale (Crocker et al., 2003). The authors identified seven domains which contribute to individual's global self-esteem: approval from others, appearance, competition, academic competence, family support, virtue, and God's love. The results show a positive ethnic identity association with self-worth among youth. It was found that some contingencies of self-worth lead to a better prediction of ethnic identity. The results contribute to understanding of the reasons for young Lithuanian people to emigrate from the country.

O2003
HELP-SEEKING BARRIERS AFTER SUICIDE OF A CLOSE RELATIVE

E21. Health and clinical intervention - Psychological processes in mental disorders and care

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Every suicide leaves from 10 to 15 suffering people (Dyregrov, 2009). Suicide survivors suffer from emotional, somatic and social difficulties (McMenamy, Jordan, &Mitchell, 2008; Pitman et al., 2014). As a result, they are often in need of help. However, the main problem is when the bereaved do not seek desirable help from their social network or professionals. Previous studies do not provide clear and broad view of what hinders suicide survivors from seeking for help from their subjective perspective. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe suicide survivors' social and professional help-seeking barriers. 23 suicide bereaved (20 female, 3 male, average age 42 y.), who lost their close relative from 1 to 2 years before, were interviewed (average duration 67 min.). Thematic analysis (Boyatzis, 1998; Braun & Clarke, 2006) was used for the data examination. The research revealed that factors, affecting avoidance of seeking for social network members' and professional help, are associated with suicide survivor himself/herself (state after the loss, attitudes towards help-seeking, self-stigma), survivor's social network or professionals (inappropriate behavior, poor quality help offered) as well as cultural context. These results suggest that it is important to take into account help-seeking barriers lying in all three levels - individual, survivor's surroundings and cultural context - when motivating bereaved to seek for help.

O2005

APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING IN SUBJECT WITH INTELLECTIVE DISABILITY AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Social Skills are acquired through a continuous learning process, but when those mechanism are missing (as in the case of intellective disabilities) it is possible to teach them using a specific methodology. Since social ability deficiency is considered a marker of vulnerability to psychopathology, we also tried to let subjects develop the ability to maintain socials relations and role learning. Here, we studied two patients affected by severe intellectual disability in comorbidity with behavioral disorders which shown relational and adaptive difficulties. The project was carried out by 2 weekly meetings for a cumulative period of 12 months. The project goals were: (1) To educate subjects to express themselves without invading other's space; (2) To reeducate inadequate behaviors; (3) To develop self-regulation; (4) To direct teach functional behaviors; (5) Generalization of acquired skills to different life contexts. To obtain the goals mentioned above,we developed structured actions, as:(1) Training for operators and family members; (2) Evaluation of a baseline level through the VABS scale, and 6 and 12 months follow up; (3) Implementation of structured method, during the training phases, based on cognitive - behavioral techniques; (4) Feedback meetings with family members. The training promotes: (1) a better self-control; (2) the learning of adequate behavior; (3) the acquisition of consciousness of own emotions and needs and those of others; (4) the active cooperation in the learning process.

O2011

JAPANESE EMPTINESS (MUNASHISA) IN LIFETIME: DIFFERENCE IN TREATING THE FEELING BETWEEN OLDER AGE AND ADOLESCENT

B06. Development and Education - Emotion and self

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"Emptiness" (Munashisa in Japanese) is felt commonly in Japan, yet there are few studies of what the feeling is, when it arises, whether it changes by age, and other topics. The purpose of this study is to compare the older age's stanceon emptinessor their ways to treat itwith those of adolescents. The data takenfrom semi-structured interviews with 14 people in older stage (7 men, 7 women; age of 62-78) and 13 people in younger stage (7 men, 6 women; age of 20-25) were each analyzed with Constructing Grounded Theory Approach. The result indicates the two generations' differencein whether or not they act after emptiness arises. Concretely, the feeling lets the older age accept their loss of control in their lives and keep them from new activities. On the other hand, many of younger participants think that emptiness calms them down and motivates them to try new activities. Further studies and analyses will clarify similarities and differences infacing the feeling among various generations in Japan.

O2013

SURVEY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT AMONG CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The research is devoted to the actual in clinical psychology problem of adherence to treatment among patients with chronic diseases. It is an important factor in determining overall healthcare outcomes, also after surgical intervention. Literature shows that adherence among Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) patients after coronary bypass surgery is poor. That is why despite the objective improvement in health state, rates of physical health in some patients decline. A program of a complex research including the study of emotional, cognitive, personality, motivational characteristics of CHD patients was developed. A group of 50 patients (60% adherent and 40% non-adherent) was already examined. The preliminary data analysis showed the following tendencies. Both groups were found to have the desire to show their best, and to be introverts. The study of the predictive value of the characteristics with respect to the degree of adherence revealed that rare use of the coping strategy "positive revaluation" in combination with high figures of the ergopatic attitude towards illness is significantly connected with non-adherent behavior. This study showed that wide range of patients' psychological characteristics is potentially significant for the definition of compliance. Thus, it may be assumed that psychological methods can be used for its improvement and therefore of patients' physical well-being, and it is advisable to develop programs of psycho-social rehabilitation for patients.

O2015

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EATING STYLES AND CUE REACTIVITY FOR WOMEN

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This study aims to investigate the effect of cue exposure on craving and galvanic skin responses (GSRs) for overweight/obese and normal-weight women. According to the literature, physiological and subjective responses to the food related cues could differ between obese and normal-weight individuals. Hence, it is thought that overweight/obese and normal-weight women would give different responses when they were exposed to the sight and smell of chocolate and their eating styles could have an effect on these responses. The Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire (DEBQ), Bulimia Investigatory Test Edinburghand Demographic Information Form were answered by 321 women.The craving scores and GSRs of 60(30 overweight/obese, 30 normal-weight) women who got the highest scores on the subscales of the DEBQ were used for the analysis.The results show that participants scored significantly higher on craving after being exposed to the chocolate cues, and their GSRs significantly increased during the exposure than baseline measure. Normal-weight women's craving scores were significantly higher than overweight/obese women. Overweight/obese women had significantly higher scores on GSRs than normal-weight women when they were exposed to the sight of chocolate. Participants' craving scores and GRSs did not significantly differ in terms of the eating styles. To sum, this study supports the notion that cue exposure could lead to different responses among overweight/obese and normal-weight women.

O2023

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CAREER COUNSELLING SERVICE (CCPO) AS "OBSERVATORY OF CHANGE": THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY CHOICE

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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The CCPO was established in 2001 within the Psychology Faculty of the University of Milano-Bicocca in order to reduce the number of university drop-outs. It offers guidance on a wide variety of career concerns and helps students to maintain their career goals and make aware career choices. The theoretical framework refers to the pragmatist and mutual Empowerment construct (Rappaport,1981; Zimmermann,1998; Cornish, 2004 & 2006) and the perspective of Life Design (Savickas & al., 2009), focusing on the concrete conditions of existence and on the situated economic and social environment in which the individual is engaged. The user profiles, the questions and the student paths are recorded in a data-base: in that way the Service has a role of "Observatory of change". The data show an increase of critical issues and a new theme in Italy: the presence of the parents of prospective and current students. In fact, given the current crisis in the world of work and in line with a traditional Italian image of the role of parents, it was noted an increase of the need of parents to direct their children to a safe path. For this reason, we have investigated for the first time in Italy the parents level of resilience, hope and optimism (La.RIOS, 2012), important constructs to cope with the crisis and to build a possible future, in relation to the effects on the university choices of their children. The paper presents preliminary data about parents influence on their university children.

O2042

PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE DECISION MAKING AND REALIZATION PROCEDURES OF CADAVERIC ORGAN DONATIONS: A GREEK STUDY

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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The rates of cadaveric organ donation and transplantation are considered very low worldwide despite the increased need for human organs that exist. Especially Greece holds one of the last positions in the ranking of the European Countries, regarding the number of transplantations carried out. The present study, approaching organ donation not as an isolated action, but as a series of actions which take place into a system of relationships, focuses on decision making procedures and studies the social and psychological factors which confine this procedures. This socio-clinical research approach has been inspired and influenced by hermeneutic theoretical tradition and social representation theory and adopts a qualitative methodological perspective using Grounded Theory to analyze "in depth" interview data. The participants of the study were: 1) members of families who have been asked for donation and 2) health professionals, especially doctors from Intensive Care Units and transplantation coordinators, both groups of people who have the experience of organ donation procedures.The specialized purposes of the study were to analyze the meanings that individuals themselves attribute to their experience, as well as to analyze the relationship between the two groups who have been involved with the organ donation procedures and finally their relationship with the Greek institution of organ donation and transplantation. Analysis indicates that the members of the two groups face similar dilemmas regarding organ donation decision and that organ donation procedures obtain various and especially conflicting meanings. Participants, based on their personal experience, seem to regard organ donation decision, not only as a decision burdened by diverse and crucial dilemmas, but also as an expression of the identity of the person who decides. In addition, analysis indicates that the meanings which participants of the two study groups give to their experience have been influenced by the attitudes and the stereotypes that every group already had for each other and also by the interaction that took place among them during the organ donation procedures.

O2043

EFFECTS OF LEARNERS' BELIEFS, MOTIVATION, AND COGNITION ON PREPARATORY LEARNING BEHAVIORS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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This study examined how learners' beliefs, motivation, and cognition affect their preparatory learning behaviors. 219 Japanese junior high school students (age range: 12-15) were participated in this study. They responded to the questionnaire asked about their beliefs about learning, their motivation, perceived utility and cost for doing preparation, and preparatory learning behaviors (e.g., reading textbook and solving problems beforehand) in mathematic learning. The final model earned by the path analysis (GFI = .983, AGFI = .945, CFI = .992, RMSEA = .042) revealed that learners' intrinsic motivation directly increased preparatory learning (= .29p< .01). It was also found that intrinsic motivation increased perceived utility (= .45p< .01) and decreased perceived cost related to preparation(=-.17, p< .01).On the contrary, learners' belief that rote memorizing is more important than meaningful learning had positive influence on perceived cost (= .27, p< .01). Perceived utility positively influenced (= .26, p< .01) and perceived cost negatively influenced (= -.13, p< .05) on learners' preparatory learning. Preparation is an important activity that enable students to understand the contents of classroom lessons more deeply. The results of this study suggest that intervening to motivation and beliefs about learning can increase preparatory behaviors at home and deepen their understanding contents of daily classroom lessons at school.

O2049

IMPACTS OF ATTRIBUTIONAL STYLE AND IMPLICIT THEORY OF INTELLIGENCE ON JOB STRESS AMONG TEACHERS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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To gain a better understanding of the cognitive causes of teachers' job stress and satisfaction in the school setting, the roles of teachers' implicit theory of intelligence and their attribution to students' academic performance on teachers' job stress were examined in the current study. There were over 290 teachers of secondary and primary schools participated in the questionnaire survey. Findings showed that the positive relationship between teachers' ability attribution to students' academic failure and job stress was fully mediated by their entity theory of intelligence. Results suggested that teachers who attribute students' academic failure to students' inability are more susceptible to job stress and less satisfied with their jobs when they view intelligence as a fixed and unchangeable entity. Accordingly, interventions for stress reduction among teachers in school setting are discussed.

O2050
A COMPARE OF ADHD AND LD IN CLINICAL AND NON-CLINICAL SAMPLES BY WISC-IV

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Gulsen Erden, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
Nilhan Sezgin, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
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There is a growing body of intelligence in terms of cognitive process such as perception, memory, creativity, problem solving and reasoning. Psychological scales that are used to assess the intelligence are also been vital to evaluate psychological disorders such as ADHD and LD. The main aim of this study is to compare the WISC-IV subtest, index and full-scale scores of three groups of children. The two groups are diagnosed ADHD and LD,the comparison group did not receive any clinical diagnosis. The additional aim is to find out whether there are differences between the WISC-IV profiles of children with ADHD or LD from their peers with normal intelligence and having no psychiatric or neurological symptoms.The groups consist of 13 normal children and 13 children with LD, 13 children with ADHD. The subjects were age between 7-16. All children have completed the WISC-IV. The results of the study suggest that children with ADHD or LD have significantly lower index scores in contrast to comparison group with no clinical diagnosis. While observing significantly different Verbal Comprehension, Working Memory and Processing Speed Index scores for clinical and control groups,no significant difference exists in Perceptual Reasoning Index scores. Findings in the study are consistent with the results of similar works in the international literature. Even though small number of participants in the sample is a limitation of the work. It's expected to serve as a preliminary study for the future research.

O2055

MACRO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS PREDICT REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE DURING A MAJOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

F20. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological choices on environmental versus economical sustainability

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Michael Stützer, Ilmenau University of Technology, Ilmenau – Germany
David B. Audretsch, Indiana University, Bloomington – Germany
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Global Recessions such as the Great Recession of 2008-2009 shape the circumstances and prospects of hundreds of millions of people across the globe. These economic shocks exert their power by triggering a massive, instant slowdown of local economies, with long-term consequences for the economic trajectories of regions and the prosperity of the people living there. The knock-on effects can be felt across a wide array of economic, political and social indicators, and have commanded the attention of scholars and policy makers alike.However, the economies of some regions show considerably more resilience to such crises than others do. So what features might allow some regions to maintain their economic vitality in face of recessions while their neighbors succumb? What makes some regions strong, in spite of severe macro-economic fluctuations? Is it purely a good economic infrastructure – or do other "hidden" factors, like the personality of a region, also play a role?We therefore examine whether macro-psychological factors of regions are able to predict the reaction of local economies to a major global crisis. While prior approaches to understanding economic resilience have focused on regional economic infrastructure, we draw on research highlighting the key role played by psychological factors in individual-level economic behaviors (Tversky&Kahneman, 1974). In particular, we test whether differences in the macro-psychological make-up of regions can help explain localized resilience to economic adversity, over and above the role played by structural economic factors. Specifically, we examine links between regions' levels of psychological traits and their degree of economic slowdown during the Great Recession of 2008-2009. We assessed economic slowdown by means of changes in the local startup rates during the crisis (between 2007-2009). Start-up rates reflect entrepreneurial activity in a region and perceived current and future opportunities. High start-up rates reflect optimism and opportunity, and low start-up rates indicate pessimism and diminished opportunities. In the regions of two major Western economies, we assess the aggregate levels of the Big Five personality traits plus an entrepreneurial personality profile and we index economic slowdown in terms of changes in the regions' entrepreneurial vitality. We analyze data from two large psychological datasets from the United States (N=933,312; 366 Metropolitan Statistical Area) and Great Britain (N=417,217; 375 Local Authority Districts). To control for standard economic factors that are usually discussed in the economics literature on resilience, we consider the region's industry structure, endowment with knowledge (1) human capital assessed via the regional share of the working-age population with a higher education; 2) patents per 1,000,000 capita), financial capital (the region's employment share in the finance sector), gross domestic product, unemployment, and housing prices. The results reveal a substantial economic slowdown during the crisis. Specifically, the average start-up rate in US regions was relatively stable in the years before the Great Recession reaching a peak of 5.95 per 1,000 employees in 2007 but dropping by 30% to 4.18 in 2009. A similar picture emerged in GB, with start-up rates dropping by 17%, from 11 start-ups per 1,000 employees in 2007 to 9.11 in 2009. However, these general trends masked considerable variation across regions. What

predicts this regional variation? We ran OLS regression using the macro-psychological variables (the region's average scores of the Big Five traits and of an entrepreneurial Big Five profile) and economics resilience factors as independent variables. We controlled for the region's population density and the initial level in the local startup rates in 2007 (before the crisis). With regard to the macro-psychological features, the analyses delivered a remarkably consistent picture across the two countries. In both countries, more emotionally stable regions and regions with a more prevalent entrepreneurial personality make-up showed a significantly lower economic slowdown during the crisis. In Great Britain, a higher prevalence of openness had an additional protective effect. In contrast, the traditional economic structural factors such as GDP, knowledge, or industry structure exhibited mixed results. In fact, from all potential resilience factors that we had studied in our analyses, the macro-psychological features delivered the most robust and consistent results. Generally, these findings highlight the value of expanding both traditional research perspectives and public policy foci that currently prioritize the role of economic infrastructure. Instead, future approaches dealing with the reactions and resistance of local economies to macroeconomic shocks should also take into account the characteristic macro-psychological features of regions. The present results indicate that "hidden" factors such as regional personality characteristics matter not only for the region's economic outcomes in general but also for the region's economic vitality during a major macroeconomic crisis like the Great Recession of 2008-2009, widely regarded as the worst economic collapse since the Great Depression. Hence, the region's affectedness by such global crises, and related societal and economic costs, may depend, at least in part, on the region's cultural make-up and macro-psychological climate. This means that regions may not always react in a rational way in terms of the predictability of their economic performance during major crises. Our results rather indicate that it is not only the "rational effect" of the visible economic infrastructure that matters for economic resilience but also the effect of the more "hidden"macro-psychology of the region.

O2058

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: REFLECTIONS ABOUT CAREGIVERS' EXPERIENCES THROUGH A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Presenter: Roberta Leonardi, Cooperativa Etnos, Centro Alzheimer Etnos, Caltanissetta - Italy

Alzheimer's disease leads to the loss of cognitive and functional abilities until the patientis completely dependent upon caregivers. High levels of stress often compromise emotional and socio-relational spheres in caregivers until their personalities are "cancelled". Qualitative method has been used in a group-analitic approach and this study allowed caregivers to give voice to their sufferings and to show their identities, that are often forgotten. The research has been conducted on six caregivers of Alzheimer's patients, taking part in a psychological support group. All subjects were asked ad hoc clinic interview questions and answers have been processed with the "T-LAB" software.This study shows how useful a psychological group can be, starting from the hipothesys that such an experience allows caregivers to repossess their personal identities. Indeed, the group represents a protected space where participants can share information and advice on how to look after and manage their relatives affected by Alzheimer's desease. But above all, psycological group is a place where thinking about oneself as an individual -and not only as a caregiver- becomes possible.

O2063

CAN WE HONESTLY COMMUNICATING FALSE INFORMATION WITHOUT MISLEADING THE LISTENER?

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

Sophie Henry, University of Paris 8, Saint-Denis - France
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According to the principle of relevance (Sperber& Wilson, 1995), if in an exchange, a person requests the time, the other answer approximated (9:30 to 9:26), whatever the type of watch (analog/digital). The key for the speaker is to ensure that the listener is representation of thought communicated relevant enough to be treated with the minimum of effort. Extending the work of Van der Henst Carles & Sperber(2002), the research aims to clarify here the contexts in which a literally false statement communicates information with maximum relevance. We assume that the probability of giving a rounded time will be higher in a social context without desired precision (cafe) than not (station), regardless of the type of watch of the respondent. The experimenter asked the time to 943 men and women, with a digital or analog watch, in a station vs café, justifying his request or not: "because my watch has stopped". The results show that it is in the station, or cafe with a justification, of the request that people give a more precise answer. But contrary to our expectation, people with a digital watch give a more precise time. Our goal was to control the sexe of subjects assuming no a priori differences. However, women give more precise hour provided justification and especially on the cafe. We will make interpretations in terms of stereotypes. Thus, under the principle of relevance, express his thoughts literally is not always the best way to communicate with the maximum relevance.

O2088
THE RELATIONSHIP OF AMBIVALENT SEXISM AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION TO TURKISH MEN AND WOMEN'S HONOR BELIEFS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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We explored how religiosity and ambivalent sexism differentially relate to Turkish women and men's honor beliefs.In "honor cultures" such as Turkey (Nisbett& Cohen, 1996), honor codes specify virtuous behavior in highly gender-specific ways that support male power and female subordination (e.g.,Vandello&Cohen, 2003), including violence against "disobedient" women (Sev'er&Yurdakul, 2001). We sought to understand what might lead Turkish women to accept honor beliefs that disadvantage themselves and their gender. To this end, Turkish participants (460 women, 188 men) completed the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, Religious Orientation Scale, and Honor Endorsement Index. Regression analyses revealed that religiosity and ambivalent sexism predict honor belief endorsement for both men and women; but gender moderated how sexism related to honor beliefs. Specifically, women's honor beliefs were better predicted by benevolent sexism, whereas men's honor beliefs were better predicted by hostile sexism. We suggest that benevolent sexism plays a particularly important role in women's willingness to endorse honor beliefs by providing a subjectively positive image of and promised rewards for women who accept a subordinate role to men. Therefore, efforts to combat honor codes might do well to address reducing women's adherence to benevolent sexism (e.g., through increased economic opportunities) and by campaigning within religious organizations to ameliorate or reinterpret sexist teachings.

O2091
ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The main goal the research was to develop a theoretical ecology model of professional development (Mumford et al., 1990) and build an empirical model, that links together the organizational context (including the organizational discourse) of professional development, the requirements to the employee and interactive processes (management techniques, participation, knowledge sharing) as tools for coping with the working situation. The connection between the structural characteristics of organizations and organizational options of discourse was analyzed. It was shown that the characteristics of organizational discourse (issue-related and partly genre characteristics) are associated with the level of professional development of the staff (first study among 232 employees). Structural empirical model of professional development was built (second study among 282 employees) linking the success of coping (career steps), the actual working situation (organizational conditions, the stiffness of the requirements) with the structure of organizational interactions. Organizational interactions themselves are in certain relations between them: management techniques determine the capability or incapability of wide involvement of employees in organizational activities (participation), the width of participation as interaction beyond the scope of narrow work roles, in turn, is prerequisite to ability of knowledge sharing in organization.

O2101

DEVELOPMENT OF WEBBASED PSYCHOTECHNOLOGIES FOR CP-RELAATED LIFE LONG LEARNING-SYSTEM

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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In this project, our task was to develop a web-based life-long product-concept for people with cerebral palcy (CP) and their parents. The concept was to address the need of parent support and enhance the ability of coping in connecting with transitions fasces in life. Earlier studies point out these two aspects as important focus areas. To unfold these two aspects we used semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions. We interviewed parents to children age 22 month to 16 years and young grownups with CP. Our findings matched results from earlier studies concerning indication of abnormal level of stress in parents and the specific periods where the level of stress rises. Furthermore, the results from the interviews gave us a hypothesis about what sort of content the webbased psychoteknologi need, when it's needed and in which form it could be presented. Further studies must evaluate this. Our small sample reduces the reliability of the findings, on the other hand does the supporting results from earlier studies enhanced the reliability. Altogether, it gives us a reliable and important input for the development of the product.

O2105

MENTALIZATION AND OVERWEIGHT - HOW FAR GOES THE INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL REFLECTIVE FUNCTIONING?

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Verena Wendt, University Leipzig, Leipzig – Germany
Annette M. Klein, University Leipzig, Leipzig – Germany
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Introduction: Parental overweight has been identified as an elementary risk factor for childhood overweight (Agras et al., 2004). Besides biological factors, parental behavior and familial interactions may influence children's eating behavior and weight development. In the context of familial interactions, recent research (Fonagy et al., 2003) showed that a lack of mother's reflective functioning (RF) results in deficits in emotion regulation of the child. Those deficits might be a possible predictor for compensatory eating behavior like emotional eating and, in consequence, for childhood obesity. Method: By analyzing data from 60 mothers (30 normal weight; 30 overweight) and their children, 1;6 to 4;11 years old, we (a) compared the quality of mother's reflective functioning (measured with the AAI-RF, Fonagy et al., 1998) between obese and normal weight mothers and (b) explored whether the eating style or the weight of the child were influenced by mother's reflective functioning. Results and Discussion: Compared to normal weight mothers, obese mothers did not show a different RF. Further, RF neither had an influence on child's emotional eating nor on child's weight. However, results show that emotional eating of the mother mediates between RF and her own BMI group. The role of RF in the context of overweight will be discussed.

O2112

THE INTERACTION EFFECT OF PERSONALITY AND RELATIONAL SELF-REGULATION ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: A STUDY ON OCCUPYGEZI

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behavior

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The aim of the present study is to estimate the interaction effect of personality dimensions (i.e., extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience, negative valance) and relational self-regulation (RSR) on political participation about Occupy Gezi which occurred in Turkey. Since millions of people participated to protests, it is important to understand relational perspective behind Occupy Gezi. Data was collected from 419 (%71.1) female and 170 (%28.9) male, a total of 589 participants. An online web-based questionnaire was used for data collection. Moderation analysis results showed significant interaction effects of personality dimensions and RSR, and also their direct effects on political participation. The interaction effects of agreeableness, openness to experience and neuroticism with relational self-regulation on political participation were significant. The direct effects of extraversion and RSR on political participation were also significant. Since out of six moderations, only three of them were significant; it can be concluded that people participated in Gezi Protests did not only showed participation based on their relational decisions.

O2115
MOTIVATION IN COUPLES RELATIONSHIP

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The present research intended to study the motivation in couples and among genders.
In the approach to motivation many perspectives were developed, some pointing the person as the centre of his/her own motivation, others focused on external rewards and their role (Mayer, Faber & Xu, 2007), previewing of the current concepts of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Our work takes into account Deci and Ryan's Self Determination Theory (SDT) (1985, 2000, 2008; Ryan & Deci, 2000), that support the existence of different types of motivation.
To assess motivation in couples we used MS - Motivation Scale (Rempel, Holmes & Zanna, 1985; Portuguese version by Abreu-Afonso & Leal (in press).
Our sample was composed by 185 heterosexual couples. The results confirm the existence of small, but important, differences when comparing genders and motivation styles. By comparing each gender with the different motives, we concluded that intrinsic motives, personal and perceived, presented a higher importance, especially in women. In other hand, extrinsic motives appear to play an irrelevant role in both genders. When comparing genders, only men were significant influenced by perceived motives, either extrinsic or intrinsic.
This research collects valuable information to understand couples dynamics when working with couples seeking for clinical help.

O2118
HOW TO TREAT MENTAL DISEASES IN CHINESE MEDICINE

E20. Health and clinical intervention - Psychopathology

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Emotional disorders like anxiety disorders, mental depression or neurasthenia are treated in western medicine as isolated psychic disorders. Chinese medicine is a holistic system and a kind of psychosomatic medicine in itself because the emotions are stored in the inner organs. Harmony between Yin and Yang, the flow of Qi and the relation between the five Yin-organs means physical and psychic health, whereas disharmony may bring about diseases and mental problems. Mental diseases in terms of Chinese medicine are mostly associated with the kidney, the liver and the heart. The correct diagnosis of the patient´s disharmony pattern may give us an insight into his metabolic situation on the level of the bowels as well as on the neuroendocrine level because in many cases we may reinterpret the Chinese pattern in terms of western medicine. For treatment we have to prescribe individual recipes for herbs and acupuncture. Conclusion: Acupuncture and combined Chinese herbal medicine are a good support of western medicine in the treatment of mental diseases. For acupuncture we use acupoints according to the disharmony pattern and combine these with those with definite mental effects (Pc 6, Pc 7, Yingtang, St 36, Sp 6). Clinical studies proved that Chinese herbal treatment and acupuncture may show good results in the treatment of mental disturbances such as anxiety disorders and mental depression in less severe cases.

O2122

THE EFFECTS OF ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE HUMOR STYLES ON DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN A TURKISH SAMPLE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The aim of current study was to examine the effects of humor styles (i.e., adaptive and maladaptive) on depression and anxiety. While adaptive humor styles were categorized as affiliative and self-enhancing humors, maladaptive ones were categorized as aggressive and self-defeating humors. For this aim, data was collected from 164 college students via questionnaires. After that, two separate sequential regression analyses were conducted for depression and anxiety. In each analysis, the effects of age and gender had been eliminated, and then the effects of humor styles were tested.Results indicated that affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles predict depression significantly and negatively. Moreover, it was found that self-defeating humor predicts depression significantly and positively. In terms of anxiety, it was found that although affiliative humor predicts anxiety negatively and significantly, self-defeating predicts anxiety positively and significantly. These results can be interpreted as affiliative and self-enhancing humors are protective factors for depression while self-enhancing humor is a risk factor for depression. In terms of anxiety, affiliative humor also is a protective factor, while self-defeating humor is a risk factor.In other words, while affiliative, self-enhancing styles are signs of well-beings, self-defeating one is threat to well-being.

O2124
ON THE SWING OF CAREERISM AND UNIONISM: A VALUES AND SELF PERSPECTIVE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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This study investigated the value-portraits of careerism and unionism among university students as prospective labor force and its relationship with their self-construal. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed for data collection (such as Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire, Careerist Orientation Scale, Balanced Integration Differentiation Scale, items from Union Image Survey, Belief in Unionism Subscale; and related open ended questions were formulated to elaborate answers) Accordingly, how the undergraduates' values and self's are associated with their anti and pro attitudes towards labor unions and towards career advancement through non-performance-based means were analyzed and found to be differential to some extent while some similarities may be hold. For instance, benevolence value discriminated careerists from unionists for motivation of social relations; that is, careerism may emphasize social relationships with peers and colleagues not only for affiliation and relatedness needs (as unionism do), but because these people can be instrumental as informal business contacts and promote oneself. Although careerism and unionism have been studied in different contexts with some attitude measures (e.g., job satisfaction, commitment, and involvement, willingness to join or voting for a union, and union apathy) to my knowledge, it was the first time that careerism and unionism were investigated under the theoretical framework of values and self-orientations.

O2129
TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WORK OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND THEIR CLIENTS: WILL THEIR HORIZONS CONVERGE?

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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State of the Art and Purpose: The article focuses on the process of adaptation of the new research tool to examine the ethical differences of human capital development between transition and developed economies, in information systems. The goal of the study is to test the differences concerning the relation of organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) between transition and developed economies, on the example of Poland and Germany. Design/Methodology: The qualitative and quantitative methods were used during the process of translation, adaptation, validation and reliability verification of the new tool and the research hypotheses testing. The structured online survey comprised adapted questionnaires in Polish and German studies: Employee Behavior Questionnaire (EBQ). The studies are based on two random samples of 60 IT users in Poland and in Germany. Results: The new tool was elaborated in Polish and English languages. The differences of OCB of IT Users were examined between countries, with consideration of the socio-economic features of transition and developed economies. Limitations: Studies should be continued in other transition and developed countries for more numerous research samples, in various branches of the economies. Research/Practical Implications: The conclusions of our research can be addressed to IT Users and professionals, especially HR staff in transition and developed economies. Analyzing the differences of OCB and popularizing ethical ideas in mentioned above economies can be a factor of human and economic development that increase efficiency and commitment. Originality/Value: The study fill a gap in the field of socio-economic IS development research with new tool concerning ethical attitudes - OCB components. The cultural differences between transition and developed countries were indicated in the field of the factors of OCB increasing, first time together in Poland and in Germany. Keywords: developed economy, differences, IT Users, Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCB), Poland, transition economy, Germany.

O2139

THE LAY-PEOPLE PERCEPTION OF FINANCIAL EXPERTS' EPISTEMIC AUTHORITY

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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The goal of this project was to study how lay people perceive epistemic authority (EA) in the field of financial expertise. EA is defined as the extent, to which individuals treat a source of information as an evidence for their judgment independently of the objective level of such expertise, but relying on superficial premises (Kruglanski, 2012). Recent studies in health psychology demonstrated that patients attributed higher EA to physicians who recommended an active treatment over those who advised against it (Barnoy et al., 2012; Bar-Tal et al., 2013). However, previous research in political domain (Raviv et al., 1993) showed that client's opinion interacted with expert recommendation: Expert EA was evaluated as higher when it was the same as client's opinion (confirmation bias). This was due to the fact that bestowing high EA to someone with similar opinions might be the way of asserting own self-worth as a source of knowledge. For that reason we expected that financial advice confirming consumer's opinion would lead to assigning higher EA to the advisor. We conducted three experiments, in which we manipulated the type of recommendation and measured or manipulated clients' opinion on the financial product (loan, investment, life insurance). The results revealed that more active (compared to passive) recommendations led to bestowing higher EA to the, but only when the client's opinion on the product was positive. In case of the negative opinion, the pattern reversed.

O2141
FAMILY STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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Families feel more strengthened and resourceful when existing strengths and skills are utilized providing a safe and supportive environment and appropriate learning opportunities for children and all family members, which also enhance confidence and self-esteem (Walsh, 2006). The Strengthening Families Program (SFP), tested in this study, is an evidence based family program designed to increase resilience and reduce risk factors for behavioral, emotional and social problems in families (Kumpfer,Xie, &O'Driscoll, 2012). The results on 21 outcomes were analysed using SFP 6-11 Years data(n=41) with Portuguese families (measured with the standardized SFP instrument)compared with SFP 6-11 Years international norms,with a quasi-experimental 2-repeated measures (pre-to posttest) by 2-group design. Statistically significant positive results (p<.05) were found for 76.2% of the 21 outcomes measured for Portuguese families, and 100% of the 21 outcomes for international norms.Overall the effect sizes were relatively large, Cohen´s d>.50, including family strength/resilience variable for Portuguese families (d= .54) and for norms (d= .66). Combining prevention interventions to address more risk and protective factors has been found to result in even better development outcomes and highlight that SFP is one of the most effective prevention program (Foxcroft, et al., 2012) also in cost-benefit studies (Miller & Hendrie, 2008).

O2144

ENTREPRENEURS ARE NOT RISK PRONE, THEY ARE BRAVE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The aim of the author's studies is to challenge the common belief that risk-taking propensity is the distinguishing trait of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs do not consider themselves as prone to risk, but rather as brave (Study 1, 200 entrepreneurs, CATI interview asking for entrepreneurial traits directly). Entrepreneurial do not take risk more in lottery or quiz tasks rewarded with real money (Study 2, 80 entrepreneurs, 80 employees, individual questionnaire interviews). Differences emerge when the settings are ambiguous, and outcomes of decisions depend on personal skills. Entrepreneurs turn out to be more self-confident and less prone to ask for additional information (Study 3, 27 male entrepreneurs, 36 male employees; evaluations and choices in computer-simulated tasks). When compared to employees and managers, entrepreneurs reveal greater self-efficacy, and score higher on self-reported financial but not consumer or hazard risky behaviors. They have also stronger a belief that they have greater abilities than other people in dealing with risk in different every-day situations (Study 4, 149 male and female entrepreneurs, managers and employees, individual questionnaire interviews). The results of the four studies demonstrate that not risk propensity but rather courage is a trait that distinguishes entrepreneurs from others.

O2145

THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE AND OUTCOME RELATION: MEDIATION ROLE OF GAP BETWEEN INNER EXPERIENCES AND LANGUAGE

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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The purpose of this study is to examine perceived gap between language and inner experience as a mediator in therapeutic alliance and therapy outcome relation.One of the most important issues of psychology has been self-knowledge (know thyself!) which was originated from Thales. The belief that self-knowledge contributes to the mental health has been argued among the psychologists. However,relation of this concept to language has been limited. Language believed to provide means to have knowledge about inner experiences. Complete linguistic expression of inner experiences is considered hard to attain. When people believe that words are not enough to express inner experiences, distance between inner experience and language widens and becomes a 'gap'. Perceived gap between language and inner experience has some consequences concerning mental health. This study aims to emphasis the importance of perceived gap between language and inner experiences on mental health.The main hypothesis of present study is that therapeutic alliance will contribute to mental health via its effect on perceived gap between language and inner experiences. Study is at data collection level, 5 scales (Beck Depression Inventory, Working Alliance Inventory, Positive and Negative Affect Scale, Beck Anxiety Inventory and Beliefs about Functions of Language Scale) are being completed by 30 clients (with depression or anxiety symptoms) in 5., 10. and15. sessions of psychotherapy. Data expected to support the hypothesis.

O2148

THE INTEGRATION OF TELE-PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PROTOCOL FOR THE UNDERAGE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PATIENTS HOSPITALISED IN THE ICU

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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It is well documented that hospitalization in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) can have negative psychological effects for the patients but also for their families, creating the need for psychological intervention. However there is a paucity in literature regarding the psychological support of family members and especially the underage, due to the fact that children have limited access to the ICU and therefore to psychological services. The main objective of this study is to enhance the accessibility of the underage family members (aged 4-18) of ICU patients to psychological services. To address accessibility challenges this study a) has exploited state of the art web and telepresence technologies and b) has developed an innovative telepsychological support protocol. The integration of the protocol was developed through the following process: a) Service User requirements assessment (surveys for parents, children and expert psychologists) and b) Delphi consensus methodology. The protocol includes: a) telepsychological sessions overcoming accessibility barriers, b) assessment tools (mental state, service quality), c) personalised interventions based on subject needs (Patients' condition briefing, death preparation, and grief counselling), d) adolescents' preparation for an ICU visit, e) family counselling and guide in dealing with loss. This study introduces an innovative service that could impact and guide the way children are approached therapeutically in such cases.

O2155
MOST HELPFUL INTERVENTIONS FOR EATING DISORDERS

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Sarah Georgiana, Adelphi University, New York - United States
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79 respondents completed surveys online about what was most helpful in treating their eating disorders. 82% had suffered from anorexia, 74% also of some form of bulimia, and 42% of a disorder NOS. 70% had received in-patient treatment and 77% (also, in many cases) out-patient treatment. Of 65 items inquiring about the hurtfulness/helpfulness of various types of interventions—CBT, experiential, and psychodynamic—the single item most frequently rated "very helpful" (58%) was a safe place to express feelings about anything, with 85% of respondents rating his item as helpful. Next were having a sound and trusting relationship and help in increasing self-understanding (84%). Following those interventions were how patterns in the past were affecting the present (82%), understanding recurrent patterns (81%), and understanding triggers (78%). Advice, alternative ways of coping, and modifying thinking were rated by a majority as helpful, although fewer, (63-70%). Two-thirds of the respondents reported having improved, although most who had restricted continued to do so. Results suggest that talking may be more helpful than specific interventions.

O2157

INVESTIGATION OF PARTNER SELECTION IN TERMS OF ABANDONMENT SCHEMA, DOMINANT NEURAL SYSTEMS, MYTHS ABOUT MARRIAGE AND ATTACHMENT STYLES

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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INTRODUCTION: Partner selection is an increasing and world spreading area of interest in recent years. Considering the latest studies in Turkey, relationship satisfaction is a broad investigation subject. Since, former studies examining partner selection include only demographics and any other study investigating biological and psychological variables of partner selection have not been conducted in Turkey, importance of this study is being the first one in its research area. AIM: The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between abandonment schema, the dominant neural systems, attachment styles, personality traits and belief of marriage myths in terms of their effects on partner selection of young adults attending university. METHOD: 80 (74 female, 6 male) undergraduate psychology and sociology students at Üsküdar University, İstanbul, are participated in this study conducted via relational-screening model. Relationship Scales Questionnaire-RSQ, Young schema questionnaire-YŞQ/ Abandonment Schema Subscale, Fisher Temperament Inventory-FTI), Attitudes About Romance and Mate Selection Scale (ARMSS), Basic Personality Traits Inventory are used to collect data. Chi-square, independent sample t- Test, ANOVA, Regression are conducted to analyze data. RESULTS: The factors affecting partner selection are whether or not having been developed abandonment schema, dominant neural systems and obsessive attachment style. DISCUSSION: The rationale behind interaction between dominant neural systems, attachment style and having abandonment schema will contribute to appropriate partner selection.

O2160
PSYCHOSEMANTIC STUDY OF GENDER REPRESENTATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The study of the categories of femininity and masculinity acting as normative examples in the system of gender relations, can give an understanding of changes taking place in social interaction either within the same gender or between genders. Among the main components of femininity and masculinity are gender stereotypes, containing the characteristics typically related with men's and women's stereotypes. The purpose of the study was to examine implicit representations about content of gender stereotypes not only in the aspect what is attributing to male or female behavior, feeling etc., but what is thought as more desirable, and also how this attribution is seen to be changed during the time. Psychosemantic approach is very effective when dealing with implicit or deep level's stereotypes. Adjectives which are associated with masculinity and femininity most of all were used as scales. Different social roles associated with stereotypes of gender behavior were selected for evaluation (e.g., typical/ideal/happy man/woman today/previous generation ago/future generation). Four latent categories of perception and differentiation of gender roles were revealed: in/ex/ternal masculinity/femininity. The data allow to compare and to describe social desirable levels of both types of femininity and masculinity for man and woman in the society, and also representations about the dynamic of these traits during the time and to compare differences in these representations among men and women.

O2161
MODERATOR ROLE OF CHILD'S GENDER IN PREDICTING PARENTIFICATION BEHAVIORS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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In this study, moderator role of gender in predicting the relationship between child's self-construal and parentification -while controlling maternal attachment- was examined. Maternal attachment was controlled since it could be related to child's parentification. Among 92 mother-child pairs; mothers' average age of 40.11 (SD = 5.56) and children's was 12.56 (SD = .63). Mothers were given the Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory- II, Short Version. Children were given the Twenty Statement Scale and were asked open-ended questions about family activities. All narratives were coded on emotional and instrumental parentification dimensions. Results showed that gender was a significant moderator between independent self-construal and instrumental parentification. Moreover, child's gender was predicting the relationship between relational self-construal and emotional parentification. To conclude, results showed that self-construal types were differentiating factors only for girls. This study highlighted the effect of individual differences on parentification of children especially for community sample.

O2166

AUSTRIAN/GERMAN TEACHERS' CONCURRENT USAGE OF MULTIPLE STRATEGIES AGAINST SCHOOL BULLYING

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Sheri Bauman, University of Arizona, Tucson - United States
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Bullying is a pervasive problem in schools worldwide with serious consequences for students' health and well-being. Previous research showed teachers' interventions against bullying can play a major role in bullying prevention. The present study examined Austrian/German teachers' (N=625; 74% female) use of intervention strategies in a hypothetical bullying episode. Factor analysis showed that teachers' responses were best described by 5 factors. Teachers' first preferred choice was disciplining the bully, their second preferred choice non-punitively working with the bully, and their third preferred choice involving other adults. They were less likely to work with victims or to ignore the incident. Person-oriented analyses showed that about 60% of teachers would discipline the bully without working with the victim at the same time, while only 3% percent would work with the victim while not disciplining the bully. Taken together, the findings show that teachers are focusing on disciplinary measures against bullying whereas they should better aim at using all possible strategy types to combat bullying more effectively. Thus, the results have critical implications for various stakeholders in the educational system: (1) policy and decision makers responsible for teacher education on the national and university level, (2) administrators, teachers and counselors on the school level, and (3) researchers developing anti-bullying programs.

O2167
DISGUST FEELINGS FOR ANIMALS: AN EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Disgust is one of the basic emotions, recognizable across cultures (Ekman, 1992). People feel disgust or fear for some animals. We aim to find out which animals are perceived most disgusting and what are the main reasons underlying the disgust feeling for those animals. Our hypothesis is that we have a stronger disgust feeling for the animals those are far from humans in the evolutionary timeline. Sixty seven female and 54 male undergraduate students in Akdeniz University with a mean age of 21,39 years (SD=2,36) participated the study. A seven-point Likert-type scale was used to express the degree of their feelings of disgust and fear for 20 animals. The participants were asked to express the principal reasons for their feeling of disgust. We estimated the times of divergence between species (homo sapiens-animal) from TimeTree(Kumar & Hedges,2011). We found that the most disgusting animal is mouse and cockroach. Snake, spider, octopus, worm and frog are also found to be very disgusting. The most frightening animals are snake, shark, crocodile, bear, wolf, mouse, octopus, spider and cockroach. We found no significant (p>.05) correlation between the feelings of disgust and fear. A significant correlation was found between the disgust feeling and the times of divergence between human and the animals (r=.63; p<.003). But no significant correlation (p>.05) was found between the degree of fear and the times of divergence between human and the animals. The degree of disgust but not fear feeling seems to be correlated with the time divergence between human and the animals. People may give disgust responses to the animals which are far from us in the evolutionary timeline due to the sense of uncontrollability and unpredictability of their responses.

O2170
MEASURING MATH SELF-EFFICACY WITH THE RASCH MODEL

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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This study examines the psychometric properties, via the Rasch model, of the Math Self-Efficacy Scale-Specific Tasks (MSS-ST) designed to assess the perceived capabilities of Portuguese high school students to successfully accomplish mathematical tasks. A sample of 224 10th grade students, both genders (54.0% boys), with a mean age of 15.2 years (SD = .48), answered the MSS-ST. Winsteps software was used to analyze the fit of the 15 items to a latent unidimensional structure, via the Rasch Rating Scale model. The items showed an adequate fit to a latent unidimensional structure (variance explained equals 49.0% with an eigenvalue of 2.6 for the first contrast). The 4-point scale revealed a good functioning enabling to measure with high precision persons capabilities and item difficulties. Concerning DIF gender, none of the items evidenced inadequate functioning. The MSS-ST total scores correlated with math instrumentality and value and with math grade, as it was hypothesized. Math self-efficacy proved to be a significant predictor of math grades. The MSS-ST is an inexpensive, quick, reliable, and valid instrument that can be used for research and educational assessment purposes in school contexts to measure math self-efficacy percepts and to identify those pupils who could benefit from early psychoeducational interventions to boost their math self-efficacy beliefs.

O2175
PROMOTING ATTACHMENT THROUGH MOTHER-CHILDREN COOKING GROUPS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Katerina Idraiou, Program "Step", Foundation ELIZA-Against Child Abuse & "one child, one world", Athens - GreeceAggeliki Sylligardaki, Program "Step", Foundation ELIZA-Against Child Abuse & "one child, one world", Athens – Greece

Psychologists and occupational therapists have been using cooking as a therapeutic tool in various rehabilitation and therapeutic milieus (eg. Odawara, 2005). This presentation will focus on describing a therapeutic cooking group, conducted within the context of STEP, an abuse prevention and mental health promotion program.   STEP is based on attachment and early intervention concepts, aiming at early detection and prevention of problems in children's physical and mental health, cognitive development, social and psychological adjustment. The cooking group is conducted on a biweekly basis for 1 academic year. Participants include immigrant mothers and their children less than5 years of age. Mothers are most frequently diagnosed with some form of affective disorder while the children most frequently present with behavioral and/or eating disorders. The group is facilitated by 2 psychologists and at least 1 volunteer. We will present methods and interventions utilized, as well as group processes relevant to members' improvement for the first 2 years the group was conducted. Preliminary results indicate that mothers improved the quality and range of their parenting skills, as well as their positive interactions with their children. Finally, children's symptoms greatly decreased during their participation in the group. Further findings, future directions, as well as implications for prevention and mental health promotion will also be discussed in detail.

O2176

CONSTRUCTING FUTURES FOR YOUNG ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREER GUIDANCE

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Mary McMahon, University of Queensland, Brisbane - Australia
Monica Cuskelly, University of Queensland, Brisbane - Australia
Karen Moni, University of Queensland, Brisbane - Australia
Anne Jobling, University of Queensland, Brisbane - Australia

This presentation considers how young people with intellectual disability and their families construct their futures and the implications for career guidance. Work is important in the lives of adults, including those with intellectual disability, and contributes to a productive and good quality of life. However, transition from school to rewarding adult lives for young people with an intellectual disability remains a challenge. This presentation reports on a qualitative research project that developed case studies of 20 Australian families each of whom had a young adult aged between 16-30 and a support person nominated by the family. The aim of this project was to develop an understanding of the aspirations of families of young adults with intellectual disability. The data were gathered by semi-structured, individual interviews with the young adult, his/her parent(s) and the support person. Inductive thematic coding was used to analyse the transcripts. Common themes across the case studies related to the importance to the young adult of employment, friendships and independence. Issues impeding the realisation of aspirations included barriers to independence, location, community networks, the role of siblings, and inconsistencies in service provision. Results suggest a role for career guidance to provide family and context relevant services that improve the social and economic participation in the community of young adults with intellectual disability.

O2179
TRANSCULTURAL INVENTORY FOR VALUES STUDY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Alexey Bondarenko, Lomonosov Moscow State University in Tashkent, Tashkent - Uzbekistan

Inventory is designed for measuring of personal values. Items are represented by quotes from religious sacred books - Old Testament, New Testament, Alcoran, Talmud, Tripitaka/quotes of Buddha. This idea belong to (Petrenko 2005). Inasmuch as items are quotes, from sources, which are already translated to the most number of languages, process of adaptation of this inventory in other cultures is simplified. As an axiological background of inventory was used classification of basical religious value categories. Together with them values, explicated in numerous researchs by S. Shwartz, contents of which are diverse with contents of foregoing categories were added. We constructed inventory by this way because this composition of values fully represent either religious or secular value's sphere. Questionnaire consisted of 119 statements structured in 20 subscales. Sample characteristics – 106 respondents of different ethnic and confessional groups from Tashkent (Uzbekistan). Using Structural Equation Modeling we tested theoretical model, which suggested that all the values may be integrated in 3 general blocks – "Religious faith", "Ethical imperatives" and "Love as acceptance of each other, tolerance, rejection of aggression and respect to environment". We approved that experimental data correspond to theoretical model with fit-indexes CFI = 0.914, RMSEA = 0,076. Gotten results encourage for further research in this direction.

O2182
THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND MOTIVATIONAL STYLES FOR REGULATING EATING BEHAVIOR

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Gaye Zeynep Çenesiz, Middle East Technical University, Ankara; Van Yuzuncuyil University, Van - Turkey
Faruk Gençöz, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

The aim of the present paper was to investigate the relations between 6 personality traits (i.e. extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, openness to experience, conscientiousness, and negative valence) and motivation styles for regulating eating behavior. With the increment of unhealthy eating habits, more and more people experience weight problems. Factors contributing to the weight issues are important points that need to be assessed in order to understand the problem and to intervene properly. According to Self Determination Theory (SDT), people's motivational styles differ when they want to change a specific behavior. In the present study, the role of personality traits on the different motivation styles was examined. Results indicated that for autonomous motivational styles, positive personality traits were positively related, whereas negative personality traits were negatively related. The opposite direction of the relationship was shown for the relation between controlled motivational styles and personality traits except extraversion. Findings were discussed in the light of the relevant literature. Moreover, an intervention proposal was presented for eliciting the basic psychological needs, which were stated by SDT, for the patients who came to psychotherapy with weight issues.

O2183

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL AXIOMS IN PREDICTING WORK ENGAGEMENT AND JOB BURNOUT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Hemalatha Krishnan, University of Nottingham Malaysica Campus, Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia

The Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model predicts job burnout and work engagement through two independent processes: a health impairment process (burnout is a function of job demands and moderated by job resources) and a motivational process (work engagement is a function of job resources and moderated by job demands). This study extended the model by incorporating social axioms as a mediator that links job demands with burnout and job resources with work engagement. Social axioms are people's general beliefs about how the world functions. We focused on two types, social cynicism and reward for application. We tested a moderated mediation model using a sample of 342 employees from Malaysia. Results showed that social cynicism mediated the relationship between job demands and job burnout while rewards for application mediated the relationship between job resources and work engagement. Job demands did not moderate the job resources-engagement link. However, job resources moderated the job demands-burnout link. Job resources in the form of voice, performance feedback, and supervisor support significantly moderated the demands-burnout relationship. The findings are discussed in terms of the importance of individual social beliefs as underlying mechanisms in the links between workplace characteristics and work outcomes.

O2187
MERLEAU-PONTY AND PSYCHOLOGY: BEHAVIOR AS FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Henrique Pompermaier, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos – Brazil

Merleau-Ponty's proposal of overcoming classic metaphysical dichotomies (conscience – nature; cogito – extension; mind – body) has found a breeding ground in Psychology. Despite not being limited to psychological discussions, Merleau-Ponty's work massively interrogates Psychology, examining its methods and outcomes. On his first book, The structure of behavior, Merleau-Ponty elects behavior as the main concept from which he develops his comprehension and critics for the realistic approach of science and the spiritualistic approach of philosophy. This work aims to present a conceptual analysis of Merleau-Ponty's book The structure of behavior, guided by the following question: Why to elect behavior as fundamental concept? The answer for this question, arranged on Merleau-Ponty's phenomenological-existential approach, indicates an intentional and dialectical comprehension of behavior, which can help Psychology to overcome its dichotomies and proceed on its efforts to consolidate this field of study.

O2189

A MULTIVARIATE LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN U.S. CHILDREN'S INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

Guang Zeng, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi - United States

This study investigates gender differences in the developmental trajectories of internalizing and externalizing problems among children in the United States from kindergarten to fifth grade, while controlling for other sociodemographic factors that may be attributed to such differential trajectories. Presently, there is a paucity of research on the development of internalizing and externalizing problems among young children on a national scale. Data on a U.S. nationally representative sample of 9,796 kindergarteners from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study were analyzed using bivariate mixed-effects models to simultaneously model the trajectories of both internalizing and externalizing problems.Gender differences are found in the developmental trajectories of both internalizing and externalizing problems as evidenced by their differential slopes. Specifically, boys displayed more symptoms of both internalizing and externalizing problems than girls at school entry, and that such elevated levels of problems persisted into fifth grade. Higher socioeconomic status and parental report of child's ability to pay attention are found to be protective factors for both internalizing and externalizing problems. This study fills a major gap in the literature and will contribute to the future research on the etiological factors of these behavioral problems of children. Additionally, these findings are informative for school-based early intervention efforts.

O2190
PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS ONLINE COUNSELING: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

Zainah Ahmad Zamani, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia
Rohany Nasir, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia
Mohd Norahim Mohamed Sani, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia
Salina Nen, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia
Salleh Amat, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia
Aizan Sofea Amin, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi - Malaysia

Trends for the past few years have shown that online counseling are being utilized by clients and counselors. However, in Malaysia, little evidence exists that examines its effectiveness over the traditional face-to-face counseling. This study seeks to explore the attitudes of university students towards online counseling. Data was collected from 137 students from both the public and private universities using the E-therapy Attitude Scale. Demographic profiles were assessed and perceptions and concerns about using online counseling were obtained. Findings reported that although the respondents were positively convinced that online counseling is beneficial and effective but ambivalent attitudes remains. As internet has become increasingly available in most geographical locations, hence online counseling should be made available in all areas.

O2191
PSYCHOSEMANTIC STUDY OF STEREOTYPES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Olga Mitina, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Alexandra Plotnikova, Lomonosov Moscow State University in Tashkent, Tashkent - Uzbekistan

Most of the people having a disability in many countries are discriminated in everyday life because the society in these countries is not ready to accept a person with a disability as an equal, competitive. One reason for this is the stigmatization - the attribution of certain characteristics of others, often negative, for formal reasons into force of socio-cultural traditions, cultural policy, or their own psychological features. People with disabilities stigmatized throughout life, from childhood, not only from society, but also in the family. We are interested in the question: Is there a difference between the stereotypes of people with disabilities in family and in society, what are they?On the one hand, the family having disable person knows more about the features associated with a disability, compared with a society where most of the stereotypes are based on prejudice; on the other, family relationships emotionally overwhelmed, it affects the perception and interaction with family members, who have disabilities. The consequence, in most cases it is the choice of overprotection as communication strategies. The psychosemantic method of plural identifications was used. As descriptors items from Schwartz's values questionnaire were used. Analysis of the results showed that many of the values are more important for families having members with disabilities (among them associated with the maintenance of social status and reputation). Research was done in Tashkent (100ss).

O2197

SELF-ORIENTED PERFECTIONISM PREDOMINATES OVER SOCIALLY PRESCRIBED PERFECTIONISM IN INFLUENCING ASPECTS OF INTELLIGENCE

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Perfectionism is commonly characterized by striving for flawlessness and setting of excessively high standards for performance. Previous studies indicate that perfectionism is associated with negative psychological functioning. This study examined the nature of self-oriented perfectionism (impose high standards upon themselves), and socially prescribed perfectionism (strive to meet the standards that significant others impose on them) in relation to the three aspects of intelligence: analytical (analysis, evaluation, and critiquing), creative (discovering, creating, and inventing), and practical (using, implementing, and applying). The data were gathered from six hundred thirty adolescent Filipino students using self-report measures. Correlational results indicate that both types of perfectionism correlated positively to analytical, creative, and practical intelligence. However, regression analyses show that only creative intelligence is positively predicted by both types of perfectionism, whereas, self-oriented perfectionism positively predicts the three aspects of intelligence. Perfectionism does not have to be negative, but can also be positive. This implies that self-oriented perfectionism can be associated with high positive perfectionist strivings, complementing high expectations with high actual achievements and if they are not overly concerned about what others impose on them. Overall, the results suggest the adaptive form of perfectionism for learners in the academic context.

O2198

I CHOOSE WHAT I NEED: EFFECTS OF 'LOCOMOTION' AND 'ASSESSMENT' ON THE MAXIMIZING AND SATISFICING STYLES

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Yali Jiang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Ran Bian, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Hua Ming, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Yufeng Fang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Guanyu Chen, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Xiaohong Li, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China

This research investigated the relationship between regulatory mode orientations (locomotion and assessment), and decision-making styles(the maximizing and satisficing styles). "Locomotion" refers to the aspect of self-regulation involving the movement from state to state, whereas "assessment" is the comparative aspect of self-regulation that refers to the critical evaluation of alternative goals and the means for achieving them. The maximizers are more likely to pursue optimal solutions, while the satisficers prefer to seek satisfied ones. In study 1, the Chinese versions of the Maximization Scale, and the Locomotion and Assessment Regulatory Modes Scales were administered to 161 Chinese participants. The results supported the notion that locomotors and assessors differ in the ways they make decision. Assessment was positively related to the maximizing style. In contrast, locomotion was not found to be negatively related to the satisficing style. But it was positively related to the dimension of decision difficulty. In Study 2, regulatory mode orientations were experimentally induced. Participants were randomly assigned to either the locomotion regulatory mode condition or the assessment condition.All participants were asked to complete the adapted cleaning supplies task and satisfaction with choice questionnaire.The results found that induced assessor was feeling right when choosing from a larger assortment while induced locomotor was feeling right when choosing from a smaller assortment. These findings shed light on the relationship betweent regulatory mode and decision-making styles as well as regulatoy fit effect.

O2199

THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF MINORITY STRESSORS ON SEXUAL MINORITIES' MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH: THE MEDIATING EFFECTS OF SHAME

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Sexual minorities (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual adults) are at greater risk for poorer health than heterosexuals (Institute of Medicine, 2011). The minority stress model posits that sexual minorities experience minority stress unique to their stigmatized identity which predicts poorer health (Meyer, 2003). Shame undermines health (Jordan, 2004); in fact, minority stress relates to increased shame (Allen & Oleson, 1999) and shame relates to poorer health (Mills, 2005); yet, there is a dearth of research on the mediating effects of shame. The purpose of this study is to examine the mediating effects of shame on the relations between stress and health. Participants were sexual minorities (N=719; 54.8% male; Mage =42.18, SD=15.04) recruited online, and completed measures of distal stress (discrimination, rejection, harassment), proximal stress (internalized homophobia, concealment), shame, and mental (depression, anxiety) and physical health (distressing somatic symptoms). Using structural equation modeling and bootstrapping, the model was an adequate fit to the data: distal and proximal stress predicted feelings of shame (βs=.35-.36) and shame predicted poorer mental (β=.80) and physical health (β=.53). Stress had significant indirect effects on health (βs=.18-.34). The results underscore that minority stressors are related to feelings of shame; consequently, shame predicts poorer health. Shame is an important mechanism to consider for future research and clinical interventions.

O2204

VICTIMIZATION IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF TEENAGERS: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS OF PROFILES

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Francine Lavoie, Laval University, Quebec - Canada
Martin Blais, University of Quebec at Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Mireille Guerrier, University of Quebec at Montreal, Montreal - Canada

The diversity of victimization experienced by teenagers in the context of their romantic relationships is not well documented and the differential experiences of boys and girls are rarely addressed. The purpose of this study was to explore the diversity of DV by identifying distinct classes of victimization and documenting the possible correlates of membership in each class.In the context of the population-based QuebecYouth Romantic Relationships Survey, 8194 teenagers participated. A total of 2 093 girls and 1 347 boys reported having been in a romantic relationship in the past 12 months and were questioned about their experience of psychological, physical and sexual DV. Latent class analysis (LCA) identified four classes of youth experiencing: (a) Low emotional violence (71.5%) (b) Sexual and emotional violence (18.2%) (c) Multiple forms of violence (7.2%) and (d) Physical and emotional violence (3.1%). Distinctive features were found to discriminate among classes. Youth experiencing multiples forms of DV were more likely to be female and to report a history of child sexual abuse. They also reported more injuries and post-traumatic stress following DV than youth in other classes. The findings highlight the utility of a person-oriented approach to enhance our understanding of the diversity of victimization experiences of teenagers. Results also underscore the importance of tailoring prevention efforts as a universal approach may not address the needs of vulnerable youth.

O2208
GOD HELPS ME CONTROL MYSELF:EFFECTS OF RELIGION ON EGO-DEPLETION AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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Yufeng Fang, Beijing Normal Unversity, Beijing - China
Hua Ming, Beijing Normal Unversity, Beijing - China
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According to the strength model, self-control is a finite resource that determines capacity for effortful control over dominant responses and, once expended, leads to impaired selfcontrol task performance, known as ego depletion. It had found that ego-depletion would decrease prosocial behaviors. Past literature indicated religious belief could promote self-control. Therefore, this study tests how religion effects prosocial behaviors after ego-depltion. In study 1, after participants completing a task requiring self-control, they were randomly assigned to a religion primed condition, or to a non-religion primed condition. Finally, participants were asked to take some pamphlets to increase sensitivity of mental health to more people. We found priming religious belief after ego depletion would increase prosocial behaviors. In study 2 and 3, participants firstly experienced ego-depletion condition. Then, religion-related words as well as control words were used as subliminal primes, and the number of charity pamphlets taken by the participant before leaving the laboratory was counted (study 2) and accessibility of prosocial related items was assessed using a lexical decision task(study 3). The results showed that participants primed with religion-related words to show stronger prosocial behavioral intentions as well as be faster at identifying prosocial items. To conclusion, religion could increase prosocial behaviors after ego depletion. These findings are important. We maybe use religion to facilitate prosocial behaviors in the competitive world which makes so many people feel ego-depleted. We also discuss different possible mechanism that may underlie this effect.

O2211

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN WITH PRIMARY INFERTILITY IN PAKISTAN: ROLE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Erum Khurshid, Ex-student Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpinid - Oman

Background: Primary infertility is not only a reproductive health problem but a major social problem for women in low and middle income countries. Advance fertility treatments have brought hope but at same time have added some stressors for infertile couples like financial burden, social stigma, fear of failure of treatments etc. Earlier studies have demonstrated psychological distress is high in women who are seeking treatments for primary infertility and psycho-social factors may have a role to play. Better understanding of these factors is required to adequately respond to mental health needs of women seeking infertility treatment in these societies. The present study aimed at identification of some specific risk and protective factors for psychological distress in Pakistani women seeking treatments for primary infertility. Method: A representative sample of (N=204) women was recruited from three infertility clinics in the vicinity of Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Pakistan. Information about socio-demographic characteristics of participants was obtained by using a comprehensive demographic sheet. Levels of psychological distress, desire to have children, marital satisfaction and degree of social support were assessed by using standard tools.Association and significance of relationship between variables was assessed by using correlation and regression analysis. Findings: The analysis revealed that overall 82% of women reported psychological distress. 82% of women reported psychological distress. Almost one quarter of women interviewed (17%-28%) reported that they do not receive adequate social support from their immediate family members to deal with the pressures of infertility. Criticism, loneliness, inquiries made by other people, fear of husband's second marriage, quarrelsome and abusive in-laws were the most common stressors.The multiple regression analysis showed women employed status (B= -5.457; p=.000) and better family monthly income (B= -0.000018; p=.018) were the most significant protective factors for psychological distress, low marital satisfaction (B= 9.68;p=.000) and personal desire to have children (B= 1.65 ;p=.018) added significantly to the prediction for psychological distress. Conclusion: Findings suggest that some specific psycho-social and cultural factors specific to Pakistani society may add to women's vulnerability for psychological distress which can also negatively impact the infertility treatment outcomes. Interventions for primary infertility should also incorporate some advance psycho-social interventions which particularly educate families about role of specific social and cultural factors which increase infertile women's vulnerability for emotional distress and might impact infertility treatment outcomes.

O2212

RESPONSE TOWARDS INTERVENTIONS FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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Background: In the past few years, health and social welfare organizations from different parts of world placed increased emphasis to design and offer intervention programs which address intimate partner violence (IPV). These programs differ substantially depending upon theoretical approach adopted by the developers of program and aim at either primary or secondary prevention of IPV. The standard psycho-social intervention programs and therapies for IPV are primarily based on Western models of intervention and sometimes adapted before implementation in other societies. It is believed that some specific contextual factors at individual, familial and societal level might have important role to play in determining the outcomes of these programs in Muslim countries. The infrastructure, integration and collaboration of healthcare, legal and social service agencies in these countries is generally poor which might impact the implementation and outcome of IPV intervention programs. It is worth exploring the nature of programs run by different organizations in these countries and its outcomes which can facilitate in improving the current programs. Aims: The research paper aims at providing (1) Review of existing literature and available evidence about nature and effectiveness of domestic violence intervention programs in Muslim countries. (2) Explore nature of programs or services currently provided by public and private sector organizations to address intimate partner violence in Pakistan and Middle East countries. (3) Identification and analysis of specific social, economic and cultural factors which contribute towards success and failure of these program. Methods: Review of existing literature to gather available evidence about nature of IPV intervention programs and their outcomes in South-East and Middle East Muslim countries. Besides a survey form adapted from National Survey for Domestic Violence Intervention Programs by Tulane University/Association of Domestic Violence Intervention Programs is being used to obtain data from organizations who are currently offering intervention programs in Pakistan. Data Analysis and Findings: Appropriate data analysis procedures will be followed to analyze the quantitative and qualitative data obtained from this survey. Preliminary findings from this analysis will be shared in this conference. Detailed results from the survey will be shared through scientific paper. Implications: The research aims at generating evidence about the outcomes of interventions programs provided to target groups and factors contributing towards their success or failure. It will thus provide framework/guidelines for policy makers, social workers and clinicians in these countries to revisit and improve the current programs in light of available evidence.

O2215

HOW DO GENES AND ENVIRONMENT SHAPE OUR BEHAVIOUR? A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF G×E EFFECTS ON EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS AND FACIAL RECOGNITION

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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Theoretical frameworks: In the past few years, there have been an increasing number of endophenotypic studies, which aim to form a bridge between biology and psychology. The serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR) is one of the most frequently studied genes linked to personality and behaviour. The 5-HTTLPR polymorphism is based in the promoter region of the gene, with two allelic types commonly found- the long or L-allele and short or S-allele. Early studies have indicated that SS individuals are at increased risk of depression (e.g., Caspi et al., 2003). There have been concerns about how we solve problems relating to violent, aggressive, and impulsive behaviour, such as domestic violence (DV) and child maltreatment. Impulsivity is a trait often linked to psychiatric disorders, and social, biological, and psychological etiologies of treatment are necessary. Recognition of facial expressions influences emotion and social behaviours. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by deficits in communication and social interactions (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), and autistic-like behaviors are seen even among healthy individuals(e.g., Halliday et al., 2014). In neuroimaging investigations, associations were found between autistic traits and frontal lobe activation when the subjects were recognised negative expressions(Ma et al., 2013). A NIRS (Near-Infrared Spectroscopy) study showed that participants with PDD (Pervasive Developmental Disorder) reported reduced oxy-Hbwhen observing scared faces (Nakadoi et al., 2012). Early parent-child interactions influence the development of children's amygdala and prefrontal cortices. More specifically, there is an association between infant attachment quality at18-months and activation of the prefrontal region in emotion regulation in adulthood (Moutsiana et al., 2014). Early childhood experience with parents influences decoding processes and sensitivity during the process of facial expression of emotions in adulthood. Maternal autonomy predicted the accuracy of recognizing fear, and maternal care predicted the accuracy of recognizing sadness (Zheng et al., 2011). Individual differences in adapting to different environments could be illuminated by genetic variation. A study investigated a moderated model of 5-HTTLPR and early childhood adversities of cognitive and emotional processing in adolescence(Owens et al., 2012). In the study, it was reported that adolescents who carried the S-allele and who were exposed to early childhood adversities were less able to classify negative and neutral stimuli compared to the S allele carriers who did not experience early childhood adversities. Influences from both gene and environment increased in stability with age from childhood to adulthood(Briley&Tucker-Drob, 2014). Interpreting results from an endophenotype approach is complex. More recently, it has been suggested that SS genotype is a plasticity factor(e.g., Pluess et al., 2010), rather than a risk factor (e.g., Capsi et al, 2003). This means that carrying the SS genotype could result in bith negative and positive outcomes. It is also true that the effects of gene and environment on outcome can depend on how environments were measured (van Ijzendoorn et al., 2012). There have also been ethnical differences reported in the association between 5HTT and depression (Zhang et al., 2009), as well as in brain function (e.g., Long et al., 2013).We sought to address the question of how perceived parenting might influence 5-HTTLPR and mental health problems and neural system in Japanese individuals. The purposes of this presentation are to analyse the results of gene and environment interaction on behavioural/emotional problems and neural system on recognizing faces in Japanese individuals. In study 1, we examined mediational models in which perceived paternal/maternal rejection mediates the relationship between the 5-HTTLPR genotype and impulsive behaviour. In study 2, we examined changes in the prefrontal oxy-Hb levels measured by NIRS (Near-Infrared Spectroscopy) during a facial-emotion recognition task, and factor in the influence of the 5HTTLPR gene allele type and perceived parenting. Results: In study 1, we examined mediational models in which perceived paternal/maternal rejection mediates the relationship between the 5-HTTLPR genotype and impulsive behaviour. Participants included 403 adults (152 males and 252 females, mean age = 24.20) who provided genetic data and a set of

the questionnaires (BIS11; Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 and EMBU; EgnaMinnenav BätraffandeUppfostran). Correlational analysis indicated that Attention Impulsivity was positively associated with Rejection Mother (r = .150, p<.001), but not with Rejection Father. Rejection from both the mother and father was associated with Motor Impulsivity (r=.168 for father, r= .179 for mother, both p< .001) and Total Impulsivity (r = .139, p< .005 for father, r = .153, p< .001 for mother). Using SEM (Structural Equation Modeling), we evaluated 3 models for both direct and indirect relationships between 5-HTTLPR (5HTT) and Impulsivity (IMP), via maternal/fraternal rejection (MAT/FAT). In model 1, the direct path from 5HTT and IMP was not significant across the mother and father's analysis. Models 2 and 3 assessed the indirect influence of 5HTT on IMP through MOT/FAT. The paths of models 2 and 3 were all significant and showed a good fit between the hypothesized model and data. Furthermore, the effects of the 5-HTTLPR genotype on impulsiveness in this Japanese sample were particularly accounted for by perceived rejection from the mother or father. The effects from the parents appeared to be robust especially among males. In study 2, we examined changes in prefrontal oxy-Hb levels as measured by NIRS during a facial-emotion recognition task in healthy adults, and applied a meditational/moderational model including 5-HTTLPR gene and perceived parenting. We used 2-channel NIRS and focused on the prefrontal cortex, in line with earlier studies showing links between the prefrontal cortex and face expression recognition.Fifty-three healthy adults (male = 35, female = 18) aged 22 to 37 (Mean = 24.05 years old) provided saliva sample, a questionnaire (EMBU), and participated a facial-emotion recognition task in NIRS recordings. The correlational analysis indicated that right frontal activations on ambiguous facial task were negatively associated with rejection from father and mother (r = - .290 for father, r = - .358 for mother, both p <.001), and positively associated with fraternal and maternal emotional warmth (r = .340 for father, r = .285 for mother, both p <.001). There was a main effect of maternal rejection on RoxH (right frontal activation on ambiguous faces), and a G×E interaction on RoxH, suggesting that individuals who carry SL or LL genotypes and with higher perception of maternal rejection had lower right frontal activation than SL/LL carriers with lower maternal rejection. Finally, it was indicated that perceived parenting style played a mediating role in right frontal activation via 5-HTTLPR genotype. Furthermore, the result suggested that early-perceived parenting might influence neural activity in an uncertain situation in certain genotype. Conclusions: Study 1 showed that perceived parenting (rejection from the father or mother) interacted with genotype in relation to self-reported impulsive behaviours. This result is in line with results from studies that showed associations between the 5-HTTLPR genotype, low maternal care and loneliness (Van Roekel et al., 2010) and observed parenting (Bakermans-Kranenburg& Van Ijzendoorn,2008). Impulsivity was related to low serotonin turnover and a poor family environment. The effects of the 5-HTTLPR genotype on impulsiveness in this Japanese sample can be particularly accounted for by perceived parental rejection, especially from the mother. The effects from the parents appeared to be robust especially among males. According to study 2,early parenting behaviours interacted with genotype in relation to right frontal activation during facial-emotion recognition tasks. Among SL/LL carriers, the mean value of right frontal activation on facial-emotion recognition tasks differed according tot heir perceived parenting style. When the carriers of L-allele experienced positive parenting, the activations were significantly higher than those who perceived their parents as rejecting and cold. This result could be referred from the other studies which suggested that punitive parenting predicted error-related brain activity (Meyer et al., 2014), and the healthy upbringing are linked to positive development of the PFC (e.g., Hanson et al., 2013). This result is also in line with the results of earlier studies, which suggested that disturbance in the early caregiver relationship affects the neural regulation of emotion later in the adulthood (Moutsiana et al., 2014). These studies make a small contribution to the mapping of an influence of gene and behaviour on emotional problems and neural system. It may be speculated that impulsive behaviours, and the type of neural activity engaged in facial recognition tasks, are linked to early interactions with caregivers. Perceived parenting in childhood may constitute a direct factor that affects neural imaging for facial recognition in adulthood. Furthermore, it is suggested that early childhood experiences may influence emotional problems and neural activity in an uncertain situation for people with certain genotypes. These should be clarified in further studies with sufficient sample sizes and use of psychophysiologically well-designed experimental tasks. It would open opportunities for further studies on clinical cohorts and children in order to clarify the links and characteristics of G×E interactions on our cognitive and emotional process.

O2216

EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TO IMMUNOSUPPRESSION DURING PREGNANCY IN WECHSLER PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN BORN TO KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Aim. To compare Wechsler performance of children born to Kidney Transplant Recipients (KTR) who were exposed to immunosuppression during pregnancy with unexposed children perfomance. Methods. Case-control study. Female KTR and their children and a control group with same socioeconomic background were invited to participate. Children were evaluated according to their age with Wechsler Scales: WPPSI, WISCor WAIS. Results. Twenty-five exposed children were assessed (mean age=11.38, SD=5.6). Twenty-three healthy children (mean age=11.44, SD=5.4) were evaluated as the control group. Fifty percent of exposed children had a score lower than 90 in global IQvs 18.2% of non-exposed children, X2 (1, n=46)=5.12, p<0.05. Exposed children group showed lower duration of pregnancy (M=33.50, SD=3.8 weeks) than unexposed (M=37.39, SD=1.3 weeks) and lower birthweight (M=2117, SD=990.694 vs M=3172, SD=530.57). Children's Full Scale was associated with Mother's Full Scale IQ (r=0.38, p<0.01), mother's Beck Depression Total Score (r=-0.43, p<0.01) and socioeconomic status (r=0.56, p<0.01), although there were no differences in these variables between groups. Conclusions. Being a child of a KTR is associated with a lower than the average global IQ. Results cannot be explained totally by the exposure to immunosuppression and can be also explained by higher rates of premature delivery. A study that includes a control group conformed by premature delivered children paired by gender, age and socioeconomic status is required.

O2222
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATES IN AUSTRALIA

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Domestic violence (DV) is a major concern within Australia. Rates of DV are difficult to establish and there is reason to believe that DV is under-reported, especially in rural areas. Gender differences across perpetration and victimization of DV have also been a point of contention within the available literature. Given the amount of contradictory research findings, the present study aimed to: 1)determine whether rates of DV differed according to geographic location; and 2)shed light on gender differences in the victimization and perpetration of DV. A Personal Safety Survey was randomly sent to 9000 households across Australia with 704 useable surveys comprising the current sample. Participants were 351 males and 344 females aged between 19 and 92. Victimization and/or perpetration of DV were assessed using the Johnson et al. (2014) Coercive Control Scale which measures situational couple violence (SCV) and intimate partner terrorism (IPT). Findings indicated that 44% of participants had experienced SCV and 21% had experienced IPT. In addition, 16% of participants had experienced some form of DV in the last twelve months. No differences were found in the rates of DV according to location. There were also no gender differences in the perpetration of DV. Some gender differences were found in relation to DV victimization, with females more likely to be victims of DV than males. Implications of the findings in relation to DV research are discussed.

O2223

PREDICTIVE VALUE OF PREREQUISITES ON LEARNING AND WRITING SKILLS IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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In literature there are a lot of data that showing how the precocity of intervention (didactic and clinical) is an important prognostic factor in the development of Specific Learning Disorders (Bryan, 2005; Fisher, Allen, Kose, 1996; Rourke, 2005; Shalev , Manor, Kerem, Ayali, Badichi, Friedlander, Gross-Tsur, 2001; Winer, Tardif, 2004). The early recognition of subjects at risk allows to enable promptly interventions of recovery and strengthening skills, designed to reducing the impact that a DSA may have on the school career, to the emotional-motivational child's skills and his bio-psycho-social wellbeing. The project consists of two phases: the first phase for the assessment of the prerequisites affected in the learning of reading and writing in children attending the last year of kindergarten, with some tests of Battery PRCR-2 (AV1, AV3, SD3 and SD4); the second phase examin in the same population the levels of acquisition of the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic (Mt reading comprehension, DDO and AC-MT) at the end of the first and second year of primary school and the possible predictive value of indexes evaluated preschool (re- test PRCR-2/2009). The research is intended to show if the skills measured in the prerequisites (visual analysis and seriality left-right) are able to predict the future learning.

O2224

RECOGNIZING ENGLISH HOMONYMOUS AND POLYSEMOUS WORDS IN ENGLISH NATIVES AND ENGLISH-CHINESE BILINGUALS

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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A previous psycholinguistic study on native speakers of English has demonstrated that words with closely related metonymic extensions, such as rabbit as an animal and as the meat, were recognized faster than unambiguous words in a visually presented lexical decision task (Klepousniotou & Baum, 2007). However, the previous study did not find evidence showing differences among the other types of ambiguous words. The present study attempted to improve the design of the previous study by introducing a randomly jittered inter-stimulus-interval from the time of the fixation to the appearance of the target stimulus in a trial. The study investigated five types of target words: balanced homonym (e.g., panel), unbalanced homonym (e.g., china), metaphoric polysemy (e.g., lip), metonymic polysemy (e.g., rabbit), and control words (e.g., clay). Lexical decision times between two groups of participants, English-Chinese bilinguals enrolling in a professional translation graduate program and native English speakers,were compared.The results indicated that even though the overall responses of English-Chinese translators were slower than the native speakers by 100 ms, they replicated the polysemy advantage effect. The results showed the jittered ISI useful and demonstrated that for participants who were sufficiently proficient in a second language, the organization of the mental lexicon and the access of a second language were universal across typologically distinct languages.

O2226

PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND THERAPEUTIC ADHERENCE IN CAREGIVERS AND CHILDREN IN TRANSPLANT ISOLATION

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Leukemia remains the main cancer in children and one medical treatment consists of Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). This involves prolonged hospital stays in isolation, extreme asepsis, restricted visits/activities and infectious vulnerability. Patients and caregivers suffer psychological distress, uncertainty, lack of information and poor support during these procedures.The objective of the study was to identify the psychological needs of pediatric patients and their caregivers.Twenty-one interviews and observational records in real time, helped examine cognitive, behavioral and emotional variables. Data led to an intervention aimed at preparing patients to cope with these events. Preparation involved a manualized set of interventions including psychoeducation, behavior modeling and deep progressive muscle relaxation techniques,on seventeen patient-caregiver dyads. Results revealed significant effects on anxiety and depression, and improvement on therapeutic adherence. Conclusions point that psychological preparation is an effective procedure to prevent psychological distress in pediatric patients and caregivers including resources for managing transplant-related suffering with simple, easy to learn techniques. The study contributes useful methodological and technical information on this type of patients and their medical condition.The findings point out the need to actively involve parents during hospital isolation of the pediatric patient.

O2230

AUTONOMY AND DEVIATION FROM VALUE NORMS AS PREDICTORS FOR WELL-BEING IN JAPAN, GERMANY, AND THE US

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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This paper presents the results of a trinational study on the effects of autonomy and deviance from the group norm for personal values on self-reported happiness and life satisfaction. Using mixed community and student datasets from Germany (N = 756), Japan (N = 341), and the US (N = 436) provided an opportunity to test whether effects replicated across national and age groups. In all three samples, higher levels of autonomy were associated with higher life satisfaction and happiness. Separate analyses for young and older adults indicated that depending on societal norms, the importance of autonomy for well-being may decrease after full society membership is attained.Similarity of a participant's personal values profile to the average values profile of his/her national group predicted higher life satisfaction and happiness in the overall sample. Separate analyses for each national group, however, revealed that this was largely due to strong effects in the Japanese sample, especially for the group of working-age adults. On the one hand, these results from confirm the universal importance of autonomy for well-being during latter adolescence and early adulthood, but also caution against over generalizations that ignore moderating effects of cultural differences. On the other, they indicate that in societies where "fitting in" is considered a primary goal of socialization, adherence to unusual values can explain non-trivial amounts of variance in personal well-being.

O2234

PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF WORK EFFICIENCY IN INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The study is focused on the psychological factors that contributed to work performance and satisfaction during the organizational innovations, and is based on the regulatory stress approach [Gaillard & Wientjes, 1994; Leonova, 1989, 2003], which is suitable to reveal the influence of the human functional state (HFS) self-regulation on work efficiency. The research aim - to estimate the predictors of work efficiency under innovations. The diagnostic set of methods included: the Managerial stress survey [Leonova, 2006]; Trust assessment scale [Shaw, 1997, adopted by Kupreichenko, 2008], Strategic approach to coping scales questionnaire [Hobfoll, 1994], adopted by Vodopianova & Starchenkova, 2003. The data on the sample of 814 employees of educational organizations, banks, and call-centers allowed to analyze the predictors of work efficiency in tensed conditions: characteristics of work tasks, fairness of job reward and administration, and the high level of organizational trust. The results are discussed taking into account the organizational restrictions to different coping behavior models. The acquisition of adequate psychological resources (motivational support, means of HFS self-regulation and organizationally not-restricted coping) play a key role in the effective adaptation under innovation pressure. The obtained results are recommended for the elaboration of the interventions, targeted to support high coping capacity of employees and to increase work performance.

O2242

ARE POSITIVE PEOPLE MORE HAPPY AND HEALTHY? EXAMINING THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY FACTORS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Existing literature in positive psychology has noted significant impact of positive emotions on health and wellbeing. The present study extends this knowledge by examining the mediating effect of psychological resilience between positive emotions and wellbeing. Moreover, the study observes the moderating role of personality factors (emotional intelligence, extraversion, and neuroticism) in building psychological resilience. The data were collected from a sample of 511 participants. Based on structural equations, the results reveal that positive emotions do not have a direct influence on physical health and psychological wellbeing, but via psychological resilience. Results further suggest that high emotional intelligence, moderate extraversion, and low levels of neuroticism strengthen the impact of positive emotions on psychological resilience. The study has major implications in theoretical advancement of positive emotions, designing of resilience development programs, and development of positive therapeutic techniques.

O2243
MEDIA CONSUMPTION, NEW TECHNOLOGY AND VALUE CHANGE

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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The study covers an era of rapid societal change in Finland in 1981-2015 during which the media market and consumption transformed from traditional journalism into high tech business due to the birth and development of the internet, and analyzes the impact of all this on values and media consumption. Are the value profiles of the commercial local radio audiences in 1985 and social media users in 2015 similar? The theoretical framework of the study is based on Schwartz's value theory and Roger's theory of diffusion of innovations. The study is based on the longest available time series of the SVS-values in 1991-2015 which has been extended backwards to the beginning of 1980s by using attitude estimates for the SVS-values, and combined with media data of 1985-2015. The data consists of 15,100 respondents in ten representative national samples, aged 15-75. Value change of the era (before the new fieldwork in 2015) has been small on the national level, but value differences between social groups have been remarkable. Especially the role of technological innovativeness has become more important as a source of societal distinctions, almost important as education. The findings will be interpreted in relation to the development of Finnish society. Of particular interest will be the change over time in growth values (e.g. self-direction and stimulation) and self-protection values (e.g. tradition, security and conformity) in relation to societal changes.

O2246
PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES, ACTIONS AND POSTMODERN POLITICS

F21. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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Kim Zilliacus, Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - FinlandThe aim of the study is to analyze protecting the environment as a value, and in relation to pro-environmental actions and diffusion of new technology. The theoretical framework of the study is based on Schwartz's value theory, Roger's theory of diffusion of innovations, and Inglehart's distinction between materialism and postmaterialism. The data (N≈8200) is collected in 1991, 1995, 1999, 2001, 2005 and 2015 in Finland. The time series includes SVS-inventory and measures of technological innovativeness each year, measures of pro-environmental actions in four years, Materialism–Postmaterialism scale at the beginning and at the end, and Environmental Motives Scale in 2015. According to the results the importance of protecting the environment which is a growth value decreased steadily although the state of the environment improved from 1991 to 2005 while it should have decreased according to the theory. In the spring of 2015 the situation is different compared to the previous years due to the climate change and new political threats. The study will find out if the relationships between protecting the environment as a value, pro-environmental behavior, and new technology has changed while new technology has developed into more personal, social and interactive direction. The role of new technology in protecting the environment at present and before will be discussed as well the possibility to distinguish postmaterialism and postmodern from each other.

O2248

A TOUCH OF A COMPASSIONATE MIND: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHEMAS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Present study aims to identify whether self-compassion can be utilized as a strategy to break the link between early maladaptive schemas and psychopathological symptoms. As postulated in Schema Theory, this link is catalyzed by the distorted function of healthy adult mode, which counters distorted cognitions and protect the self-integrity. On the bases of the main postulations of schema theory, one can foresee that people, who have higher levels of self-compassion, are more likely to overcome with early maladaptive schemas and they are less likely to display psychopathological symptoms. As a recently popular emotion regulation strategy, self-compassion can be viewed as the beginning of a process that leads to a stronger healthy adult mode.In this regard, Young schema questionnaire, Self-compassion Scale and Brief Symptom Inventory were employed for data collection. The link between maladaptive schemas and psychopathology was examined for different levels of self-compassion. Accordingly, higher levels of self-compassion (i.e. people low in self-judgment, isolation and over identification) is associated with lower levels of maladaptive schemas and psychopathological symptoms. Although integrating third wave of cognitive behavioral therapies with different clinical practices are recommended, the question whether it is useful to integrate self-compassion strategies to the schema therapy practices to enhance the healthy adult mode is not empirically validated so far.

O2251

THE CURVILINEAR EFFECT OF PERSONALITY ON TASK AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE: MODERATION OF SUPERVISOR SUPPORT

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

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Personality trait is a valid predictor to job performance and their relationship has been assumed to be linear. Recent evidence has challenged the linear assumption, suggesting an invert-U curvilinear relationship. According to conservation of resource theory, personality traits are personal resources and supervisor support are social resource. Both can benefit to facilitate job performance.When necessary, social resources can become substitute of personal resources. Hence, the purpose of the current study was: (1) to explore the curvilinear effect of personality traits, which including Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Extraversion on task and safety performance, respectively; (2) to investigate the moderating effect of perceived supervisor support on the curvilinear personality–performance relationships. Two studies have been designed. In study one, 323 employees from 3nuclear power plants completed the personality questionnaire and their supervisors rated their performance. In study two, 223 operators from 35 teams of another 4 nuclear power plants completed both personality and supervisor support questionnaire and their supervisors rated their performance. The results supported the curvilinear effects of all three personality facets on multi-dimension performances, respectively. Specifically, personality-performance relationship was initially positive as personality trait increases but to a point it turned negative when personality trait increases further. Supervisor support can respectively moderate the curvilinear relationships except Conscientiousness, such that when operators perceived high levels of supervisor support the curvilinear relationship was weaker than when they perceived low levels of supervisor support. At last, the theoretical and practical implications were discussed.

O2257
THE PASSION SCALE: FACTORIAL AND DIVERGENT VALIDITY AMONG FINNISH PROFESSIONALS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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In modern world, psychological technologies are deeply integrated in everyday life of people (for example, "Flying Lady" can be seen as a technology of weight management and fitness). Thus, there is a strong need to study how people adopt, utilize and develop these new technologies. For this purpose it is necessary to address several issues of psychological technologies. First, it is necessary to recognize that technology is a key element of human activity. Applied to human activity technologies have several specific structural and functional properties. Structural properties include chronotopic structure, modality, and intensity of activity (Podshivalkina, 1997). Functional properties include generalizability, consistency, integrity, and objectivity of technologies. The necessity for application of technologies can bedetermined by three reasons: time scarcity, limitation of resources, the need for regular replacement of individual actions, and need of sustainable performance. Based on that, three basic principles of integration of these technologies into professional psychological practice can be allocated: the principle of integrity, comprehensiveness, and consistency with long- and short-term goals. Finally,this paper focuses on how these principles can be applied to the analysis of effectiveness of clients`technologies of life.

O2262

INVESTIGATING ITEM BIAS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUBSTANCE USE CONTEXTUAL RISK INSTRUMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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South Africa has a high prevalence of substance use disorders, most of which are affecting adolescents. Literature pointed toward the need for an instrument which would be able to validly measure the contextual factors associated with adolescent substance use in low socio-economic status communities in South Africa. The South African Substance Use Contextual Risk Instrument was therefore developed to capture these contextual realities from the subjective point of view of adolescents. The instrument serves as a means to identifying at-risk youth and communities in which risk factors are present. Exploratory research on the reliability and validity recommended that a DIF analysis be done on six of scales on the measure which proved to not be equivalent across the two language versions. This study aimed to: 1) establish whether items function differently across the two language versions, 2) identify problematic items on the six scales and 3) inform the process of rewriting these items. Item bias was investigated using two well supported statistical procedures; Ordinal logistic regression and the Mantel-Haenszel method. Literature supports the use of multiple procedures to verify findings. All items which were flagged by either of the two methods as presenting with moderate to large DIF were noted. It is suspected that the removal or revision of these items from the instrument may increase the validity and provide evidence for equivalence across the two language versions.

O2278

TREATMENT OUTCOME EVALUATION: AN EXAMPLE OF INTEGRATED FOCAL PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A PSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT CENTRE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence based psychotherapies

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Claudio Maria Maffini, Azienda Ospedaliera "Ospedale Maggiore", Crema – Italy
Giuseppina Facchi, Azienda Ospedaliera "Ospedale Maggiore", Crema – Italy

Introduction: The current presentation reports the results from a four-year longitudinal project (2009 to 2013) that was conducted at the Psychosocial Treatment Centre of the Mental Health Department of the Ospedale Maggiore (Crema, Cremona). The main purpose of the project, which saw the participation of psychiatrists and psychotherapists, was the expansion of the service provided with an integrated (pharmacological treatment and psychotherapy) focal (identification of a treatment focus) and brief (treatment duration between 6 and 18 months) service to patients with a specific age range (18-50 years of age) and diagnoses (anxiety disorders and personality disorders). Methods and Procedures: Patients (N=230) filled out the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation Outcome Measure (CORE-OM) at three separate times of treatment (beginning, end, and follow-up). Thus, any changes to the patient's mental condition was recorded. Results: The average number of psychotherapy session was 15 for patients diagnosed with anxiety disorders and 25 for patients diagnosed with personality disorders. Statistical evaluation of psychotherapy treatment efficacy yielded a significant difference between beginning and end of the intervention, underlining an overall improvement of the patient's mental condition. This improvement remained constant even at the follow-up time, 6 months after treatment termination. The report will discuss these findings in light of future projects.

O2281

DO CONSUMERS INFER ABOUT THE CAUSES OF SUCCESS AND THE CAUSES OF FAILURES OF COMPANIES IN THE SAME WAY?

F20. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological choices on environmental versus economical sustainability

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Oleg Gorbaniuk, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

The presentation reports the results of an experimental study involving 800 students who were asked to evaluate the image of different companies in the Polish market. A covariation model based on Kelley's theory implying three factors: consensus, distinctiveness and consistency was adopted in order to examine the role of causal and dispositional attribution in the perception of companies. The experimental stimuli were framed as companies either in the mode of employing staff or dismissing staff or successfully launching of a new product or unsuccessful launching of a new product. The results show that successful companies were perceived as open, innovative and stable. Unsuccessful companies were viewed as less innovative and unstable. The outcome displayed numerous biases in the perception of success and failure, e.g. an asymmetry in success vs. failure attributions, such that the company's role in creating success is underrated whereas its role in creating failure is overrated. The results show that successful companies were perceived as open, innovative and stable. Unsuccessful companies were viewed as less innovative and unstable. This implies that the companies' losses are detrimental to their images. Other implications are also discussed.

O2282
ETHNIC IDENTITY OF TRANSRACIAL ADOPTEES AND IMMIGRANTS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Rosa Rosnati, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Maria Brambilla, University of Bergamo, Bergamo - Italy

Ethnic identity is largely considered central to the normative development of ethnic minority youth and plays also an important role contributing to their well-being (Umana-Taylor et al., 2014). The ethnic identity formation is particularly salient during adolescence and continues to unfold through emerging adulthood involving the construction of one's sense of self associated with group membership. The literature has been mainly focused on ethnic identity of immigrants whereas transracial adoptees reflect an understudied population whose migration histories are quite distinct from children raised in biological families. The development of ethnic identity could be peculiarly challenging for transracial adoptees because they don't share their ethnic background with adoptive parents (Sherman, 2010). Nevertheless, there is still a paucity of studies comparing immigrants with transracial adoptees about ethnic identity (Lee, et al., 2010). In this study we explore how immigrants compared to transracial adoptees cope with the construction of their ethnic identity, identifying which factors could facilitate this process which in turn influences their well-being. A self-report questionnaire was administered to 168 immigrants and 160 transracial adoptees, for a total of 328 participants. Data analyses are still in progress and the results will be discussed in relation to implications for intervention with immigrants and adoptees adolescents and emerging adulthood. Keywords: Ethnic identity, Immigration, Transracial Adoption, Well-being.

O2283

YOUNG CHILDREN'S FOOD VS. NON-FOOD CATEGORIZATION ABILITIES DURING FOOD NEOPHOBIA PEAK

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Jeremie Lafraire, Institut Paul Bocuse, Lyon – France
Agnès Giboreau, Institut Paul Bocuse, Lyon – France
Delphine Picard, Aix Marseille University, Aix-en-Provence – France

Background: Food neophobia, or the reluctance to eat novel foods, peaks at around 2-6 years during childhood. At the same period, a food categorization system is assumed to develop, but few studies have yet investigated the characteristics of this system or its possible relation with food neophobia. Objective: This study assessed young children's abilities to discriminate between food and non-food items, and their relation to food neophobia. Method: A sample of 42 children, aged 36-53 months, participated to a rapid categorization task in which they were presented with color photographs of food and non-food items for 80 ms. Their task was to respond as quickly as possible whether or not each item was edible. Both accuracy measures (hits, false alarms, discriminability) and response times were recorded. Children's food neophobia was assessed using a standardized scale. Results: Children showed a high rate of hits (81%) and false alarms (50%) to the rapid categorization task. Discriminability and neophobia both increased with age, whereas response times decreased. There were no significant correlations between categorization performances and food neophobia scores when controlling for age effects. Conclusion: The food categorization system present in children aged 3-4.5 years is under construction, and rather liberal as it accepted a large amount of non-food items as edible. Relations between categorization abilities and food neophobia should be tested with larger age range.

O2287

A DRIVER SUPPORT SYSTEMS ACCEPTANCE MODEL: THE NEGLECTED ROLE OF PREDICTING THE INTENTION TO USE UPCOMING INNOVATIONS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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The automotive industry is concerned about (i) anticipating the future usage behaviors, (ii) predicting the intention to use the innovative systems unknown by the public and (iii) helping those systems to be acceptable by the persons. The aim of this study is to predict unknown behavior. The theoretical model is inspired by the Planed Behavior Theory (Ajzen, 1991). In this study, we seek to predict the intention to use the Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems (C-ITS) towards which the individuals have no attitudes. We assume that (1) attitudes towards new technologies indirectly predict intention to use C-ITS via the attitudes towards ITS and the confidence in the C-ITS; (2) there is a direct relationship between attitudes towards the new technologies and the intention to use the C-ITS; (3) the subjective norm and the perceived behavioral control both specific to C-ITS are direct determinants of the intention to use the C-ITS. The initial model was tested on a first sample of 336 participants. Next, the model was validated on a second sample of 336 participants. All paths predicted by the theoretical model were significant except the direct link assumed between the perceived behavioral control and the behavioral intention. This relationship is mediated by confidence in C-ITS. In sum, the results indicated that the modified model fits the data to a satisfactory extent.

O2288

THE PREDICTION OF ATTRIBUTIONAL STYLES ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF PERFORMANCE ANXIETY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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BACKGROUND Attribution (Phelps, & Ellis, 2002) refers to individuals' casual explanations for their success or failure. Attribution theory asserts that people differ in their attributional style and that these differences contribute to motivation, performance and affective reactions to various life experiences. Attributional style has been examined as a source of anxiety, particularly in educational setting (Anshel & Brinthaupt, 2006). However, very few research has examined the relationship between attributional style and anxiety, particular among collegiate athletes. Consequently, the present research examined the prediction of attributional styles on the three-dimensional model of performance anxiety (Cheng, Hardy, & Markland, 2009) in collegiate athletes in Taiwan. METHOD: Data was collected from college-based sport participants (N=416), and analyzed via stepwise regression. The measures were Attributional Style for Success and Failure Questionnaire (including four dimensions of ability, effort, task difficulty and luck), and Three-Factor Anxiety Inventory (i.e., Cognitive, physiological and the regulatory dimensions). RESULT: Regression analyses revealed that the ability attribution for success best predicted the regulatory dimension of anxiety ($\beta = .28$, $p < .001$), and also predicted cognitive anxiety ($\beta = .17$, $p < .001$). In addition, the ability attribution for failure predicted cognitive anxiety ($\beta = .10$, $p < .05$). DISCUSSION: Among the four dimensions of attribution style for success and failure, the ability attribution appeared to be the main predictor for the regulatory anxiety and cognitive anxiety. Implications of the present findings are discussed in light of three-dimensional model of performance anxiety.

O2296

IMPACT OF ANGER MANAGEMENT ON THE AGGRESSION AND EMPATHY AMONG SELECTED INCARCERATED WOMEN UNDER THE FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY (FEU) PROJECT HOPE

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Far Eastern University (FEU) Project Hope is one of the community extension programs of the university to help transform holistically the lives, alleviate the plight and ameliorate the socio-economic condition of the Manila City Jail Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) incarcerated women. The psychological profile of the incarcerated women from the study of Ormita and Perez (2012) described them having regrets of their past and put up with their feelings of insecurity and poor self-concept. They utilize negative coping mechanisms and are likely to use avoidance, passivity, regression and tend to react emotionally in response to stress. There were 83 women inmates who were identified by the institution because of their overt aggressive behaviors towards other inmates or towards jail officers. They underwent a two-phase anger management module to understand the causes of their impulsive and aggressive behaviors and learn how to manage their anger consequently developing empathy. Results showed that women inmates who finished elementary schooling tend to be hostile than those who finished secondary or tertiary education while those who commit kidnapping tend to be physically aggressive. Further, inmates who were considered recidivists were found to be hostile. However, no significant differences were found on the empathy of the participants on all demographic characteristics. Linking impulsivity and empathy, all subscales of impulsivity which are verbal aggressiveness, anger and hostility proved to be significantly correlated with their personal distress.

O2300

INFLUENCE OF USER'S PREFERENCES AND SPATIAL ABILITIES ON CRITERIA TO CHOOSE A ROUTE IN PPBLIC TRANSPORT

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Planning a route in public transport (i.e., PT) is a difficult task involving various spatial cognitive abilities, users' preferences (e.g., attitudes, criteria) and context (e.g., getting to work or going to a leisure activity). While the effects of users' preferences and context are well established, the role of spatial abilities and their interactions with the others factors are still few explored in the choice of PT route. This study aims to explore these effects when we are exposed users to a choice between two PT routes. Participants are frequent users of the PT of Paris and it suburbs. They are presented short descriptions of PT routes which vary as a function of number transfers, the travel time, the comfort, and the context. Spatial abilities are evaluated through scales and tests (SBSODS, Corsi blocks). Additional individual determinants of choice are considered, including demographic variables, individual attitude toward PT and the individual personal hierarchy of criteria. Results show that the choice toward a comfortable PT route with 3 different PT modes is mainly oriented by the longer of the route, a good perception of PT and the habit to use routes combining several modes. Conversely, the choice toward an uncomfortable PT route with only one mode is oriented by gender (mainly men), the high level of spatial abilities, the preference for route with only one mode and a high perception of PT disadvantages.

O2304
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between level of psychological well being and sociodemographic variables, self efficacy, parental attachment, social comparison in 309 university students. Socio-demographic information form was used for obtaining personal information in the research. In addition to this, Psychological Well Being scale, Parental Attachment scale for measuring dimensions of cognitive and emotional attachment to their parents, General Self Efficacy Scale for meausuring the level of self efficacy and Social Comparison Scale for measuring the level of social comparison was used The results were analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Windows 21.0 program. As a result, psychological well being of university students showed difference according to variables of gender, perceived academical success, perceived health and regarding as a shy. It is possible to say that statistically significant positive correlation has been observed between the level of psychological well being and parental attachment, self perception, general self efficacy. There is a strong correlation between level of positive relations with others, level of environmental control, level of purpose of life, level of self acceptance, the level of general psychological well being and parental attachment, general self efficacy, self perception variables.

O2308

AN EXAMINATION OF COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES IN THE PREDICTION OF EXCESSIVE REASSURANCE-SEEKING

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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The aim of the study was to investigate the role of cognitive emotion regulation strategies as predictors of excessive reassurance-seeking (ERS). ERS has been defined as excessively seeking reassurance from others to reduce one's doubts about self-worth and lovability (Joineret al., 1999). Research shows that ERS is a contributor to depressive symptoms and negative interpersonal outcomes such as social rejection (Joiner et al., 1999; Joiner & Metalsky, 2001). Five hundred and five(= 23.05; SD = 2.95) university students participated in the study and completed the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Garnefski et al., 2001), White Bear Suppression Inventory (Wegner & Zanakos, 1994), The Depressive Interpersonal Relationships Inventory (Joiner et al., 1992) and Beck Depression Inventory (Beck et al., 1988). Results of the multiple regression analysis indicated that when depressive symptoms were statistically controlled; thought suppression, catastrophizing and rumination significantly predicted ERS. This finding suggests that one of the proximal precursors of ERS may be the dysregulation of emotion. Theoretical considerations and implications for psychotherapy will be discussed. Keywords: Excessive reassurance-seeking, emotion regulation, cognitive emotion regulation.

O2309
TECHNOLOGIES IN AUGMENTATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) is a set of strategies and technologies that an individual with limited or no speech uses to communicate. The purpose of this study is to investigate how attitudes and emotions toward AAC technologies affect their use. AAC is broadly used with children with autism, cerebral palsy, etc.,as well as with adults with acquired conditions such as aphasia or ALS. Technology plays an important role in AAC because it allows a user to express its needs by using customized symbols. AAC technology is also used from a communication partner, such as a parent, to communicate with the user that have comprehension difficulties. AAC technology has often carry the stigma of the disability because of its clumsy looking and its unfriendly user interfaces. Research studies stated that these features may cause anxiety, frustration and negative attitudes which have an impact on the use of an AAC technology to the point that in the long terms it may lead to its abandonment.With the advent of mainstream technologies such as iPads, AAC may have found a way to eliminate the stigma from technology because of their fashionable looking and user friendly interfaces. Considering these features it is very important to investigate how the use of an iPad as an AAC technology impact on attitudes and emotions of both AAC users and communication partners. It is also interesting to verify if in the long terms this technology may affect the abandonment of the AAC.

O2316

THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL VALUES AND POLITICAL VIEWS IN TRUST IN THE MEDIA IN RUSSIA

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The literature suggests that individual values influence political views, which, in turn, influence trust in news messages. Yet, trust in messages depends not only on individual characteristics. Trust in the media as an institution and trust in particular news channels may mediate this relationship. This study tests whether individual values influence 3 levels of trust in the media (trust in the media as an institution, trust in Russian vs. foreign news channels, trust in particular news messages) both directly and through political views. As Russian government owns controlling stake in the most popular news channels we hypothesize that holding tradition values may be associated with sharing progovernment political views, trust in Russian news channels and trust in progovernment news messages. In contrast, holding universalism values may be associated with liberal political views, trust in foreign news channels and trust in antigovernment messages. Hypotheses were tested using SEM with a sample of 149 adults who live in Russia. Results of the analysis revealed that people who hold tradition values are likely to share political views of the government and trust Russian news channels. Holding progovernment political views increase trust in the media as institution and decrease trust in antigovernment message. In contrast, those who hold universalism values don't share political views of the government, they trust antigovernment message and don't trust progovernment message.

O2322

HOW TO RESTORE FROM MENTAL FATIGUE? RESTORATIVENESS OF SOCIAL VERSUS NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The present study would address two key limitations in the current research on restorative environments. First, to address the lack of research examining restorativeness of social environments, we explored the perceived restorativeness and attentional restoration afforded by social compared to natural environments. Second, we explored the role of extraversion in moderating the restorativeness of those environments. A mixed between subjects and within-subjects design was used. About 150 participants were exposed to a task built to induce attentional fatigue (Sustained Attention Response Test (SART). Participants were then randomly assigned to four experimental conditions whereby they observed one of four different environments: natural setting, social setting on neutral background, urban setting, social setting on natural setting background. Participants then completed the task for a second time. Level of attentional restoration will be examined by comparing pre and post SART reaction times and correct responses for each of the experimental conditions. Consistent with previous work, exposure to urban settings is expected to provide the least restoration. In contrast, it is anticipated that participants exposed to natural settings will experience the greatest restoration as shown by improvements in reaction times and correct responses. We also expect that social environments will have restorative utility, but this will be moderated by the participant's level of extraversion.

O2323
THE ONLINE LOOKING GLASS: THE STUDY OF SELF ESTEEM AND NARCISSISM ON SOCIAL MEDIA

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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Our study (currently in progress) investigates the effects of social media on self-esteem and the expression of social media activity as a form of narcissistic behavior. Our research duplicates the study conducted in Canada entitled Self-Presentation 2.0: Narcissism and Self-Esteem on Facebook by Soraya Mehdizadeh, B.Sc and published in Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social networking(2010). In that study, Mehdizadeh investigated the effects of self-esteem and narcissism found on Facebook by examining and surveying 100 users of the social media platform. Online social networking sites have revealed an entirely new method of impression management and self-expression on social media acts as a medium for studying self-image and as a platform for communicating low self-esteem. Psychologists describe self-esteem as a person's overall evaluation of their self-worth; while narcissism is defined as persistent displays and patterns of self-importance (Mehdizadeh 2010). Our study focuses on the narcissistic personality disorder as an overriding theory. According to Mayo Clinic Staff (2011), narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by dramatic and emotional behavior. The disorder's symptomology may include believing that one is better than others and that one is special, but at the same time that same person is easily hurt and rejected, expecting constant praise and admiration, and has fragile self-esteem. In our research, we attempt to ascertain if we can observe these characteristics based on what is posted on Instagram on a wide sample of users. We derived our sample from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. We used these two countries because they have some of the highest penetration of social media in the world and the study of the effects of social networking on the population, especially among the youth is a subject matter that demands.

O2325

USING GAMIFICATION TO FOSTER MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE IN THE WORKPLACE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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This empirical study investigates the innovative concept of gamification from a psychological perspective. The idea of gamification is to use game design elements in a non-game context to enhance motivation and performance. This study investigates the motivating power of gamification and helps to fill the empirical and theoretical gap regarding psychological research on gamification. Therefore a self-determination theory perspective is applied to investigate effects of game elements like points, badges and stories on basic psychological needs for competence, autonomy and social relatedness. Furthermore effects of gamification on intrinsic motivation and performance will be investigated. An experimental control group design was conducted in the context of intralogistics. Hereby trainings of new and untrained workforce have been gamified within an artificial storage depot setting and compared to a traditional instructional design setting. Results show positive effects of a gamification training environment compared to a traditional direct instruction training environment regarding competence, autonomy and relatedness need satisfaction as well as intrinsic motivation and performance. This study shows that in barely stimulating working and learning contexts like intralogistics, gamification is an effective concept to foster motivation and performance. Self-determination theory has proven its worth as a suitable approach to investigate gamification and its motivational power.

O2326

PERSONALITY TRAITS: MODERATING ROLE IN SCHOOL BULLYING INDUCED DEPRESSION AMONG CHINESE POPULATION

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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BACKGROUND: School bullying is an ever-growing problem with high prevalence all over the world. While in Hong Kong, bullying phenomenon is more worrying in school and has shown to be exacerbated in recent years. The bullying can be physical, verbal or social and is repeated over a period of time during school education. The negative impact of school bullying has been found to associate with later depression and suicidality. However, the underline mechanism involved in this relationship keeps to be unknown. Previously, the personality traits has been reported to be important predictor for symptoms of depression, with neuroticism is a risk factor for depression development and extroversion, on the other hand, is a protective factor. The current study therefore focus on bullying experience in high school and investigate whether personality traits influences the relationship between bullying experience and depression in Chinese population. METHODS: In present study, 181 university students (68 male and 113 female) were recruited. High school bullying history was measured by Retrospective Bullying Questionnaire (RBQ) which covered three types of victimization (physical, verbal, and social). The Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Short Form Revised Version) (EPQ-S) was applied to assess one's personality traits. Only neuroticism/stability and extraversion/introversion was included in current study as these two dimensions were more commonly found to associate with depression. The symptom of depression was measured by the Symptom Checklist 90-R (SCL-90-R), which was a self-reported clinical rating scale. The potential role of personality traits in the relationship between school bullying and depression was tested by mediation analysis and moderator analysis separately. RESULTS: Totally, 97 participants has reported that they have suffered different types of bullying in high school. For physical bullying, 10 (5.5%) participants has reported being beaten/kicked/hit and 17 participants (9.4%) reported their things were being stolen. For verbal bullying 62 (34.3%) participants received nick name and 18 (9.9%) participants were verbally threaten by others. For social bullying, 68 (37.6%) participants were being gossiped and told lies and 40 (22.1%) participants experienced social exclusion. Linear regression modeling has revealed that high school bullying experience (β=0.21, P=0.001)and personality traits (neuroticism/stability β=0.53, P<0.0001; extraversion/introversion β=-0.09, P=0.15) are associated with depression, but no mediator effect is observed. The moderator analysis has revealed a significant effect of neuroticism/stability (β=0.27, P=0.003), which suggests participants with higher neuroticism are at higher risk for school bullying induced depression. Interestingly, no moderating effect is detected for extraversion/introversion in our Chinese population. DISCUSSIONS: In this Hong Kong based Chinese population, consistently with western population, high school bullying experience has demonstrated a significant association with depression. Furthermore, our results has shown a significant moderation relationship for personality traits between school bullying experience and depression. The relationship between more school bullying experience and higher degree of depression is significantly increased when considering the neuroticism/stability in the regression model. Additionally, such moderation

effect is found to be from neuroticism/stability only but not extraversion/introversion in Chinese. Findings from present study will promote our better understanding of the underline pathway linking school bullying experience and depression, and imply for the important role of personality traits in mental health research.

O2327

LIFE SKILLS TRAINING, STRESS AND SELF-EFFICACY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

F19. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Aims: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of life skills and self-efficacy on stress Bahmaei male high school students in comparison with the control group. Method&material: To determine the amount of stress and trauma symptoms questionnaire (DASS-21) were used. The efficacy questionnaire was completed for both groups . This questionnaire has 17 questions based on a Likert scale ranging from completely disagree (score 1) to strongly agree (score 5) is graded .Then for group life skills training program for 10 sessions , each session was held for 1 h and the control group did not see any training. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and analysis of covariance Krftnd analyzed. Results: The findings suggest that students with an average age of 16/16 with a standard deviation of 45/2, respectively. Well as subjects who have been trained in life skills intervention and control groups that were not, in terms of stress (704/16 = F and 001/0> p), Vkhvdkar efficiency (93/4 = F and 03/0> p), there are significant differences. In other words, life skills training, stress and self-efficacy with respect to the mean of the experimental group than the control group mean decrease stress and increase self-efficacy has been. Conclusion: It is suggested that such skills training component common in the intermediate and high school-age students before entering the community should be included. Keywords: life skills, stress, self-efficacy, students

O2331

THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION ON DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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The aim of the present study was to examine associations between temperamental characteristics, parental acceptance and rejection and disruptive behaviors among adolescents and moderator roles of negative reactivity which is dimension of difficult temperament on parental acceptance-rejection and disruptive behaviors. This study consisted of 400 high school students (222 males, 178 females) from nine different high schools in Aydın, Turkey. In addition, mothers of 400 students' mother participated in this study. Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire and Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire was administered to the students, School Age Temperament Inventory was filled by their mothers. The results of this study showed that there were associations between parental acceptance-rejection and disruptive behaviors but not in terms of gender. To investigate the moderator roles of negative reactivity on parental acceptance-rejection and disruptive behaviors, hierarchical regression analysis was used. According to results, a moderator role of negative reactivity was found on parental rejection and disruptive behaviors but not for parental acceptance. These finding were discussed in the light of the differential susceptibility hypothesis which claims that individuals vary in the degree they are affected by experiences or qualities of the environment they are exposed to. In light of the literature, only difficult temperament does not predict disruptive behavior. So, interaction with appropriate parenting adolescents could have less disruptive behaviors.

O2332
EXTERNAL LOCUS-OF-HOPE AND ITS INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The relationship between hope and well-being has been well-documented in Positive Psychology literature with studies using Snyder's (1994) Hope Theory. Bernardo (2010) proposed that hope has internal and external locus-of-hope dimensions related to disjoint and conjoint forms of goal-related agency. We present two studies that demonstrate how external locus-of-hope dimensions (family, peer, and spiritual) are related to indicators of general well-being. In Study 1, the analyses indicated that external locus-of-hope dimensions explained a significant portion of the variance of well-being indicators (collectivist coping) in addition to the variance explained by dispositional hope. Specifically, external locus-of-hope significantly predicted: life satisfaction, reframing coping strategies, family-support coping, religious coping, avoidant coping, and private coping. In Study 2, external locus-of-hope dimensions explained a significant portion of the variance of well-being (life satisfaction, mastery and self-esteem) in addition to the variance explained by dispositional hope. External locus-of-hope significantly predicted: life satisfaction, self-mastery, collective-mastery, self-esteem, and relational self-esteem. The results are discussed in relation to broader conceptualizations of hopeful thoughts that may be more relevant in collectivist or relational cultures, and in relation to broader forms of hope-related positive psychological interventions.

O2333

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OBSESSIVE BELIEFS, THOUGHT CONTROL, ATTACHMENT AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER'S DIFFERENT SYMPTOMS IN CLINICAL SAMPLE

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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The aim of this study was to examine the relations between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) symptoms, attachment, variables related with cognitions in a clinical sample. The relative contributions of obsessive beliefs and thought control strategies were examined in this study. Moreover, the mediator roles of these variables between attachment and OCD symptoms were interested. By these aims the study was done with 101 OCD patients (60 female and 41 male). Participants were evaluated using the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale, Thought Control Questionnaire, Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire and Experience in Close Relationships Scale-II. According to the results, Obsessive beliefs concerning responsibility/threat estimation predicted obsession, compulsion, avoidance, overvalued sense of responsibility, pervasive slowness, repeating symptoms. Perfectionism/certainty predicted pathological doubling, aggressive and control symptoms, thought/control importance predicted religious and symmetry symptoms. Responsibility/threat estimation and Perfectionism/certainty mediated the relationship between attachment anxiety and OCD symptoms. According to results of thought control strategies "Distribution" predicted indecisiveness, "Self-Punishment" predicted obsessions, compulsion, avoidance, pervasive slowness, "Worry" predicted overvalued sense of responsibility, aggressive, somatic symptoms, "Social Control" predicted avoidance severity of OCD. In a relation betweeen attachment anxiety and obsession severity "Self-Punishment" and in a relation between attachment anxiety and overvalued sense of responsibility and aggressive symptoms "Worry" had a mediation role. On the other hand "Social Control" mediated the relationship between attachment avoidance and avoidance symptoms. To sum up, different symptoms of OCD were found to be related to different cognitive framework. It was thought that all these results may improve the understanding of OCD symptoms' heterogeneity.

O2343

EXTREME VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS – RESULTS FROM THREE CASES OF SCHOOL SHOOTINGS ON WARNING BEHAVIOR AND REACTIONS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Our research is based on two key findings from retrospective case analyses of severe targeted school violence: 1) School shootings are the result of a long-term critical psychosocial development. 2)Later perpetrators showed several types of warning behaviors prior to the attack. This paper seeks to understand the reactions of individuals who had knowledge about a later perpetrator's violent phantasies and plans, or noticed unspecific crisis symptoms. Newman (2004) found the inability of the social support systems to identify and adequately react to warning behaviors to be one of five necessary conditions for a school shooting (see also: Fein et al., 2002; Fox & Harding, 2005; Verlinden et al., 2000; Vossekuil et al., 2002). As part of the TARGET research association, funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the working group at Free UniversityBerlin aims to develop preventive guidelines from case study. For the current paper witness reports from three cases of German school shootings were analyzed using a grounded theory approach (Glaser & Straus, 1967). The following research questions were addressed: 1) Which persons did notice behavioral changes of the later perpetrator? 2) Which interpretations followed the observation (i.e. interpreting behavior as a warning behavior or as typical adolescent development)? 3) Which reactions resulted from the assessment (i.e. school or peer interventions)?A better understanding of responses from peers, parents and teachers to warning behavior might open a new perspective on the social framing of school shootings, and advance preventive efforts by engaging the social network.

O2360

ONE-NIGHT STAND GENERATION: CASUAL SEX, INTIMACY CONCEPTIONS, REGRET AND GENDER. A QUALITATIVE STUDY WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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A exploratory study under the qualitative approach was conducted to explore the experience of one night casual sex encounters (One-Night Stands), the feelings associated, the representations of sex, the intimacy conceptions of the emerging adults who incur in it and, at the same time, the role of regret and gender at this encounters. A semi estruturated interview was used among 22 (11 men and 11 women) sexually active college students ranging in age from 18 to 25 years. The results obtained by a careful content analysis seems to suggest that One-Nigh Stand (ONS) is perceived as more satisfying before the encounter than during or after it (for both male and female).The majority of participants of both sexes said they prefer a long-term intimate relationship which is perceived as more personally fulfilling. Sex appears as a reinforcement mechanism of Ego and as a means to search for sensations. Regret is pointed for the majority of both sexes participants as a consequence of ONS but it seems to be poorly elaborated. Plus their reports suggests that they dissociate the feelings and thoughts from past encounters at the moment when they decide to engage in ONS's again. In order to reduce the limitations of the methodology we resorted to an independent judge, the consensus among the judges was highly satisfactory. The results seems to highlight relevant aspects that should be taken into account for further investigation and particularly for intervention with this student group.

O2363

LONGITUDINAL FACTORIAL VALIDITY OF THE CORE SELF-EVALUATION SCALE: EXPLORATORY STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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The personality high-order concept of core self-evaluations (CSE), which refers to a basic evaluation of one's worth, capability and effectiveness, has attracted a lot of research interest. Yet little is known about the construct validity of the core self-evaluation scale (CSES) while information on its longitudinal factorial validity is wholly lacking.This study investigated the factor structure of the CSES using both confirmatory and exploratory factor analysis implemented in Mplus program. In addition, the factor loading invariance over time was investigated using exploratory structural equation modelling. Longitudinal data with three follow-ups over two years,gathered among university employees(n = 2,037), were used.The results showed that a two-factor solution comprising the sub-dimensions Internal and External self-evaluations fitted to the data better than the alternative factor models. The two-factor solution was also invariant across the three measurements. It is concluded that the CSES could be used as a two-dimensional instead of a one-dimensional scale. Splitting the scale into the two sub-dimensions of Internal and External self-evaluations revealed that the concept has a finer-grained structure than hitherto thought.

O2364

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORKING MEMORY AND VOCABULARY IN MONOLINGUAL ADOLESCENTS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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This study examined the relationships between working memory and vocabulary in monolingual adolescents (14 – 16 years old). Previous studies have shown inconsistent results: relationships between working memory and vocabulary were found in children and adolescents, but not in adults. In a previous study no relationships between these variables were found in monolingual group of adolescents, but this could have been the consequence of lower sample size (n = 89) or non-linear relationships between variables. These alternative explanations were examined in the current study. The results from 148 native Latvian speaking adolescents showed significant, but low correlations between working memory and vocabulary. The linear model explains the data better then non-linear model. Implications for the relationship between working memory and vocabulary are discussed.

O2366

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN AUSTRALIAN ADOLESCENTS: GENDER AND AGE COMPARISON

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Purpose: The primary purpose of this study was to profile the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in a sample of secondary school-aged children in Australia. The secondary purpose was to contribute to the international literature on the HRQoL of adolescents using the KIDSCREEN instrument. Methods: The KIDSCREEN-27 questionnaire was completed by 1111 adolescents aged between 11 and 17 from six Australian secondary schools. MANCOVA analysis was employed to examine age and gender differences. Results: Over 70 percent of participants reported high levels of HRQoL across all five dimensions. However, age patterns were identified with younger adolescents reporting greater HRQoL than older adolescents. Similarly gender differences were noted with male adolescents reporting higher scores than female adolescents on three out of five dimensions of HRQoL. Conclusions: Consistent with previous research, gender and age differences were found across most dimensions of HRQoL. These results highlight the importance of comprehensively measuring the HRQoL in adolescents.In doing so, developmental shifts may be captured and may inform preventative and supportive programs.

O2367
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Romantic relationships are a complex phenomenon and constructive communication enhances its quality. As couples suffer changes along life cycle it is important to investigate the marital process in its different stages. 185 heterosexual were separated into groups representing seven stages across marriage cycle. We used the Managing Affect and Differences Scale (Arellano & Markman, 1995; Portuguese version by Abreu-Afonso & Leal, in press) to assess communication and conflict management. The nine factors that comprise MADS Portuguese version - Emotional Expressiveness/ Positive Communication, Negativity / Negative Climb, Clarification, Availability / Affective Expression, Focus / Stop, Select / Confirm; Withdrawal, Feedback and Communication Across Time – were studied with the view to understand the way conflict management strategies vary with important marriage aspects such as satisfaction and gender.

We found that the relationship stage is correlated to the conflict management strategies and that management impacts couple's happiness. Additionally there are differences when comparing genders. There are differences in married couples and couples living in union as well as between couples with and without children.

This data is important to take into account since it can help to trace effective strategies to cope with conflict according to gender and marriage stage.

O2374

ADOLESCENT PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING IN SWEDEN, ITALY AND GREECE

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Comparative studies on parenting styles among Nordic and Mediterranean countries are still missing, despite the increasing number of studies investigating parenting styles in adolescence (Olivari, Tagliabue & Confalonieri, 2013). The present study's aim was to compare Nordic and Mediterranean adolescents' retrospective perceptions of parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative and permissive) for both parents using the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire. Swedish (N=227), Italian (N=294) and Greek (N=223) adolescents (47.3% males; Mage=17.09, SD=.88) participated in the study. Three mixed 2(parent)*2(adolescent gender)*3(country) Anovas were conducted for each parenting style separately. Mothers were perceived as more authoritative, authoritarian (only for Italian adolescents) and permissive than fathers; boys perceived their parents as more authoritarian and more permissive than girls. Swedish parents were perceived significantly less authoritarian than Italian and Greek parents and more permissive than Italian parents; Greek parents were perceived less authoritarian and more permissive than Italian parents. The effect of cultural factors and parental roles on adolescent perceptions of parenting must be considered in future comparative studies. Additionally, the issue of cross-informant agreement in parenting styles between parents and adolescents across different countries should be addressed.

O2376

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MOTHERHOOD CHOICES DECISION AID FOR WOMEN WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of a decision aid (DA) developed for women with Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) who were considering having children or more children. Methods: One hundred and forty-four women were randomly allocated to either an intervention (DA) or control (no DA) group. All women completed a battery of questionnaires at pre-intervention, including:the Pregnancy in Rheumatoid Arthritis Questionnaire (PiRAQ), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), the Decisional Conflict Scale (DCS), and provided basic demographic information. Women in the DA group were then provided with an electronic version of the DA. At post-intervention all women completed the battery of questionnaires for a second time. Results: Women who received the DA had a significant increase in scores on the PiRAQ and a significant decrease in scores on the DCS, indicating improved knowledge and reduced decisional conflict respectively when compared to the control group. No adverse psychological effects were detected as indicated by unchanged levels of depression and anxiety symptoms. Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest that this DA is an effective tool to assist women with RA contemplating having children or more children.

O2377

ANTÓNIO AURÉLIO DA COSTA FERREIRA: A PIONEER MEDICAL-PEDAGOGICAL MOVEMENT IN THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY IN PORTUGAL

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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In this paper we present one of the "beginnings" of scientific psychology in Portugal: the medical, educational and welfare movement of AntónioAurélio da Costa Ferreira (1879-1922) at the early years of XX century. In that period, we assist in Portugal at similar movements of thought that had emerged in the end of nineteenth century in the rest of Europe. The political changes – i.e., the Portuguese republican revolution of 5 October 1910 – create the ground necessary to the introduction of new ideas and pedagogical, and social concerns in Portugal. The republican claim was that education would be the force that will change the spirit of the nation. The need to create a new scientific pedagogical attitude was the mote for the "mental orthopedics" movement proposed by Costa Ferreira, a physician, anthropologist, anatomist, and educator. Pioneer in the education of children in general, and of "pedagogical abnormal" in particular, a Degree in Philosophy in 1899, and a Degree in Medicine, in 1905, both at Coimbra University, will provide him the eclectic spirit that places him in the history of psychology. He was Public Welfare provider (1911-1912), Minister of Development (1912-1913), created S. Bernardino institution for "troublesome boys" (1912), and organized the assistance services for mutilated from I World War (1917). Despite his great contribute to the developmental/pedagogical studies, and interventions, he ends disillusioned with politics misused of his accomplishing's.

O2379

ATTACHMENT AND PROBLEM BEHAVIOR IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD: A STUDY OF VALIDITY OF PEOPLE IN MY LIFE IN A PORTUGUESE SAMPLE

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Relevance of attachment theory highlights the need to have valid instruments of assessment, creating data that can be compared with samples from others cultures; we present data from People in my Life (Ridenour, Greenberg & Cook, 2006), translation, and validation for Portuguese children. Others figures, apart from parents, become significative influences on child's construction about the self, others, and the world.School context is, for most children, the second significant relational context in their lives (peers/teachers assuming complementary attachment roles). Associations between the quality of first's attachments and later significative relationships are complex and need to be studied. A sample of 340 children (aged 10 to 12 years old), from public schools, has completed the People in my Life, and two subscales from the StrengthsandDifficultiesQuestionnaire ("Problem behavior", "Problem behavior with peers") (Goodman, 2005). Significative correlations between attachment to Parents/Peers/Teachers (PIML) and problem behavior/problem behavior with peers (SDQ) were found. Regressions analyses suggest that 34.7% of the variance of problem behavior/problems with peers is explained by attachment (being attachment to peers the most influent). Influences among attachment's figures are important to understand socio-developmental and psychological development; and alternative significative adults may foster resilience to those that can't rely on their parents.

O2380

NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY (NSSI): A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND SPANISH SAMPLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) behaviours have been studied in English (n=761) and Spanish (n=500) university student samples. For these samples, the research objectives were to estimate the self-reported prevalence of self-injurious thoughts and behaviours, explore methods used, and examine reasons for intentionally engaging in NSSI. Tools were based on the SITBI Scale (Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Interview, Nock, 2007) and its Spanish adaptation.Data analysis found that 22% of the Spanish sample reported thinking of hurting themselves, and of these, 14% of the total had engaged in self-injuring behaviour. By comparison, 55% of the British sample reported a lifetime history of self-harm. The main conclusions show thatimportant differences and similarities have been found in the self-reported prevalence, methods and reasons for NSSI of the study samples. The implications of the findings for treatment approaches,including the promotion of coping strategies, in universities and their feeder secondary schools where, for many people NSSI begins, are discussed.

O2383

ATTACHMENT TO PARENTS, TEACHERS AND PEERS AND QUALITY OF LIFE REPORTED BY 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Attachment has long been considered an important factor in development and psychological healthiness. Specific aspects of attachment gradually shift to others, like peers or teachers, over the course of development; associations between parental attachment and attachment to other's significant, need to be more explored. Portuguese version of People in my Life (Ridenour, Greenberg & Cook, 2006) was used in a sample of 334 children aged 10 to 12, to study relations between attachment (Parents, Peers and Teachers), and quality of life assessed by KIDSCREEN-10 index (a self-report measure of Quality of Life, as a measure for positive well-being). Correlations analysis were perform to inform about: a) the validity of this (first) Portuguese PIML version; b) to explore the relations between the three dimensions (Communication, Trust, Alienation), of Parents-PIML, and Peers-PIML and reported Qol; c) and between the Teachers-PIML dimensions (Dissatisfaction, Affiliation) and Qol scores. Regression analyses suggest that 43% to 47% of Qol is explained by attachment to Parents/Peers/Teachers in middle childhood. Girls reported higher (scores) of attachment to others; no differences were found between reported Qol by girls/boys. The magnitude of relation between attachment to parents and Qol reported by girls is higher than for boys. Adaptive value of attachment is reinforced, and suggests that Teachers and Peers can offer support throughout middle childhood, opening opportunities for intervention.

O2384

A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF A PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION FOR PARENTS: THE "GROUPS FOR FAMILY ENRICH-MENT"

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The traditional objective of parental enrichment programs is to train parents' abilities and specific competences, but these interventions pay less attention to the key aspect of parental identity. Parenting programs, moreover, are generally delivered to groups of parents, but scarce attention has been devoted to the use of the group as a specific tool of the intervention and as a factor promoting changes in participants' relational functioning. The Groups for Family Enrichment (GFE; Iafrate & Rosnati, 2007, Iafrate, Donato & Bertoni, 2010), focus on parental identity in addition to parental skills and adopt a semistructured format to take advantage of the group setting. We'll first introduce the characteristics of GFE, then we'll describe an application of this intervention to a group of Italian parents, and finally we'll present the results of a qualitative evaluation of such an intervention. Findings from process evaluation showed that participants actively contributed to the development of themes during the intervention. Result evaluation showed that recognition of key aspects of parental identity can be an important prerequisite to the acquisition of better parenting skills. Implications for parenting programs design are discussed.

O2391

EXPERIMENTATION : EFFECTS OF CONSCIOUSNESS ALTERATION ON THE PERCEPTION OF COLORS AND GRAY LEVELS AND ON STEREOSCOPIC VISION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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The papers describes an experimentation carried out with advanced information technology techniques to investigate the effects of hypnotic induction, as a kind of physiological alteration of consciousness, on color perception, perception of gray levels and on stereoscopic images. Previous researches on the hypnosis effects on visual perception had focused primarily on color perception and on induction of visual hallucinations , while in the last 10 years these studies have focused mainly on the study of EEG (electroencephalogram), thus shifting the focus from perceptual and psychological aspects to neurophysiological aspects. The experiment consisted in the creation of three different tests, modified with respect to their consolidated standard to better fulfill the needs of the study: one on the colors perception, one on the perception of different gray levels on HDR screen and the last one on stereoscopic vision. The statistical results of the texts revealed a strong statistical significance on both the color test and the HDR test. The overall result of this research is the experimental evidence that the state of consciousness significantly affects the perception of colors and gray levels . But equally interesting was the result that stereoscopic vision does not seem to be influenced by the state of consciousness, in particular by the hypnotic induction. In the future , subsequent explorations and insights may help us to integrate significantly the current interpretation of some color tests to get more information on the patients , both from the psychological point of view and from a strictly physical and neurophysiological point of view with respect to the correspondence between the choice of colors and various aspects of personality.

O2395

THE POWER OF HAPPINESS: THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF ROLE STRESS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING ON TURNOVER INTENTION

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The study aims to investigate the relative effects of role stress and subjective well-being (SWB or happiness) on turnover intention. Turnover rate is an important issue in work place. From the pathological model, role stress is one of the main sources of workers' turnover intention. However, stress is hardly avoidable in work place.Sometimes, it's not very practical to decrease workers' turnover intention via lessening their role stress. From the positive psychological perspective, is it possible to decrease workers' turnover intention via positive psychological factors such as SWB? In other words, is it possible to decrease workers' turnover intention via enhancing their level of SWB? A survey was conducted and 272 valid questionnaires were collected. Participants were kindergarten teachers (9 males, 263 females) from eastern area in Taiwan. They completed the items of measurement scales for role stress (including role conflict, role ambiguity, and role overload), SWB (including life satisfaction, positive affect, and absence of negative affect) and turnover intention.The hierarchical regression analysis showed that only one of the role stress components, role ambiguity,had a positive effect on turnover intention (the higher role ambiguity, the higher turnover intention). However, when life satisfaction, positive affect, and (absence of) negative affect were added into the regression equation, only positive psychological factors, that is, life satisfaction and positive affect, had significant effects (the higher life satisfaction and positive affect, the lower turnover intention) and the effect of role ambiguity became nonsignificant. The results supported the power of happiness and had the practical implication that positive psychological factors should be taken into account in decreasing workers' turnover intention. Keywords: Happiness, Positive Psychology, Role Stress, Subjective Well-Being, Turnover Intention

O2396

INVESTIGATION OF HEALTH ANXIETY AND ITS RELATED FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH PHYSICAL ILLNESS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Objective: To explore Health Anxiety (HA) in a sample of patients in different departments to determine the relationships between Health Anxiety and quality of life, alexithymia and personality. Methods: Three hundred and eight patients from five departments which were Rheumatology, Endocrinology, Cardiology, Rehabilitation and Neurology of one hospital were evaluated by questionnaires, including the World Health Organization Quality Of Life Questionnaire abbreviated version (WHOQOL-BREF), the Chinese version of the Short Health Anxiety Inventory (SHAI), the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Results: The mean age, gender, course of disease, concomitant disease and family heredity were significantly different between the departments. The incidence of HA of Cardiology was the highest (35.38%) among five departments. SHAI total and its two subscales score were similar, Rheumatology was higher than others. The SHAI total score was significantly negatively correlated with the four Domains of WHOQOL-BREF, but were significantly positively correlated with the Neuroticism and TAS total score and its factors except the last one. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis indicted that Physical Domain, Psychological Domain and Neuroticism were predictors of health anxiety, $R2=0.418$, $F=13.947$, $P<0.001$. Conclusions: Cardiology had the highest incidence of HA, then was Rheumatology, Neurology, Rehabilitation and Endocrinology. HA was correlated with life quality, alexithymia and Neuroticism in patients. Physical and Psychological Domain of life quality, Neuroticism may be predictors of health anxiety in patients with different diseases. The study procedure was approved by the Ethical Committee of Zhongda Hospital which is affiliated to the Southeast University, Nanjing, China.

O2407
DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECT OF ADOLESCENTS' SOCIAL PURPOSE

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Social purpose is defined as a life goal motivated by a deep, moral sense of social values, influenced by social obligation and expectation to contribute to society and by willingness to sacrifice personal needs for the whole social welfare (Shin, Hwang, Cho, & Alexander, 2014). Research has shown that social purpose is beneficial not only to society, but also to individual. Social purpose is closely related to life satisfaction, positive emotion, and self- identity (Bronk, 2014). In spite of the importance of social purpose, there has been little research about how social purpose develops. This study investigated developmental aspect of various types of purpose by examining the differences between middle school and high school students, (a) non-purpose, (b) self-oriented life goal, (c) beyond-the-self dreams, and (d) social purpose (Moran, 2009). 837 middle school students and 1306 high school students participated in this study. Chi-square test revealed that the types of purpose were significantly different in accordance with the school level. The highest type of purpose in middle school students was beyond-the-self dreams, whereas in case of high school students, social purpose was the highest type of purpose. This study revealed that social purpose could develop with age. Middle school students had concern about social purpose, but their commitment to social purpose was lower than that of high school students.

O2408

FIGHTING DEPRESSION WITH COLLABORATIVE CARE FACILITATED BY VIDEOCONFERENCING AND COMPUTERIZED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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Depression is a social and health problem: it is the most prevalent mental disorder associated with eleveted economic and societal costs and is the largest single cause of disability worldwide (WHO, 2013). The majority of people with mild or moderete depression disorder receive treatment in primary care settings, mostly by GPs, by means of antidepressants and less by brief psychotherapeutic interventions. The evidence based interventions are psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is one of the most studied and as such evidence based: several meta-analysis underline positive results for clinical effectiveness and the potential cost effectiveness of cCBT. Collaborative care facilitated by videoconferencing (ccVC) has shown to be as effective as or more effective than practice-based collaborative care for patients who screened positive for depression (Fortney etal., 2007). Mental Health Department of Treviso is developing a collaborative care pathway for adults with depression integrating telemedicine services: screening of depression in Primary care, inter-professional communication, structured managed plan, interned based treatment and scheduled follow ups.

O2414

SERIOUS GAME ENHANCING DIABETIC EMPOWERMENT AND THERAPEUTIC ADHERENCE: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY ON ITALIAN ADOLESCENT DIABETICS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-onchology and psycological support in chronic diseases

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Background: A number of factors, such as peer influences, social context, negative affect, disordered eating, hampers adherence to treatment in diabetic adolescent often (Borus JS, Laffel L, 2010). Serious Games (SGs) are implemented in the health sector to empower diabetics' skills and behaviours for successfully managing their disease. Despite the growing use of SG in the healthcare context, the relationship between SG, diabetic empowerment and therapeutic adherence is not sufficiently investigated (Kato, 2010). Objective and hypotheses: This research aimed at exploring such a relationship to gather useful information for designing SG for diabetes. According to previous researches (Brown et al, 1997), we hypothesized that the attitude towards SG waslinked to empowerment and adherence behaviours of adolescents with diabetes. Method: 124 Italian young diabetics (meanage=15), involved in the project "Serious games for the empowerment of young people with diabetes", funded by Regione Puglia and managed by Grifo multimedia with University of Bari, filled in a questionnaire composed of: 1. ICT Attitude scale adapted to the SG (SGA, Albirini et al, 2006); 2. Diabetic Empowerment (DE) scale (Anderson et al, 2000); 3. Adherence in Diabetes (AD) questionnaire (Kristensen et al, 2012); 4. ICTs' type, place and purpose of use; 5. Demographics. The collected data were submitted to confirmatory factor and correlational analyses. Results: Factor analysis confirmed the factorial structure of the scales ($X2(16)SGA=31.51$, $p<.01$; $X2(21)DE=52.84$, $p<.01$; $X2(20)AD=124.73$, $p<.01$). Moreover, SGA was significantly correlated to DE ($r=.24$, $p<.01$), smartphone as type of ICT ($r=.30$, $p<.01$), place ($r=.31$, $p<.01$), purpose of use ($r=.34$, $p<.01$). Conversely, SG was not correlated to AD. Conclusion: These results allowed us to conceptualizing SG for diabetes as tools that mediate the diabetic empowerment, not directly the therapeutic adherence. Practically, these results stimulate interdisciplinary design of SG for diabetes, taking into account also the habitus of ICT uses.

O2421

DIFFERENCES IN PREFERRED LEARNING STYLES BY ON-OFFLINE LEARNING PROFILES: COMPARISON OF SCIENTIFIC GIFTED AND REGULAR STUDENTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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This research aimed to identify on-offline learning profiles of the gifted and regular students, and to investigate the different preferred learning styles according to profiles of on-offline learning attitudes and giftedness. Scientific gifted students have high levels of cognitive abilities and interest in learning, therefore, they could have different attitudes toward on-offline learning and learning styles compared to regular students. Through this study, five on-offline learning profiles were identified: 'blended', 'offline', 'relative online', 'relative offline', 'monotone' learners. The proportion of 'blended' gifted students was almost twice as much as that of regular students. Gifted students had higher level of preferences for all the types of learning styles than regular students except the preferences for instruction through technology and peer teaching. 'Blended' gifted students' preferences for all the learning styles were higher than the other profiles of gifted students except direct instruction. 'Offline' gifted students preferred independent study as much as peer teaching, direct teaching, discussion. These results mean that gifted student, even though who were talented in the same area of science, have different on-offline learning profile as well as regular students. These results provides implication for educators to develop the gifted education program on online that is tailored to gifted students' on-offline learning attitudes and their learning styles.

O2424

THE LANGUAGE OF STATE AND THE SILENCE OF THE CITIZENS: HOW KURDS EXPERIENCE EDUCATION IN TURKEY?

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Mandatory education is a significant tool for nation building. In Turkey, the government sponsored assimilation policies, referred to as "Turkification," require compulsory Turkish language instruction for all children. As a result, there are significant numbers of minorities who are exposed to Turkish for the first time in their very first year of school and this caused traumatic experiences among them. Those students had education in a foreign language. Through in-depth interviews and participant observation, this study captures the adverse impact of compulsory Turkish language instruction on the largest ethnic minority in Turkey, Kurds. The study draws from extensive qualitative research, including participant observation and 17 in-depth interviews of Kurdish people. None of the participants knew Turkish before entering elementary school and the interviews took place in 2013-2014. This analysis captures the stark differences between the language of home life and school life for Kurdish students. The findings suggest that compulsory Turkish language policies have undesirable effects on school achievement, self perception and self esteem. Keywords: assimilation, education, mother-tongue, grounded theory

O2426
AFFECT-DISCREPANCY IN INTERPERSONAL CONTEXTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Affect valuation theory holds that temperament largely determines actual affect, whereas cultural values are more influential in determining ideal affect (Tsai, 2007). Discrepancy between one's actual affective state and the culture's ideal affective state results in distress.Based on affect valuation theory, it was hypothesized that ideal/actual affect discrepancies in the contexts of best friend and family would have different main effects on psychological distress.In this study, 375 students completed the modified version of the Affect Valuation Index for the contexts of father, mother and best friend and the Brief Symptom Inventory. Low ideal/actual high-arousal-negative (HAN) affect-discrepancy with father revealed significant main effects on obsessive compulsive $(F(2, 292) = 5.44, p< .01)$, interpersonal sensitivity $(F(2, 292) = 7.85, p< .001)$, depression $(F(2, 292) = 7.55, p = .001)$, anxiety $(F(2, 292) = 5.48, p< .01)$, hostility $(F(2, 292) = 8.41, p< .001)$, paranoid thinking $(F(2, 292) = 11.98, p< .001)$ and psychoticism $(F(2, 292) = 6.61, p< .01)$ subscales. On the other hand, high ideal/actual HAN affect-discrepancy with best friend indicated significant main effect on somatization $(F(2, 292) = 6.24, p< .01)$ and phobic anxiety $(F(2, 292) = 5.04, p< .01)$ subscales. HAN-discrepancy with mother revealed no significant main effects. This finding may suggest that the relationship with best friend might serve a compensatory function in Turkish familial structure.

O2434

WHAT PHENOMENOLOGY CAN TEACH TO COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES: A CRITICAL HISTORY OF F. VARELA'S NEUROPHENOMENOLOGY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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The aim of this paper is to show the difficulty that arises for naturalistic approaches when the relevance of subjective experience for cognitive neurosciences is admitted, by giving a critical assessment of F. Varela's attempt to bridge the gap between cognitive neurosciences and first-person perspective. At the end of the 20th century, the famous philosophical mind-body problem was strongly revived by significant progress in neurosciences: during 15 years, researchers as Changeux, Churchland, Eccles, Chalmers, Solms, Rizzolatti or Varela have been the participants of a debate from which naturalism ended up victorious. However, naturalistic approaches have in common the issue of being unable to leave the slightest room for subjective experience. This might constitute a real theoretical problem for the philosopher but also an ethical problem for the therapist who claims to deal with patients and their experiences of suffering, and not with a pile of neural connexions. Varela was the first to give a real chance to subjective experience within the field of naturalistic neurosciences – as he claimed that subjective experience could be rigorously investigated, according to phenomenology and Buddhist practices. Nevertheless, there are good reasons to think that Varela clearly misunderstood the sense of phenomenological method: thus the possibility of the reconciliation he hoped for between neurosciences and subjective-rooted investigations will be the main concern of my work.

O2436

SPOUSAL SUPPORT AS A MODERATOR OF THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED BODY IMAGE ON MARITAL AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION OF POSTPARTUM WOMEN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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There have been fruitful studies in the literature about different aspects affecting the life quality of postpartum women. However, the focus of this study, which is the effect of perceived body image on marital and sexual satisfaction of postpartum women at different levels of spousal support, have not been addressed in Turkey yet. Specifically, the main aim of the present study is to find out the effect of perceived body image on marital and sexual satisfaction and also, the effect of perceived body image on marital and sexual satisfaction at different levels of spousal support. The present study will include 120 postpartum women in Turkey and they will be performed the instruments, namely, the Marital Life Scale, Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction, Peer Support Scale, Body Cathexis Scale, and Personel Information Form. The data gained from the participants will be analyzed by performing regression analysis. Limitations, contributions, and implications of the study and suggestions for future studies will be also provided. Keywords: Perceived Body Image, Marital Satisfaction, Spousal Support, Sexual Satisfaction, Postpartum

O2437

THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE INVISIBLE FATHER. THE DIFFICULT COMBINATION OF FATHERHOOD AND SUBSTANCE ADDICTION

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Parental substance abuse undermines caregiving competency and increases the likelihood of abuse and neglect of children. Both research and clinical interventions focus disproportionally on maternal substance abuse, whereas the role of fathers with addictions is largely ignored. The aim of this presentation is to describe and discuss the fathering role in men with addiction. Eight fathers in residential rehabilitation treatment participated in focus group discussions. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to identify three figures of fatherhood: The good father, the bad father, and the invisible father. The figures were constructed from narratives about how the fathers described themselves, and how they experienced to be perceived by others. The three constructs are discussed in relation to Western trends and discourses of fathering and implications for childcare. Gender expectations and the father's right to participate on equal terms as the mother in the child's life are discussed against the notion of the best interest of the child. Conclusion: The drug-problem, gender expectations, couples conflicts, and professional practices related to child protectionissues all influence these men's active participation as fathers. The fathering role inat-risk populations and the issue of co-parenting needs more attention in research,clinical interventions, and service programs.

O2440

EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEBRIEFING INTERVENTION ON POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER(PTSD)SYMPTOMS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF VETERANS IN ISFAHAN

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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Objective: The purpose of this research was to determine the effectiveness of psychological debriefing intervention on post traumatic stress disorder(PTSD) and psychological well-being of veterans. Method: The design of this research was Quasi-experimental research with pre- test and post- test with control group respectively. population of this research was veterans in 2012 in Isfahan city. In order to perform this study 20 veterans was selected (each group consist of 10). Mississippi Scale(M-PTSD) and Psychological well-being of Ryff (1995), questionnaire was used to gather the data. Data were analyzed using Multivariate analysis (MANOVA)of Covariance. psychological debriefing intervention performed for 5 weeks on the experimental group and the control group did not have any intervention. Results: The results showed that psychological debriefing intervention had a significant effect on post traumatic stress disorder) P<0.02). and psychological well being in veterans) P<0.01). The mean scores on the subscales of positive relations with others)P<0.01), personal growth) P<0.02)were significant increase in post test. Conclusion: According to this study psychological debriefing Intervention can be effective in the treatment of chronic post-traumatic stress disorder and promotion of psychological well –being in veterans. Keywords psychological debriefing:, post traumatic stress disorder, psychological well-being, veterans.

O2441

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS OF TURKEY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Accessibility and properness of the healthcare services for people with disabilities was a significant issue which was rarely focused by researchers and practitioners in Turkey.Services designed for people with disabilities was emphasized with specific regulations, however, it was hard to find public health institutions designed to provide appropriate services. Hence discrimination against people with disabilities was demonstrated itself either by inaccessible institutions or inappropriate behaviours of service providers. The purpose of the study is to examine experiences of people with visual impairments in public health institutions. Participants were members of Six Points Association of the Blind, assigned to the study conveniently after an announcement in the Association's afternoon meetings. Eight participants with visual impairment, ages between 45 and 62, took place in the study. Semi-structured interviews, included questions on participants' evaluation on accessibility of the public health institutions and experiences on visiting the institutions, and discriminatory practices they faced by service providers were used. Content analysis was applied and results demonstrated that participants experience discrimination because of inaccessible institutions and required accommodations were not applied.Small sample size was one of the limitations, and further studies on experiences of people with other types of disabilities needed in order to make more general conclusions.

O2447

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF THE EFFECTS OF TRAUMA IN ADULTS EXPERIENCING RECENT BULGARIA MIGRATION: THE ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTY, FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Ayla Hocaoğlu, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey
Banu Yılmaz, Ankara University, Ankara – Turkey

In this study, it was examined relationship between exposures to traumatic experiences and exposure levels of women who forced migration from Bulgaria to Turkey in 1989, and psychological wellbeing and basic assumptions of individuals in second generation. For this purpose, the data was gathered from 340 participants including 170 mothers and their 170 children in adulthood. The process of data collection was conducted by using Traumatic Exposure Scale, The Impact of Event Scale-Revised, and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Inventory for the mothers and Inventory of Family Factors, World Assumptions Scale, and Brief Symptoms Inventory for their children in adulthood. The findings showed that mothers' traumatic exposures related to psychological symptoms of individuals in second generation. It was found that mothers' "over-arousal symptoms" affected negatively psychological wellbeing of the individuals in second generation. In addition, individuals in second generation whose mothers affected from the migration at low and high levels differed in anxiety symptoms. It was found that the children whose mothers affected from the migration at high level had more anxiety symptoms than the children whose mothers affected from the migration at low level. The findings were discussed in the light of constantly continuation of migration movements in the world and the potential negative effects for next generation. Keywords: migration, trauma, transmission of trauma, psychologic symptoms.

O2449

ALCOHOL PRIME AND DISINHIBITION: DOES ALCOHOL CUES PROMOTE MORE RISKY BEHAVIOR?

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

Yaoshan Xu, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Yongjuan Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China

Recent studies have showed that simple exposure to alcohol cues activates mental representations of alcohol expectancy, thus promoting expectancy-consistent behavior. In two experiments,the current study tested whether mere exposure to alcohol-related cues can leads to disinhibited behavior, thereby influencing risky behaviors.In Experiment 1, male participants who have positive automatic attitude towards erotic pictures became more willingness to engage risky sexual behavior and process less inhibitory cues (i.e., negative outcomes of risky sex) after exposed to alcohol cues compared with those exposed to neutral cues. By contrast, participants who have negative automatic attitude towards erotic pictures are less likely to engage such behavior and process more inhibitory cues. In Experiment 2, alcohol prime induce more risky behavior in BART only among participants who have positive automatic attitude towards risk, while it decrease risky behavior for risk averter. Furthermore, this effect was largest among participants who most automatically strongly associated alcohol and disinhibition. These results indicated that "disinhibition"effect of alcohol does not simply lead more risky behavior, depending on individuals' inner cues (i.e., impulsive), it may increase, inhibit or have no effect of behavior without actual drinking, the belief that alcohol can cause disinhibition give individuals excuse to display behaviors consistent with their automatic tendency or impulsive.

O2456

HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN BARIATRIC SURGERY PATIENTS BEFORE OPERATION

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

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Basak Yucel, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey
H. Ozlem Sertel-Berk, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey

Morbid obesity is a chronic health problem which is getting bigger in all over the world and severely affects people's quality of life and self-esteem. The aim of this study is to investigate the reasons which affect the quality of life (QOL) of bariatric surgery patients before operation and to examine the correlation between self-esteem and QOL. Fifty six participants (38 females/18 males; age: 20-63 years, mean/sd: 39.40-11.52); Body Mass Index: 39.23-73.27, mean/sd: 50.96-7.81) formed the samples. All completed The World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF) and The Demographic Information Form on health and psychological status. Our findings indicated that morbid obese patients who have physical health problem had poorer WHOQL-BREF scores than patients who don't have any physical health problem in physical, psychological and social domains. Also, morbid obese patients who do exercise and don't do exercise are significantly different in terms of QOL scores in physical domain. Furthermore, there is a significant negative correlation between self-esteem and QOL. This study suggests that morbid obese individuals who have physical health problems and don't do exercise have poorer QOL. Therefore, bariatric surgery can be a solution to lose weight and enhance their QOL for these patients. Additionally, when self-esteem is drop, QOL decreases in morbid obese patients or vice versa. These results are supported by relevant literature findings.

O2469

PERSONAL STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH SOCIAL CRISIS – YOUTH GROUP

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Bojana Skorc, University of Arts, Belgrade - Serbia
Biljana Pejic, University of Belgrade, Belgrade - Serbia
Vesna Ognjenovic, Zdravo da ste, ngo, Belgrade - Serbia

Research focused on relevant aspects of coping strategies of refugee youth. It analyzed personal views and experience of war and loss. 100 young people (17-29) from refugee population participated as subjects (65% living in 3 collective centres). Semi-structured interviews have been developed and applied. Free responses to three questions were observed: What was most difficult to you in the moment of crisis? What was most helpful? What you find important to share with other people about your experience? Responses were qualitatively analyzed and classified in most frequent categories. Most important negative factors were loss of home (23%), loss of family members (19%), witnessing of   violence (14%), adaptation to new environment (14%). Most important positive strategies were based on active social relations with others – parents (30%), siblings (30%), friends (24%), unknown people, education. Messages to other people were most frequently formulated as positive advices based on personal experience: "stay positive", "be optimistic", "be active", "reorganize your life", "find a goal", "work", "stay normal". Results demonstrate fundamental importance of developing supportive social networks, seeing them as most powerful coping strategy, both in the moment of crisis and after it, in everyday life of young people. Position of "optimistic activism" is seen as fundamental for facing the future.

O2472

VOCATIONAL IDENTITY, TIME PERSPECTIVE AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN A SAMPLE OF PORTUGUESE LATE ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Maria Paula Paixão, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Magda Silva, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal

Adolescence is conceived as a period in life in which individuals are confronted with important developmental tasks, such as defining a vocational identity, making plans and preparing for the future. The purpose of the present study was to examine adolescents' vocational identity in late adolescence, analyzing its associations with time perspective and life satisfaction. Using the Portuguese adaptation of Bosma's Groningen Identity Development Scale (PIP-GIDS), of Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI), and of the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), we carried out a cross-sectional study with a sample of 250 Portuguese high school students. The results obtained show a positive relationship between future time perspective, pas t positive, present hedonistic and vocational exploration. There is also a positive significant association between future time perspective and vocational commitment. Time perspective (especially the temporal past dimensions) assumes a higher predictive value on life satisfaction than the vocational variables (exploration and commitment). The implications of the results for a holistic approach to career counseling in school contexts are thoroughly discussed. Keywords: vocational identity, exploration, commitment, time perspective, life satisfaction

O2476

ILLUSORY CORRELATIONS DESPITE EQUATED CATEGORY FREQUENCIES: EVIDENCE AGAINST THE INFORMATION LOSS ACCOUNT

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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In stereotyping, illusory correlation (IC) refers to the tendency of people to associate majorities with frequent, desirable behaviors and minorities with infrequent, undesirable behaviors, while in fact group membership and behavior are uncorrelated. ICs are commonly assumed to result from differential accessibility of infrequent and distinctive group-behavior combinations in episodic memory. Proponents of the Information Loss Account (ILA), in contrast, claim that ICs result from regression to the mean due to noise in memory channels, which especially affects infrequent group-behavior combinations. The present study investigated whether ICs can still be observed under conditions with equated category frequency (i.e. 1:1 ratio for positive and negative behavior). Equated category frequencies preclude regression, but still allow differential accessibility, because negative behaviors are assumed to be per se distinctive. A condition with the skewed category frequencies typically employed in IC research (i.e. 2:1 ratio for positive and negative behavior) was included for comparison reasons. Contrary to what would be expected based on the ILA, an IC was observed in the equated frequency condition that was similar in size and direction to the IC observed in the skewed frequency. These results imply that in addition to mere frequency information item-specific characteristics have to be considered to fully understand the development of stereotypes.

O2481

THE CONTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY CONCEPTS TO THE COMPREHENSION OF THE CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROCESS: STUDY WITH A SAMPLE OF BRAZILIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Zilmara Bonai, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal

With the fast changes in workplaces, due to a globalized economy and fast technological advances, career transitions face multiple challenges and the individuals must present the metacompetencies of identity and adaptability in order to adapt and experience internal success. In this presentation we analyze important resources such as career adaptability, temporal perspective, hope, optimism and resilience, in a sample of 316 Brazilian public middle school students. Firstly, a thorough psychometric analysis of the scales is performed in the validation studies that were carried out. Concerning the main results, the variables of career adaptability hope, optimism, temporal approach, and resilience show strong positive associations to both career attitudes and decision making competencies and a negative association with the probability of reaching future goals. Regarding age, the results have evidenced a slight negative trend for the older students to assess themselves more negatively in relation to using an internal approach to cope with their own decisions. There were also differences in several of the positive career concepts when type of schooling (general, computing, polytechnic) was taken into account. The implications of the results obtained are discussed within a positive and life design approach to career counseling in middle school contexts. Keywords: Career building; career adaptability; positive psychology; middle school students.

O2488

NOT ALL BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDERS ARE CREATED EQUAL: THE MODERATING ROLE OF TEMPERAMENTAL FACTORS IN PREDICTING EMOTION PROCESSING

E07. Health and clinical intervention - Personality disorders

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Dysfunctions in social cognition are a trademark of personality disorders. However, in terms of emotion processing in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) samples, mixed results in literature showed either enhanced emotion recognition, impairments, or equal functioning with control populations. These apparent contradictions might result from the lack of consideration of temperamental or contextual factors as moderators. We test this hypothesis with 4 studies examining recognition of and attention toward emotional faces (angry, happy, and neutral). In all 4studies, we assessed some personality traits (BPD traits, effortful control, impulsivity, anger, rejection sensitivity). In Studies 1, 2, and 3,we used static and dynamic emotion recognition tasks with uni- (only visual) and cross-modal (audio and visual) conditions. In Study 4,we manipulated social exclusion and assessed attention orientation and disengagement with a Visual Search Task. Results confirmed the moderating role of temperamental traits such as effortful control or impulsivity, and of context such as cross-modal presentation or social exclusion.Difficulties in recognition and attention of emotions can be explained considering the interaction of bottom up processes (i.e., emotional arousal) and top down regulatory failures (i.e., temperamental traits). We discussed the results in light of the connections between social cognitive dysfunctions and empathic abilities in the context of personality disorders.

O2495

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT ERRORS IN PUPILLOMETRY DATA

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Matthias Gumbert, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
Pierre Sachse, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Thomas Maran, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Markus Martini, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

This paper contributes to questions concerning the design, error-proneness and data analysis with experiments using pupillometry. Measuring pupil size as indication of cognitive load has only recently become a frequently used method in Cognitive Psychology due to improving technical capabilities of modern eye-trackers. Thus it is still unclear how precise measurements are. To investigate accuracy we conducted a study confronting subjects with simple sequential stimuli while controlling for environmental influences such as luminance, distance to screen etc. The study revealed major inconsistencies in the quality and quantity of the data recorded by the eye-tracker (Tobii TX 300): We found a left-right difference of the pupil sizes across all subjects. This disparity is a rare (medical) condition and it is unlikely to be exhibited by all subjects. Moreover, the left-right difference was never consistently of the same size and the pupil with higher diameter was either the left or the right one which points against a systematic preference for one specific eye. Additionally, for some sequences no data was recorded at all. This loss in data quantity and quality results in problems for data analysis and reveals an important caveat for pupillometry studies (cf. also Gagl, Hawelka&Hutzler, 2011; Brisson et al., 2013). It should be taken into account that eye-trackers can be inaccurate and make unsystematic errors recording pupil sizes.

O2500

SUICIDE AS A DIGNIFIED OR UNDIGNIFIED ACT: SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF SUICIDE IN A PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM COUNTRY

C16. Culture and society - Other

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Gaye Solmazer, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Bengi Öner-Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

Suicide is among the leading causes of death all over the world accounting for the death of 800.000 people each year. Regional or national differences, yet, are observed in the numbers of affected individuals depending on the socioeconomic features of a particular territory (WHO, 2014).In order to capture reasons of observed differences, researchers necessitated the need to investigate sociocultural dynamics of suicide in different contexts (Arthi, 2008). Recently, a suicide video was released in Turkey by a suicide performer (Mehmet Pişkin) which evoked greatly varied responses. Hence, this study aimed to discover meaning of suicide in Turkey from a social representation framework,as well as to show differences in the meaning of suicide before and after the suicide video.A social media analysis was conducted to reach for this aim. In the analysis of a social medium, 60 entries under 'suicide' heading in a website called Sour Dictionary were taken into consideration. Results revealed major themes as follows: moral judgments of suicide (positive and negative judgments), insufficient uses of coping strategies, reasons of suicide (meaninglessness in life and life problems), and suicide as a personal right. Additionally, effects of a publicly declared suicide, disincentive factors and stability of suicidal thoughts (permanent and temporary) were considered minor themes.Current results suggested integration of sociocultural variables in suicide prevention programs. Keywords: Social representation, suicide, Islamic values, publicly declared suicide.

O2503
FAMILIES IN FACEBOOK: DOES PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IN THE SOCIAL NETWORK AFFECT PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP?

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

Camillo Regalia, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Claudia Manzi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

In the last decade, the Social Networks (SN) spreading has increasingly affected the way people interact and relate. Recently, family scholars have approached this topic of research mainly focusing on how parent-child relationship may affect the child use of the social network. Most of this literature sees the SN as a potentially risky environment and highlights the importance of parental monitoring and control in order to prevent risks like cyberbullying, sexting, etc. In the present research we argue that the SN are likely to have for a positive impact on family relationships. Specifically, the study aimed at analyzing how parent-child frequent interactions in Facebook may affect and improve their relationship. A questionnaire assessing family relations, use of Facebook, and psychological outcomes was administered to more than 200 adolescents and late adolescents and their parents in Italy and Chile. Data were analysed using the using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM; Kenny & Cook, 1999). Results showed that both for parents and child interaction in Facebook is associated with a perceived improvement of the quality of the relationship. A moderating effect of parental warm was found on this association. Theoretical and practical implication of these results are discussed.

O2505

BODY WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY: FROM TRANSPLANTATION TO THE BIONIC HAND; THE IMPACT ON AFFECTIVE, FAMILY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

A15. General issues and basic processes - Artificial intelligence and expert systems

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Marco Lanzetta, Istituto Italiano Chirurghi della mano, Milan, Monza - Italy
Martina Mercuri, Istituto Italiano Chirurghi della mano, Milan, Monza - Italy
Martina Micera, Istituto Italiano Chirurghi della mano, Milan, Monza - Italy
Graziella Urso, Istituto Italiano Chirurghi della mano, Milan, Monza - Italy

The paper describes the evolution of identity of a patient, that during his life, has experienced hand amputation, a hand transplant, rejection, hand amputation again and bionic hand. Changing identity, giving affection, sociability and family relations have been tested through 14 years from the first psyco-diagnosis to the bionic-hand. The patient has undergone the following tests: Rorscharch's test, Cattell's 16 PF test, Raven's 38 Matrices, Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS), Questionnaire SF 36. Questionnaire SF 36 describes the level of satisfaction in giving affection, hand integration ability and social behavior. The other tests have investigated perception of body schema evaluated by the patient at different times - the integrity of the body schema, affection (hugs, caresses, etc.) - personal health status - everyday activities. The paper describes the impact of the transplant and the hand-wearable-technology of the patient considering different dynamics: extraneous feelings, sensation of rebirth, the dependence on the staff, from the family. Also, the paper focus is on family, which has lived different dynamics from the first trauma of amputation to the bionic hand. In conclusion, the wearable technology improves body reality, for this reason society is looking for new tools, in order to overcome the gap between the real limits of the body and what is idealized by the mind. Body wearable technology is an innovative theme, which will have a continuous development.

O2506

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BASIC PERSONALITY TRAITS, ATTACHMENT AND TIME PERSPECTIVE ORIENTATION IN A TURKISH SAMPLE

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Elçin Gündoğdu-Aktürk, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Bengi Öner-Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

The aim of the present study is to investigate the personality related correlates of time perspective orientation. Students attending two different universities in Ankara, Turkey, were administered Basic Personality Traits Inventory (Gençöz & Öncül, 2012), Turkish adaptation of Relationship Questionnaire (Sümer & Güngör, 1999), and short form of Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory adapted into Turkish by Erginbilgiç (2011). The results of multiple regression analyses indicated that secure attachment was positively, dismissing attachment was negatively linked with past positive orientation. Past negative orientation was positively related to fearful and preoccupied attachment, agreeableness, neuroticism and negatively related to openness to experience. Future orientation was negatively related to preoccupied attachment; positively related to secure attachment, conscientiousness and openness to experience. Present hedonistic orientation was positively related to secure and preoccupied attachment, extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism and openness to experience; and negatively related to conscientiousness. Finally, present fatalistic orientation was positively related to preoccupied attachment, and negatively related to conscientiousness and agreeableness. Results will be discussed in terms of the relevant literature and Turkish cultural characteristics.

O2509

TOWARD A GENERAL THEORY OF MOTIVATION: SURVIVAL AND THE SURVIVAL OF MEANING AS TWO BASIC MOTIVES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Rebecca Curtis, Adelphi University, New York - United States

It is widely assumed that survival is a major motivation of human beings. Beyond that, people are believed to seek pleasure and to avoid pain. There are many domains that give pleasure such as relationships, achievement, efficacy, physical activities and sensations, such as those involved in sex, etc. It is proposed that a useful rubric for understanding the processes that occur at least when pleasure is not being experienced can be derived from world views and meanings systems, sometimes provided by the culture, often by religions, and sometimes derived by individuals largely on their own. People can be willing to die for these meaning systems, making the survival of such meanings even more important than survival itself. Drawing from the cognitive theory of Miller, Galanter, and Pribram, Carver and Scheier formulated a goal-setting model whereby people compare their outcomes to a standard, cognitively process discrepancies from these standards and either continue their attempts to reach such goals or decide to abandon the current goals altogether. Involved in this decision-making is the calculation of the probability of attaining a goal and its value. When stressful life events, including failure to attain valued goals, occur, people rely on their meaning systems to provide relief from suffering. The rediscovery of the importance of meaning-making has occurred in recent years in cultural psychology, health psychology, emotion, positive psychology, clinical psychology and has always been central in psychoanalysis. Thus beyond the pleasure principle it is suggested that a useful rubric for understanding motivation is to consider the motives for survival and survival of the meaning system, or meaning-making itself, as primary motives.

O2511
CONTEXT EFFECTS AND ACTION VIDEO GAMES ON CHILDREN

B16. Development and education – Other

Bahtim Kutuk, Mersin University, Mersin - Turkey

The aim of this study is to investigate whether there is a plausibly causal relationship between video game playing and child cognitive and non-cognitive skills. According to the literature about this issue video game playing has a statistically significant positive effect on children's cognitive skills. The context of a visual object is constituted by stimuli in its surroundings. Context effects are present when the perception of an object changes when its context changes, without any physical change in the object itself. Several experiments have shown that playing action games induces changes in a number of sensory, perceptual, and attentional abilities that are important for many tasks in spatial cognition. Research is going to be carried out in Turkey. Participants are going to be children and adults who play video games or do not. 300 participants will be included in the study. Ebbinghaus and Müller-Lyer illusion will be showed to children who are 4-10 years old and adults. Participants will be asked which figures are equal, smaller, and bigger. Thanks to literature we expect that the context effect will influence the ones who play video games more when compared to the ones who do not play. The results of the research will be applied to the education systems so that we can make contribution to the development of the children's spatial skills.

O2512
A PSYCHOLOGISTS' SCHOLARLY IMPACT IN THE DIGITAL AGE

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Erich Weichselgartner, Leibniz-Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID), Trier - Germany

The new digital innovations are rapidly adopted in everyday life, in private sector as well as in the professional domain. Scholars, scientists and professionals can utilize a wealth of new tools to access previous research, carry out new research and to disseminate results. On the one hand, it is important to identify the true experts in an ever growing global network of digital information; on the other hand it is important that scholars get proper credit for their contributions. The opportunities to make contributions in the digital arena are broader than in the Gutenberg galaxy: Research data (raw data), code, source code, comments, reviews, papers and much more can easily be made openly available. However, how can a scientists' contribution be properly referenced and valued? How can the contributions be tracked and counted? Which measures should be used to evaluate someone's works? The talk will introduce to the topics of utilizing new dissemination channels (e.g. social media), the aggregation of multiple information channels (interlinking data, meta data and texts), the concept of unique digital identifiers and new methods to measure impact.

O2513
ROLE OF PARENTAL FAVORITISM ON SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG ADOLESCENTS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Sena Cure, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul – Turkey
Ilgın Gokler Danısman, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul – Turkey

Previous research indicates that parental favoritism is linked to adverse consequences for the children. However, there is no study to our knowledge that explores the dynamics related to symptomatology in children in terms of parental favoritism in Turkey. The current study aims to explore adolescents displaying internalizing and externalizing symptoms in terms of their perception of parental favoritism. The sample consisted of 484 adolescents (11-18 years). Data was collected by using Achenbach Youth Self Report and EMBU-C. Results showed that there were significant mean differences in internalizing symptoms and externalizing symptoms by both maternal and paternal favoritism. Accordingly, those who perceived their mothers and fathers as favoring one of their child over the other were more likely to develop internalizing and externalizing symptoms than those who did not perceive their parents as favoring one of their children. The only exception was that there was no significant difference between those who did not have any siblings and those who perceived paternal favoritism or those who did not perceive favoritism, in terms of externalizing symptoms. The traces of internalizing and externalizing symptoms are highly likely to be observed in children and adolescents whose parents favor one of the children in the family. The results have important implications in terms of developing parental education programs to raise the awareness of the parents on the subject matter.

O2514

THE EFFECTS OF ALEXITHYMIA IN THE RECOGNITION OF FACES WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EMOTIONAL INTENSITY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Sandra Soares, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Diana Roque, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Marta Rocha, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Carlos Silva, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Daniel Lundqvist, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

The purpose of this presentation is to present new data on emotion recognition in alexithymia. One hundred volunteer participants, 51 females and 50 males, with different levels of alexithymia, completed an experimental task, in which a series of photographs displaying negative(anger) and positive(happy) emotional facial expressionswere presented. The intensity of the emotional expressions displayed was manipulated. Each expression was morphed from a neutral to a fully emotional expression with 10% increments. Therefore, we presented 9 different levels of emotional intensity (10%-90%). The participants' task was to identify as quickly and accurately as possible the emotions displayed in the facial expressions. The results revealed no statistically significant differences that point to the influence of alexithymia in the recognition of angry and happy facial expressions at any of the different emotional intensities. However, the results showed a higher accuracy for the recognition of angry facial expressions, compared to happy faces,at the lower emotional intensities (10%-30%). These results are consistent with evolutionary theories that show a privileged processing of angry faces and suggest that the ambiguity of an emotional face may help disentangle the inconsistency that has been observed in the literature regarding the processing of these two classes of emotional facial expressions.

O2515

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTIMACY AND PASSION IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: A DIARY STUDY

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Bülent Aykutoğlu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey
Ahmet Uysal, Middle East Technical University, Ankara – Turkey

The aim of the present study was to examine whether there is a relationship between couple's positive and negative affect, and their relationship satisfaction. For this aim, couples (N=37) were asked to complete daily records for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel analyses indicated that daily positive and negative affect were related with daily relationship satisfaction. Moreover, apart from one's own negative affect, one's partner's negative affect was negatively related with one's own relationship satisfaction. In coregulation (as one specific form of interpersonal emotion regulation due to attachment relationship) literature, as a developing relationship field, it was indicated that partner's negative mood was positively associated with own negative mood, compared to partner's positive mood interactivity. Furthermore, there are also findings about buffering effect of high relationship quality on partners' negative mood (see Saxbe & Repetti, 2010). The findings of the present study regarding the relationship between daily negative interpersonal emotion regulation and daily relationship satisfaction will also be discussed based on the relevant literature. Keywords: positive and negative affect, relationship satisfaction, diary study

O2517

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COMPETENCE, FIXED MINDSET, AND GRADES IN SCHOOL STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

Zuleica Ruiz Alfonso, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria - SpainJaime León González-Vélez, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria – Spain
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Does competence and a fixed mindset predicts grades? Competence in the educational context, the feeling of being able to meet the school demands, has received a lot of attention from researchers, due to its effect on several outcomes such as performance, wellbeing or positive emotions.As well, research on students belief about the nature of intelligence, that is thinking that it is a fixed entity (fixed mindset) or believing in it as malleable aspect (growth mindset), has been proved useful in the academic context. In this study we tested a model by using structural equation modeling to check if feeling that one meet the school challenge´s and think that intelligence is not a fixentity predicts grades.A total of 1666 students (730 men, 711 women and 247missing data) from seven high schoolstook part in this study. The fit indices were $\chi2$ (1665, 25) = 195.391 (p<0.001), RMSEA = .059 (.051, .067), CFI = .982 and TLI = .974. Grades were predicted by competence β = .317 (.264, .370) and by holding a fixed entity theory of intelligence β = -.175 (-.227,-.124). In conclusion, students would get better academic performance if they believe that are capable of handling school demands and believe that intelligence is not fixed, but is amenable to individual variation.Thus, it seems important to develop and test the efficacy of school programs to support student's competence and a growth mindset.

O2520
EFFECTS OF LEADER'S PERSONALITY AND RECOVERY-STRESS BALANCE ON HEALTH-PROMOTING LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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This study investigated the relationship of the leader's personality and recovery-stress balance with self- and external-assessment of health-promoting leadership.Health-promoting leadership aims to improve health at the workplace by positively influencing the working environment of employees. The aim of this study is to investigate if the leader's personal characteristics are related to a higher health-promoting leadership behavior. In an online survey, 58 leaders filled-in questionnaires about their personality, recovery-stress balance and the extent of their health-promoting leadership. As an external assessment, their direct subordinates rated the perceived extent of health-promoting leadership. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the leaders' state of recovery was related to a better self- and external rating of health-promoting leadership (β=.57 and .34, respectively). Regarding personality traits, only conscientiousness was significantly related to a more positive self-rating of health-promoting leadership (β=.32). The findings show that personality traits do not seem to be a crucial factor when it comes to health-promoting leadership behavior. The leader's individual state of recovery appears to be a more important aspect.Leaders that are healthy themselves show more health-promoting leadership. Organizations are able to support health-promoting leadership by enhancing resources, allowing leaders to recover in stressful situations.

O2522

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEORY OF MIND AND INTELLIGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF 3-5 YEARS OLD CHILDREN - IDS-P TEST RESULTS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Presented results were collected during test adaptation of Intelligence and Development Scale – Preschool (IDS-P) (Grob, Reimann, Gut &Frischknecht, 2013). IDS-P Scale consists of 18 different tests developed for assessing wide range of cognitive abilities and competencies (social, verbal and mathematical) and also includes Theory of Mind test (false-belief task), as an additional measurement, intended for qualitative evaluation of children behavior. IDS-P Theory of Mind test examines ability that enables to understand others' perspective and to understand that it may differ from one's own. Since an acquisition of ToM is possible due to Paget's concept of decentering and of reversibility which announce very important change in cognitive development, cognitive functioning of children with well-developed and not well-developed ToM probably differs. For verifying this hypothesis IDS-P scores of 3-5 years old children (N=830, part of IDS-P normalization sample) were compared (independent samples t-test). The results showed that children who are already able to understand another's mental state (well-developed ToM) have also higher IQ scores as well as higher level of cognitive, verbal, mathematical and social development then children unable for such reasoning. Revealed differences can be explained both by the ability of understanding of other's expectation as well as ability of taking into account all the conditions and premises important for proper evaluation of problem.

O2524

PROMOTING HEALTHY WORKPLACES: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND THE EXAMPLE OF THE PORTUGUESE ORDER OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The transformations in the labor market, such as the rising unemployment and instability, are associated with increased psychosocial risks at work, with a strong impact on physical and mental health and negative consequences both for the workers and organizations. The Portuguese Psychologists Order (Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, OPP) became a partner of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work on the "Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress" campaign. This campaign takes a prominent place in the OPP strategy to raise awareness, inform and promote psychological health in organizations. The intervention of the OPP has been held at various levels. First, in organizations: awareness campaigns addressed to companies were developed, sensitizing managers and leaders to the importance of assessing psychosocial risks; OPP will launch a prize that distinguishes organizations with best practices and innovation in the prevention of stress and psychosocial risks at work; and various actions will be carried out in order to promote the assessment and intervention about psychosocial risks. Second, among psychologists, OPP developed several initiatives, including the provision of psychosocial risks assessment tools and training in their use. Finally, the OPP has also participated, and will continue to participate, in conferences and workshops on the subject. These initiatives will produce positive results and can act as an example for other organizations and professional bodies.

O2526

EFFECTS OF JOB INSECURITY AND RECOVERY-STRESS BALANCE ON THE EMPLOYEES' JOB SATISFACTION AND INTENTION TO QUIT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The aim of this study was to investigate a theoretical model of recovery-stress balance, job insecurity, job satisfaction and intention to quit in two countries: Austria and Slovenia. Research shows that job insecurity is related to a higher intention to quit the job. This effect can be minimized by raising employee well-being or job satisfaction. This study aims to investigate, if job insecurity has the same impact in an economically stable (Austria) and economically uncertain (Slovene) country. The models for the Slovenian and Austrian sample were analyzed with structural equation modeling. In the Slovenian sample, job insecurity has an effect on the intention to quit (β=.23), and the effect of stress on the intention to quit is mediated by job insecurity. In the Austrian sample, job insecurity does not contribute to the employees' intention to quit. In both samples,job satisfaction and the employees' state of recovery buffers negative effects of stress on the intention to quit. In times of high economic uncertainty, stress and job insecurity raises the employees' intention to quit. By increasing recovery strategies and job satisfaction, these negative effects can be minimized.This research provides a foundation to further explore the effects and interaction of job insecurity in different cultures. These findings should help organizations to increase the commitment of their employees.

O2527
CAUSAL ORDERING OF GRADES AND SELF-ESTEEM

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The relationship between self-esteem and grades has been one of the central issues of research in the educational context. The goal of the study was to establish a causal ordering between self-esteem and grades in a longitudinal study.We accomplished this goal by using a cross-lagged two-wave design panel design. This design has been frequently used to examine relationships between variables for which a reciprocal relationship is hypothesized. We tested four hypotheses:Ho: Self-esteem do not have a positive effect on grades, neither does grades on self-esteem; H1: Self-esteem have a positive effect on grades, but grades does not have a positive effect on basic psychological needs; H2: Grades has a positive effect on self-esteem, but self-esteem do not have a positive effect on grades; H3: Grades and self-esteem have a reciprocal relationship:Self-esteem predict grades, and grades predicts self-esteem. A total of 1666 students (730 men, 711 women and 247 missing data) from seven high schools took part in this study. Participants completed the questionnaires at the beginning and at the end of the semester. The fit indices were χ^2 (1665, 25) = 701.496 (p<0.001), RMSEA = .084 (.079, .090), CFI = .947, TLI = .932. Grades predicted self-esteem β = .177 (.117, .237) and self-esteem did not predict grades β = .002 (-.015, .019).In the light of the evidence, we accepted the H2 hypothesis. In conclusion, we may affirm that, during an academic year, grades predicts self-esteem.

O2528

THE EFFECT OF ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING ON GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY WITH REGARD TO PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Aims: One of the important criteria for assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of students' success in life is Self-efficacy The present research was conducted in order to investigate the effect of assertiveness training on general self-efficacy with regard to psychological hardiness. Methods: This research was based on a quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and control group respectively and administrative tools, general self-efficacy questionnaire and psychological hardiness Ahvaz. In order to conduct this research, from among 160 junior science students of High Schools district 14 education Tehran in the academic year (2011-2012) 78 students were chosen using the random cluster sampling method. (38 subjects in the experimental group and 40in control group). The test group was trained with the assertiveness intervention program for 10 sessions of 90 minutes while the control group was not trained at all. The statistical analysis in this research was performed using the covariance method. Results: The research results indicated that assertiveness training had significant effects on general self-efficacy of the students)$P<0.05$).As well as33/4% of the variability due to the presence of Psychological hardiness is variable in individuals. Conclusion: In accordance with the results of this study And given the fact that the researchers Assertiveness is considered an important source of psychological hardiness, Assertiveness training with the characteristics of psychological hardiness in people, Resulting in higher efficacy, better performance and greater success in life is. Keywords: Assertiveness training, psychological hardiness, general self-efficacy.

O2530

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LEARNING WITH HUMOR: SENSE OF HUMOR AND LEARNING STYLES

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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The use of humor in classroom education is widely regarded as a helpful teaching strategy. Several studies with different age groups report positive influences of humor on student perceptions and behaviors. The use of verbal and visual humor in educational materials, instruction, and assessment is found to improve students' attitudes, affect, and sometimes learning. There is a mixed set of findings on the effectiveness of humor in instruction and testing on students' learning performance. Operational and methodological considerations were discussed as potential sources of variability in findings across studies. In order to better understand the role and mechanisms of humor in learning, we may need to consider individual difference variables in humor and learning. To explore the potential relations between adult learners' sense of humor and learning styles, 191 Turkish university students were surveyed in this study. Participants responded to self-report questionnaires including sociodemographic items, Thorson and Powell's (1993) Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale, and Kolb's (1985) Learning Styles Inventory. This paper will present preliminary findings from the study in order to provide a closer look at the role of individual differences in learning with humor.

O2532
NEUROCOGNITIVE PROPERTIES OF MOTION PERCEPTION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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The present research combines different and common paradigms in the area of visual perception of letter and words. These experiments are aimed to understand the deficit underlying the problem associated with the faulty visual processing of letters and words. The problem is termed a reading disability (dyslexia). In human brain the visual information is processed by the two parallel pathways (Magnocellular/M-pathway and Parvocellular/P-pathway). Problems related to P-pathway have not been reported for dyslexics because they do not have problems related to color perception. Using a diffused red background decreased the M-pathway activity for dyslexics and involved the P pathway more; thus, the task of recognizing words in motion was even more challenging. Higher response latencies were reported for dyslexics not for normal children for red background compared to green. In dyslexics, the M-pathway is affected and using red background decreased the M activity which increases the difficulty in identifying letter perception; this effect would generate a worse response to red compared to green. Hence, response times for a red background were greater than for those with a green background. Therefore, dyslexia cannot be attributed to a single cause, but is rather the result of multi-dimensional causes which affect sufferers in one way or another.

O2533
ENGAGEMENT AND WELL-BEING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Higher education is a period of multiple experiences for students, putting challenges and simultaneously providing and standing out resources. Students are a pre-professional group for what often are looked at in the light of the theories and models in the professional context. The present study aims at the analysis of predictors of well-being of college students. Is based on theoretical design model RED-Resources, Experiences and Demands (Salanova et al., 2009).Is a cross-sectional study. The sample consists of 559 students of an institution of higher education in Portugal. The collection was done by online questionnaire, built based on the RED instrument developed by team WONT (Work and Organizational Network) (Salanova et al., 2009), evaluating a set of personal resources (e.g., self-efficacy, psychological capital and resilience), organizational (e.g., support services) and indicators of well-being (engagement and satisfaction). The results show the significant predictors of student welfare, revealing the complexity of this process. This study provides information for personal and organizational promotion intervention contributing to the success of the student and to the quality of higher education institutions.

O2534

POLYSEMANTIC INTERPRETATION PROCESSING AND THE UNCONSCIOUS NEGATIVE CHOICE PHENOMENON

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Studies indicate that information that was not consciously processed once (e.g. not recalled, not noticed) will remain unconsciously neglected (VanRullen&Koch, 2003, 2012; Allakhverdov, 1993; 2008; Notebaert et al. 2012). The phenomenon was coined as the unconscious negative choice or unattended stimulus neglect. The explanation of this mechanism varies. Current study demonstrates the effects of the unconscious negative choice/neglect in interpreting the meaning of ambiguous texts using homophones. Filippova (2006) showed that the unconscious choice neglect in interpreting ambiguous pictures impairs the processing of both the covert meanings and the anagram solving that are related to the meaning that has been blocked. There must exist a mechanism making decisions which meaning to attend to. This study provides evidence that both recall and recognition of the non-processed meaning of a homophone is lower than the recall/recognition of the neutral items. Our data show that recall/recognition of the items identified as homophones is significantly higher. We claim that when participants are presented with polysemantic texts, initially all meanings are processed,then the choice is made on which meaning to process and the others are negatively chosen to be neglected. It is the not chosen information that creates contexts, and the constant non-chosen items decay. This approach entails several scientific consequences for understanding language processing and memory.

O2536

ACCEPTING BODY'S CHANGE AND CHOOSING HEALTHY FOOD DURING THE PREGNANCY: A PSYCHO-EDUCATIVE PROJECT FOR MUMS-TO-BE

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Pregnancy is one of the most disruptive experience in the woman's life and it deals with important psycho-physical changes. Sometimes these changes are not completely accepted: the image in the mirror is far from the personal idea of the body-self; the pregnancy is not as idyllic as described by others; mums-to-be experience ambivalent feelings. Some factors could influence this experience: the style of motherhood - facilitator/regulator (Raphael-Leff,1986), the way in which mothers live the two steps of the pregnancy (Bibring, 1961), the relation with significant others etc. The present paper aims at presenting the results of a intervention-research focused on pregnant women followed during their pregnancy from 6 months before - third month after. The steps of the study are: (1) A screening selection of the participant by personal interviews and the use of wellbeing scales; (2) The individuation of two groups: the control group and the experimental one; (3) A psycho-educative path focused on two areas: the alimentation and psycho-physical changes; (4) An individual interview and the use of the same well being scales. The psycho-educative path is organized in two moment: (1) face to face based on groups' meetings. They are facilitated by the nutritionist and by an expert in communication and narrative methods. The dialog is stimulated by images and narratives extracted by romances and tales; (2) on-line: on a private social network, mums are invited to continue the work, by self-narration.

O2537

DOES FEELING POSITIVE LEAD TO BROAD AND FLEXIBLE THINKING? EXPLORING THE IMMEDIATE FUNCTION OF POSITIVE EMOTION ON COGNITIVE PROCESSING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The interaction between emotions and cognitive processing has positive life outcomes. Literature concerning the linkage between emotions and cognitive processing follows two major perspectives. The first perspective (Fredrickson, 1998, 2001) advocates the global/local bias associated with emotions in cognitive processing. The second perspective (Baumann &Kuhl, 2005) states that emotions are not associated with global/local bias but with flexibility in cognitive processing. These two alternative approaches create inconclusiveness regarding the exact influence of emotions on cognitive processing. The present study addresses this inconclusiveness by examining the impact of both global/local bias and flexibility on cognitive processing using a global-local task paradigm (Kimchi& Palmer 1982). Two experimental studies investigate the influence of positive emotions on information processing. The findings suggest that emotions are not associated with any specific cognitive processing style, rather demonstrate dominance of global processing. Further, the findings show that positive emotions exhibit greater flexibility in cognitive processing as compared to negative emotions. The findings have major implications in theoretical advancement of positive emotions. Practical implications of the findings are discussed in relation to prevention of emotional disorders, development of psychological resilience, enhancement of creativity and wellbeing at work.

O2539

COULD OBSERVED PEER AND PARENTS' TRAFFIC TRANSGRESSIONS INFLUENCE YOUNG DRIVERS RISKY BEHAVIORS?

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Young drivers represent a population highly at risk and especially sensitive to social influences. After obtaining their driving licence, they enter a phase of construction and consolidation of their driving skill and style. As in any learning process, they will be subject to social influences, mostly exerted through vicarious learning. Until now, two main sources of social influence have been analysed: peers and parents. The main objective is to analyse self-reported transgressions of a sample of 147 young Romanian drivers and to compare them to reported peer and parent transgressions. A questionnaire-based survey was developed based on literature analysis of some of the most risky driving behaviours and common transgressions. Each participant was instructed to assess how often they have performed the behaviours and how often they have witnessed their peers and parents performing them. Results indicate significant differences between parents, peers and self-reported evaluations for each of the transgressions we investigated. We found significant differences between peers, parents and self-reported crossing at red lights $(F_{(437)}=13.25, p<.00)$ more exactly between peer $(M = 1.53)$ and parents $(M = 1.13)$, and parents $(M = 1.13)$ and self-reported $(M = 1.39)$ crossing at red lights,but not between peers $(M = 1.53)$ and self-reported $(M = 1.39)$ crossing at red lights. Results also indicate that the number of hours spend driving with peers correlates with contraventions, and that observed peers transgressions correlate with self-reported transgressions.

O2543
GAY, LESBIAN, AND HETEROSEXUAL MARRIAGES: DYADIC DIARY DATA ON EMOTION WORK AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Past research on gendered marital dynamics and psychological well-being emphasizes that women do more than men to promote the well-being of their spouse, particularly when men are under stress. Women are more likely than men to do emotion work that includes providing their spouse with emotional support and nurturance, and monitoring/responding to their spouse's well-being. The provision of emotion work may benefit men's well-being, yet be stressful for women, potentially undermining women's well-being. But all of this research has been based on heterosexual couples.The inclusion of same-sex couples in research on gendered marital dynamics and health allows us to consider these gendered processes in a more nuanced and systematic way than has been possible with studies focused solely on heterosexual couples. We merge theoretical perspectives from stress/coping and emotion work to frame an analysis of dyadic diary data from gay, lesbian, and heterosexual couples in the United States. We consider how the provision and receipt of emotion work affects the psychological well-being of both spouses. Results suggest that the receipt of emotion work is positive for the well-being of men but not women, independent of their spouse's gender. The receipt of emotion work is positive for respondents whose partners are men, again independent of respondents' gender. The provision of emotion work is positive for men and women in same-sex marriages, but not for those in heterosexual marriages.

O2545

SOCIAL VS. BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS: IS THERE AN ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM? THE CHALLENGE OF CONSTRUCTING A NOVEL SOCIAL IDENTITY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Building on social identity approach, we tested the impact of social categorization and comparison in the psychosocial process by which social entrepreneurs define their group identity. Specifically, we address how both differentiation and assimilation processes are set of in the context of constructing a novel, distinctive and socially salient – social entrepreneurs. As part of a larger research line, a quasi-experimental study with Social and Business Entrepreneurs, as well as "Lay People" provided evidence consistent with our predictions: (1) SocialEntrepreneurs, in contrast with Lay People and Business Entrepreneurs, value more strongly social identity than personal identity,and the later is the only group that valuesPersonal Differentiation; (2) unlike Entrepreneurs,Social Entrepreneurs display an ingroup bias across group evaluations; (3) Lay People, display a self-serving bias, although, overall, they allocate a more positive image to the target groups; (4) combining own vs. others evaluations across all groups, Social Entrepreneurs receive the more positive value. From the standpoint of social identity and self-categorization theories and their approach to group process, we discuss the processes of intergroup comparison and differentiation as core processes in the construction of a positive social identity. We illustrate it within the context of social entrepreneurship, a political and social "wave" that flows across Europe at this time.

O2546

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL DISORDERS' SYMPTOMS ON RESPONSE QUALITY IN PERSONALITY TESTS: SOME HIGHLIGHTS BASED ON GENDRE'S FUNCTIONAL METHOD

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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This paper's purpose was to examine the associations between psychiatric symptoms and the response quality to personality questionnaires. This study's sample consisted of 1,981 participants from the Swiss national cohort study on cardiovascular risk factors "CoLaus|PsyCoLaus" who completed both NEO-FFI and Symptom Checklist (SCL-R) during the follow-up of the survey.Based on Gendre's functional method, different indices measuring the quality of the entire sets of response were calculated for the NEO-FFI: response coherence, response reliability, response level, response variability, response modality, response normativity, response positivity and response negativity. Multiple linear regression models were performed in order to measure how much such indices of response quality could be explained by SCL-R factors. Determination coefficients from 2.4% to 37.2% were measured for the different indices, indicating that some aspects of response quality are largely explained by psychiatric symptoms. Response normativity, positivity and negativity were the indices the most associated with SCL-R factors, while reliability was only related to paranoid and oppositional symptoms. Such findings suggest that an important part of the variance of response quality to the personality questionnaire can be explained by the presence or the absence of DSM-IV symptoms. This encourages further research identifying populations that are unable to provide valid enough responses to questionnaires.

O2547

SYMBOLIC AND RATIONAL SOURCES OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES: DIVERGENT VIEWS ON MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU AND NATO IN SERBIA

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behavior

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The paper compares predictors of Serbian citizen's attitudes towards membership in two international organizations - the EU and NATO. The assumption is that predictors of public attitudes towards important social objects depend on their status in public discourse. Membership in the EU is usually framed in the context of rational interests, emphasizing that joining the EU will improve economic standard of living. Membership in the NATO is typically discussed in the context of the symbolic meaning of that organization, especially after the aggression on Serbia in 1999, intertwining the topics of endangered national interests and national self-respect. These differences imply that socio-economic status variables should affect public attitudes towards the EU, since the 'winners of transition' have more reasons to expect improvement in their living standards. Attitudes towards the NATO should be associated with variables complementary to the symbolic meaning of that institution - that is national identification. These hypotheses are examined using public opinion data collected at the beginning 2013. The results indicate that positive attitude towards joining the EU is associated both with the SES and symbolic variables. National identification is the strongest predictor of the attitude towards joining the NATO. The findings support the initial hypothesis that social attitudes cannot be understood without taking into account the status of attitude objects in public discourse.

O2550

INTIMATE PARTNER OFFENDERS AND PREVALENT AFFECTIVE-COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING: A STUDY WITH AN INMATES SAMPLE

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The present study aimed to evaluate the incidence and the prevalence of domestic violence legitimatory beliefs, emotional regulation difficulties and, early maladaptive schemas regarding intimidate partner violence in a sample of 50 Portuguese inmates. As expected, results show high levels of legitimatory beliefs, significant difficulties of emotional regulation and a set of high levels of early maladaptive schemas that clearly compromise the inmates affective-cognitive functioning. The most prevalent set of maladaptive schemas are associated with depression, anxiety, hostility, reduced ability to empathize and, dependence on the approval of others, which, combined, may trigger aggressive responses towards the intimate's partner. Being victimized in their childhood and having committing murder are not differentiating factors on the measures we analyzed, but alcohol consumption may be associated with an intensification of domestic violence legitimatory beliefs. In the discussion of our findings, we compare the pattern of the psychosocial measures we used with the equivalent results obtained with convicted individuals that attend a community compulsory program, specifically designed for domestic violence perpetrators. We also highlight the importance of implementing specialized interventions in prison settings focusing on an evidence-based-practice.

O2553

CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS ON EFFECTIVE SUPERVISORY PROCESS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Although various psychotherapy modalities differ in their conceptualization of supervisory processes, there are some commonalities independent of specific theoretical frameworks (Watkins, 1997). Since quality of supervisory relationship is related to therapy outcomes (Sumeral, 1994), it is necessary to conceptualize components of an adequate supervision from the clinical psychologists' viewpoints. Thus, to examine how clinical psychologists defined an efficient supervisory environment in terms of their personal and professional development, 80 clinical psychologists were asked 2 open-ended questions and the answers were analyzed via qualitative thematic analysis. Results indicated that awareness of personal issues, therapist's personal growth, an equal focus on therapist's weaknesses and strengths, a safe supervisory environment, and evaluation of personal issues evoked by the patient were important factors for therapists' personal development. On the other hand, integration of theoretical knowledge with practice, exposure to different modalities, supervisor competency, and development of therapeutic skills emerged as prominent themes for professional development. Results showed that therapists made an emphasis on relationship and process oriented aspects for their own personal development, whereas task and technique oriented aspects were highlighted for professional development. Results were discussed in relation to supervision programs in clinical psychology training.

O2568

DISGUST SENSITIVITY, MORAL FOUNDATIONS AND BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENCE

B05. Development and Education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Introduction: Few researches in the frame of the Moral Foundations Theory (MFT) proved that individuals with different characteristics show different patterns of endorsement of moral foundations (MF);anywayno study evaluatedso far deviant individuals. Moreover MFT proposed that disgust sensitivity (DS) can help explaining differences in the endorsement of MF (Haidt&Bjorklund, 2008).Our aimwas to investigate the relations between DS, endorsement of MF andinvolvement in delinquent behaviours (DB). Method: Our sample included 127adolescents (50 males, mean age=16,19; d.s.= 1,64) attending the 1st and the 4th year of 2 secondary schools in different areas of Campania. Participants completed questionnaires about: DS(DS-R;Olatunji et al, 2008); endorsement of MF (MFQ30; Graham et al., 2011) and DB (YSR; Achenbach, 1991). Results: A series of hierarchical regressions controlling for gender, evidenced thatPurity is the only foundation related withDB (β=-.35 p<.001) and that DS is related with endorsement of Purity (β=.21 p<.05) and DB (β=-.39 p<.001). Using the Baron and Kenny's procedure, it was proved that endorsement of Purity partially mediates the relation between DS and DB (Sobel test= -1.97 p<.05). Discussion: Only Purity foundation seems to play a role in the involvement in DB. DS helps explaining differences only in the endorsement of Purity. Adolescents with higher disgust sensitivity are less involved in DB, in part because of their higher concern about Purity.

O2569

TYPE A PERSONALITY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION AND CORONAROPATHY: ASSOCIATIONS WITH LIFESTYLE AND CLINICAL INDICATORS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Patrizia Steca, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

Type A personality (TAP) characteristics (anger, hostility, time urgency, competitiveness, preoccupation with work), have been implicated in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease (CVD). Previous studies suggested that these attributes are linked with CVD both directly, promoting their growth, that indirectly, through unhealthy lifestyle; less studies were focused on this last topic and no studies were led on patients affected by acute coronary syndrome (ACS), the most common type of CVD, or by hypertension (HYP), the main risk factor for other CVD. Aim of this study was to explore the relations among TAP, lifestyle, and clinical indicators in two groups of patients with first ACS (n=368) and with essential HYP (n=345), both cross-sectionally and longitudinally (6 and 12 months). The results showed relations between TAP and the presence of unhealthy lifestyle (poor diet and smoking), of different CVD risk factors (higher body mass index and high low-density lipoprotein, lower high-density lipoprotein), both in ACS and in HYP, both in the baseline that in the follow-ups. Moreover, TAP was related with the presence of organ damage in HYP (higher left ventricular mass index). This study revealed significant findings on the relation between TAP, ACS and HYP, giving suggestions on the role of these characteristics on CVD development. Moreover, these results could give information of high relevance for practical and clinical application for CVD primary and secondary prevention.

O2570

MEASURING DISPOSITIONAL OPTIMISM: ITEM RESPONSE THEORY (IRT) ANALYSES OF THE LIFE ORIENTATION TEST – REVISED

A14. General issues and basic processes - Personality

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The Life Orientation Test – Revised (LOT-R) is the most used instrument to assess dispositional optimism, a personality characteristic influencing psychological functioning, subjective well-being and physical health. Aim of our research is to analyze the properties of the LOT-R by performing Item Response Theory (IRT) analysis and assess its construct and criterion validity. In the first study the LOT-R was administered to a sample of 2,862 Italian adults. Items' properties and the equivalence of the items across age and gender were evaluated by applying IRT analyses and Differential Item Functioning (DIF). Results demonstrated that the LOT-R is able to distinguish people with different levels of optimism and cover the entire latent trait continuum. The items are gender and age invariant.Participants in a second study were 774 Brazilian and 809 Italian adults. Results of the IRT analysis confirmed the good properties of the LOT-R in the Italian sample. In the Brazilian sample, the scale appears less effective for the high optimism levels. Results of the DIF test between the two samples demonstrated the non-equivalence of the difficulty parameter for all the items. Moreover, in both study, by evaluating concurrent relationships with psychological and subjective well-being, the LOT-R showed good construct and criterion validity. To sum up, the LOT-R is a valid measure of optimism and it is suitable in the various field of empirical and practical psychology.

O2575

ENHANCING DATA ANALYSIS VIA A SPECIALIZED AUDIOVISUAL ANALYSIS PLATFORM WITH DATA MINING FUNCTIONS

F15. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Data mining

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The production of audiovisual documents, especially for supervision and training purposes, is becoming a practice among psychotherapists but the complete analysis of large sets of audiovisual data remains a delicate and time consuming operation. With the original goal to simplify audiovisual data classification and analysis, Telpress International BV has introduced a technology now specialized for psychotherapy analysis facilitating the monitoring of the interactions and transactions as well as the transcript of verbal and non verbal communication. Supported recently by clinical application, the technology, called Telpress Doctor Notes, is a tool based on a web-driven platform designed to optimize the process of organizing, researching, analyzing and extracting coherent data from large sets of textual, video and audio documents; it facilitates knowledge discovery and, to some extent, prediction for diagnosis and treatment. It supports the clinic in indexing structured and unstructured information, improves the process of analysis, accelerates the editing of transcripts and enhances knowledge-driven decisions. Thanks to semantic analysis and data extraction algorithms, it implements effective data mining functions extracting coherent sets of audiovisual and textual information from large sets of given data.Telpress Doctor Notes also supports real-time supervision and live tagging as well as sharing mechanisms with privacy measures taken in to account.

O2581

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL OF RISK PERCEPTION AND COPING WITH FLOODS

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

Alexandra Stancu, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome – Italy
Marino Bonaiuto, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome – Italy

This presentation will resume partial results from an ongoing Ph.D. study on risk perception of environmental threats such as floods. We wish to study the relationship between risk perception and preventive coping behaviors, and the way this relationship is moderated by place attachment and ego-depletion of self-control. Place attachment and its intensity has been already studied as a moderator of risk perception and coping behaviors (De Dominicis et al., 2014), but what this PhD study brings new in this model are the place attachment styles which are developed as parallel to interpersonal attachment styles: secured, preoccupied, dismissing, and fearful (Brennan, Clark, & Shaver, 1998). The parallel between interpersonal attachment styles and place attachment has been already created in two Ph.D. studies, one developed by Leila Scannell (2013) and one by Kerry Anne McBrian (2010). Using place attachment styles in the current model and the context of threatening environments is innovatively comparing to the existing literature. We wish to emphasize which coping strategies are usually chosen by people affected by floods, depending on the way they perceive risk, on their attachment style and their state of ego-depletion. We will provide recommendations for interventions on behavior change based on these variables.

O2621

COMMUNITIES AT RISK OF POVERTY: HOW TO STRENGTHEN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESOURCES

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

Rossella Celmi, International Organization for Migration Italy, Migration and Health/Psychosocial Unit Head, Rome – Italy

Poverty conditions and social exclusion affect migrants, creating complex effects for the psychosocial well-being of individuals and their families in the countries of origin and destination. Crossing geographical, socio-economic, cultural and interpersonal boundaries demands the redefinition of the individual identity and values, very often the reconstruction of human, social and individual biographies. This process can create loss of references, inadequacy in human relations and social distress, even after many generations. Although migration does not necessarily create mental health problems, it certainly exposes people to greater psychosocial vulnerability especially when it is combined with other risk factors, as inequities and poverty. Mental health problems and discomfort cause suffering, social exclusion, poor quality of life, especially among people affected by war, conflicts, violence and terrorism. The present work aims to promote and present evidence about the importance of the psychosocial approach centered on the human being resources, in order to overcome the help-oriented approach, in particular in humanitarian interventions.

O2622

ONLINE PARTICIPATION TRAJECTORIES AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN AN ONLINE COMMUNITY

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Nadia Sansone, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Maria Beatrice Ligorio, University of Bari, Bari - Italy
Pamela Montanaro, University of Bari, Alberobello - Italy
Lucia Fara Cozzoli, University of Bari, Alberobello - Italy

This paper focuses on the learning efficacy of an online community devoted to creative writing (www.scrivoanchio.it) and involving 300 Italian teenagers (mean age 16 years). The theoretical framework is based on both Cultural-Historical Theory (Vygotskij, 1978) and Community of Practice Theory (Wenger, 2007). Our aim is to observe the relation between participation and learning strategies within e-learning contexts, in order to understand the efficacy of e-learning communities. The online activities (individual and in small-groups) have been organized by using the BCCP e-learning model (Loperfido et al., 2011) and held from October 2013 to June 2014. By using both quantitative (e.g number of posts, time spent online, etc.) and qualitative (e.g. topic-posts coherence, the proposal of new topic, etc.) indicators, we first analyzed the participants trajectories. We randomly selected four participants moving from the periphery to the center and four moving the opposite, in order to analyze possible changes of their activity, considering the triangle structure (subject-object-tool) defined by Cultural-Historical Theory (citate). Results show that, generally, participants moving from the periphery tend to enrich the learning activity structure, for example looking for new tools or objects; instead, participants moving from the center keep the structure stable. Findings from this study suggest how supporting a central participation could sustain more effective learning strategies.

O2623

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF FAMILY COHESION

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Immigrant adolescents' most important adaptational task is to navigate between the family and school contexts (Motti-Stefanidi, et al. 2012).Perceived discrimination has a negative effect on school performance (eg. Roche &Kuperminc, 2012). In order to clarify the path from the perception of discrimination to the difficulties in school achievement, we examined the mediating role of the family, which influences the relationship between perceived discrimination, and psychological adjustment (Jasinskaja-Lahti &LIebkind, 2001), and also is related to higher school achievement (eg. Rumbaut, 2000). The study draws on concurrent data from the Athena Studies of Resilient Adaptation project. The sample was 320 immigrant adolescents in Greece. Perceived personal discrimination was measured with 4 items (Phinneyet al., 1998; Verkuyten, 1998). For the assessment of Family Cohesion we used the Balanced Cohesion FACES IV subscale (Olson, Gorall, &Tiesel, 2004), and for school achievement we used the GPA of5 major subjects. Preliminary results show that the relationship between perceived personal discrimination and school achievement is fully mediated by family cohesion. This suggests that the perception of personal discrimination strains the adolescents' relationship with their families, which in turn affects their school performance. These results highlight the importance of mapping the underlying paths of migration related risk factors and adaptation outcomes.

O2629

DEMYSTIFYING THE DIAGNOSIS INTERNET GAMING DISORDER – ENGAGEMENT AND ADDICTION IN ONLINE-GAMERS AND THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Mario Lehenbauer-Baum, Vanderbilt University, Nashville - United States
Zuzana Kovacovsky, Sigmund Freud University, Vienna – Austria
Birgit U. Stetina, Sigmund Freud University, Vienna - Austria

Millions of people are playing online without any serious effects; however, a minority seems to have problems. For diagnostic purposes the Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) was introduced as a condition needing more research. Recent papers now highlight a strongly needed differentiation between addicted and engaged gamers. A relevant concept in differentiation might be Quality of Life (e.g. Charlton & Danforth, 2007). Using an online-based questionnaire, 676 adult (18+) volunteers (mean age 23.26 years; 84.9% male) from German speaking parts of the world took part in the study. An adapted version of the "Asheron's call" questionnaire and the WHOQOL-BREF subscales were employed. Only 127 of the participants could be grouped (engaged/addicted) according to existing criteria. Statistical analyses included MANOVA and ANOVAs between groups. Significant results $(F_{(4, 122)}=9.701; p<.001)$ show differences between the groups regarding all aspects of the WHOQOL-BREF. Sum scores of the subscales showed that overall, engaged users scored significantly higher in physical health $(F_{(1, 125)}=33.166, p<.001; \eta2=.22)$, psychological health $(F_{(1, 125)}=34.366, p<.001; \eta2=.22)$, social relationships $(F_{(1, 125)}=12.276, p=.001; \eta2=.09)$ and environment $(F_{(1, 125)}=20.728, p<.001; \eta2=.14)$. Online Gaming can be a pleasant activity with the potential to enhance quality of life. The difference between problematic game play and (excessive) recreational fun is visible by analyzing the quality of life of gamers.

O2641

INVESTIGATION OF OLDER PEDESTRIANS' ATTENTION ALLOCATION STRATEGIES FOR ROAD-CROSSING

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Janna Protzak, Institut of Psychology and Ergonomics, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany)

In German cities more than half of the pedestrians involved in car accidents are older than 65 years. Age-related impairments of different psychological and physiological functions have been identified as the root cause for higher risk in traffic. From a normative perspective road-crossing can be described in three phases: approach, evaluation and traverse. Most research has focused on abilities related to the latter two phases such as perception, cognition, and motor skills. However, recent accident statistics point to the importance of the first phase as 'not paying attention to the ongoing traffic' appears to be the most common reason for crashes involving the elderly. According to findings of attention research older people experience declines in both, the preattentive and the attentive processing system. The aim of our research is to investigate: (1) whether old road-crossers are aware of their attentional impairments, (2) to what extent and under which circumstances they are able to develop appropriate coping strategies. We use a questionnaire method based on the 'theory of planned behavior' where intention serves as predictor for real behavior. Younger and older participants are presented descriptions of various traffic situations. They have to indicate how likely they would engage in different pre-described behaviors and if they can imagine alternative behavioral options. Results of the two age-groups are presented and implications of the findings will be discussed.

O2658
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE FIRST LGBTQ YOUTH HELPLINE IN GREECE: A CASE STUDY

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Margarita Kontomichali, OLKE, OLKE, Athens - Greece

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the various issues that were reported by the helpline users (abuse, coming out, and family problems, issues at school and sexual health) in the broader context of Greece as a country in economic crisis. The 1528 helpline for lesbian gay bisexual trans and queer youth was provided from August 2012 to July 2013, for the first time in Greece. During this time, it provided confidential services to a part of the population that had no access to psychological services, because of the widespread homophobia in Greece. The main volume of callers needed counseling and guidance, as well as information on available health services. At the time, Greece was going through a deep transformation due to the economic crisis, and the undertaken conservative turn brought forth multiple instances of hate speech by state and church officials, as well as reports of hate crimes. The discussion will focus on the effects of the social context on LGBTQ mental health and well being.

O2668

MOTHER-INFANT DIFFICULTIES FOLLOWING PND: INTUITIVE-MOTHERING PROGRAM

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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Jeannette Milgrom, University of Melbourne, Melbourne - Australia
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The birth of a baby is an emotionally stressful event to the extent that mothers suffer postnatal depression (PND) (Gavin et al 2005). PND symptoms interfere with behavioural and emotional exchanges between mother and infant (Diego et al., 2006). Unfortunately, successful treatment of PND is not sufficient – 56% of women continue to have dysfunctional relationships with their infants (compared to 3% of non-depressed women; Milgrom et al., 2006). Two other studies (Forman et al., 2007; Murray & Cooper, 2003) report similar findings (Milgrom et al., 2005). The authors present a brief intervention called HUGS which draws on programs such as Interactional coaching (Field, 1997), Wait, watch and wonder (Muir, 1992), Brazelton neonatal assessment protocol (Brazelton et al., 1974) and Parent-infant psychotherapy (Fraiberg, 1980; McDonough, 1993), as well as theories and developmental research describing the elements of a 'good enough' parent interaction and reflective functioning (Fonagy et al., 1995; Stern, 1985; Winnicot, 1965; Meneghetti 2007). Pilot studies found that we can consolidate gains through an experiential further 8 weeks program called Intuitive Mothering involving music and movement, semantic field knowledge, positive oriented humanistic potential (Meneghetti 2006). Key concepts include "shared somatic partnership, neurobiological aspects of intuitive learning and contribution of mutual play to promote mother-infant responsiveness, and intuitiveness" (Loughlin 2009).

O2670
PROSPECTIVE MEMORY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Joy M. Hodgson, Mount Royal University, Calgary - Canada
Kayla Mathison, Mount Royal University, Calgary - Canada

A number of studies investigating the relationship between prospective memory and individual differences in cognition, personality, and psychopathology have appeared during the last decade. However, these studies reveal little consistency in their findings and conclusions, primarily because relatively small sample sizes, problems with measurement of prospective memory, and failure to distinguish between vigilance/monitoring vs. episodic prospective memory. Accordingly, to examine the relationships between prospective memory and individual difference, we conducted a large scale study with over 1,000 undergraduate student participants. Participants were given a battery of tests including two reliable continuous measures of prospective memory, measures of cognitive abilities, personality, and psychopathology. Our results show that prospective memory was correlated with explicit episodic memory, processing resources, crystalized and fluid intelligence, personality, and aspects of psychopathology. Correlations between prospective memory and cognitive factors were stronger than correlations between prospective memory and non-cognitive factors such as personality and psychopathology.

O2672

ACTOR-PARTNER EFFECTS OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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In the literature, the association between sexual and relationship satisfaction is a widely investigated area. The findings showed that sexual satisfaction is positively related to relationship satisfaction (e.g. Litzenger & Gordon, 2005; Purnine& Carey, 1997; Sprecher, 2002).Therefore, the aim of the current study was to investigate whether a person's sexual satisfaction predicts his/her own relationship satisfaction and his/her partner's relationship satisfaction using the actor-partner independence model (Kashy&Kenny, 2000).In order to evaluate these, Golombok-Rust Sexual Satisfaction Inventory and Dyadic Adjustment Scale were administered to 59 couples (20 cohabiting, 39 married) in Turkey. The results indicated that sexual satisfaction predicted the individual's own relationship satisfaction (actor effect; b=-.443,p<.002 for women; b=-.782, p<.000 for men). In other words, increment in sexual satisfaction is related to increment in own relationship satisfaction. However, sexual satisfaction was not predict relationship satisfaction of his/her partner (partner effect; b=.086,p=.54 for women; b=-.390,p=.057 for men).Moreover, women's actor effect is not significantly different than men's actor effect (x²(N=59, df=1)=1.596, p>.05).In Turkey, although cultural beliefs are still effective on men and women sexuality, many changes occurred (Doğan, Tugut, & Gölbaşı, 2013). In the past, sexuality was built on men's satisfaction, however, this belief may lost its worth.

O2680

THE TRIALOGICAL LEARNING APPROACH: TECHNOLOGY-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES TO CREATE COLLABORATIVE MEANINGFUL OBJECTS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Maria Beatrice Ligorio, University of Bari, Bari - Italy
Donatella Cesareni, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

This paper describes the application of the so-called Trialogical Learning Approach (TLA) (Paavola et al., 2004) into vocational education. TLA encompasses ideas from Activity Theory (Engeström, 1987) and thethe Knowledge Building Communities (Scardamalia&Bereiter, 2003). The approach is applied through design principles meant to orchestrate individual and collaborative learning strategies, the use of technologies, and the creation of shared and meaningful objects. To assess the impact of TLA, we have collected rich observational and ethnographic data, by actively involving students, teacher, and researchers. For each type of data (questionnaires, field notes, diaries, videos), we developed a specific codebook, starting from TLA principles. Results suggest that after 3 months of course: a) students developed skills related to collaborative work (43 % increase compared to the beginning); b) teachers changed their practices, focusing more on cooperation and students' active role (36 % increase); c) technology was no longer conceived as a tool to be learned,but became a tool to perform collaborative activities (33 % increase). The triangulation of the results suggested that technology and object-related collaborative work were the main flywheel triggering changes in teaching and learning practices.This method allowed us to preserve the specificity of each point of view and the complexity of the case study. Furthermore, we could collect feedback useful for the re-design of the activity, as suggested by the Design Based Research.

O2681

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF NATIONAL HISTORY: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Vlado Sakic, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb - Croatia
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The aims of the present paper are, first to investigate the content of the social representation of Croatian history, second, to examine whether the content of representations of national history is related to individual self-placement on left right ideology scale. Empirical studies about social representations of national history are relatively rare. Moreover, although social representations are simultaneously social and individual, there is a lack of research on the determinants of social representations of history on the individual level.This study will explore the role of individual political ideology (self-placement on left right scale) in social representations of national history. Data were collected by face to face survey, conducted in 2014 on a representative sample of Croatian citizens (18 years and over; N=1000; response rate 66,5%). The participants were asked to list, the three most important events in Croatian history. Besides interpreting the results within a framework of general characteristics of the representation of world and national history, taking into account differences between this and previous studies, as well as Croatian context (recent establishment of independence and sovereignty, former Communist country), the data will be interpreted in the context of individual determinants of representations of history as well as with regard to context specific meaning of left-right self-placement.

O2692

PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDE-RELATED PREDICTORS OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behavior

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The aim of the present study was to investigate the links of individuals' personality characteristics, sexism and religiosity orientations with their political attitudes and behaviors. Participants were 539 individuals who completed the survey packages on the basis of voluntary participation. Preliminary analyses of the proposed and the alternative models were conducted with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method using AMOS 6.0 software.The findings revealed that, Type-A personality was positively associated with right-wing authoritarianism, religiosity, and both hostile and paternalistic sexism. Among the Big Five personality dimensions, agreeableness, neuroticism, and openness to experience were found to be significantly related to all of political attitude and behavior patterns included in the study in the hypothesized directions. The findings, which may stimulate interesting research questions and empirical study topics for researchers in the field, are discussed in terms of theoretical and practical implications along with suggestions for future research.

O2693

ACCULTURATION AND MENTAL HEALTH: THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY ON IMMIGRANTS' ACCULTURATION DYNAMICS

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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Tara Pir, The Institute of Multicultural Counseling and Educational Services, Los Angeles - United States

Immigrants' acculturation stress and its impact on mental health has been explored and examined in numerous research studies. However, there is very limited studies on acculturation dynamics and the changes on the relevant acculturation stress when the immigrants receive mental health services. The proposed research examines the acculturation dynamics and the changes on the relevant acculturation stress on a group of immigrant psychotherapy clients residing in the greater Los Angeles area. This study uses a pre and posttest analysis of the clients' acculturation dynamics and acculturation related stresses. This study hypothesizes that the clients who receive mental health services incorporate a more integrative acculturation dynamics and experience less acculturation stress than the ones who do not receive mental health services. The acculturation theory considered in this study includes a bi-dimensional acculturation theory in which four acculturation categories of integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization are defined.Additionally, analyses will be made between acculturation dynamics with factors such as cultural background, the age at the time of immigration, education, marital status, income, social support,physical or mental health concerns.In conclusion, the results of the findings are discussed and recommendations have been made.

O2704

TEST STUDY FOR THERAPY IN FIBROMYALGIA, CRONIC PAIN AND OTHER INVALIDATING DISEASES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Elena Acquarini, University of Urbino, Urbino - Italy
Antonio Marsico, Rheumatology Unit, SS. Annunziata Hospital, Taranto - Italy

The study -designed respecting the ethical parameters of international research - summarizes the development of a dynamic and integrated plan of action and research on fibromyalgia, which could also be useful with other diseases involving predominantly female clinical disabling incidence - eg. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, medically unexplained syndroms. After a thorough psychological assessment of subjects to be included in the research, we apply an integrated model in support of the medical-pharmacological Treatment using the humanistic-bioenergetic Therapy and therefore psycho-body oriented, as it allows to intervene on the symptom and the existential node that led to its formation. At the same time it follows the criteria for testing the Social OUTing Training which, by targeting the activation and subsequent guidance of psychic energies towards activities of social interest, moves through the group to promote awareness and self-expression while also providing experiences comparison, support and management of the disease. The scientific literature shows that in such patients, where there is such an inclusion, certain key symptoms are reduced. The study certainly represents a contribution to research on the treatment of diseases related to psychological dimensions of depression, anxiety and loneliness, but also can mean action for prevention (see WHO 2020) and the containment of the social costs of the disease.

O2727

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL PREPARATION PACKAGE FOR SOCCER PLAYERS BASED ON MENTAL SKILLS OF SPECIFIC-SOCCER

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Present research aimed to develop a package for soccer players based on mental skills of specific-soccer. the mental skills of specific-soccer were explored and suggested a preliminary package. Using focused- groups and expertise groups data were collected, coded and analyzed and was specified the content validity of package. Findings indicated that suggested package have acceptable content validity. Thus final package was developed. based on research results was concluded that package of mental preparation is appropriate for soccer players and involve goal- setting, mental imagery, focus, self-talk and relaxation. Therefore was suggested that developed package was used to prepare psychological skills of soccer players, with technical practices, in 6 months before competitions.

O2732

TRAJECTORIES OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG MOTHERS OF PRE- AND FULL-TERM INFANTS: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Orit Taubman - Ben-Ari, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan – Israel
Iris Morag, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Hashomer, Tel-Aviv – Israel
Jacob Kuint, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Hashomer, Tel-Aviv – Israel

Motherhood fundamentally changes a woman's life, entailing the need for pervasive changes, which may give rise to positive as well as negative psychological reactions. The study aimed to predict maternal mental health (MH) trajectories across four years by examining initial socio-demographic variables, birth characteristics, internal and external resources. Five hundred and sixty one mothers of pre- and full-term infants completed questionnaires tapping MH, attachment, marital quality, grandmother's support, and background information, one month post-partum. Mothers also completed the MH questionnaire one, two, and four years after childbirth. A latent growth curve model revealed a general increase in MH across four years post-partum. Low levels of initial MH were predicted by premature birth, younger maternal age, higher education, insecure attachment styles, and low marital quality. An increase in MH over time was predicted by premature birth, non first-time motherhood, younger age, and higher education. Initial MH and its change over time were negatively correlated. The study may help clinicians identify women who are at risk for initial MH problems and predict their trajectories over time, thus giving hope that these women will recuperate from the complex experience of childbirth. The results suggest professionals should pay extra attention to mothers during the first year after childbirth and may allow clinicians to target therapeutic interventions more effectively.

O2745

NATURAL RESOURCES AS MEANS OF DISCOVERING PREFERENCES AND ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY AN ECONOMIC RECESSION

F09. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - The psychological causes of economical crisis and its related costs for individuals, families and society

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The study examined an intensive group intervention for children at risk of social marginalization during the economic recession in Cyprus. It was based on the psychotherapy model of Mytheutiki which uses stories (myths) and activities in situ to facilitate emotive processing, highlight individual preferences and instill behaviour change. The model makes use of freely accessible means like contact with nature, cultural and historical resources. We aimed for children to cultivate more positive attitudes towards freely accessible activities and were also interested in reported behavioural changes as captured by observations of parents, trainers and children themselves. Twenty-two children participated in a month-long, daily program. Children and parents completed questionnaires containing both closed and open-ended questions at pre-intervention, post-intervention and four-month follow-up. Results indicated a significant shift in children's attitudes towards specific types of activities (e.g., contact with plants). Reports from children, parents and trainers also indicated that post-intervention some children had experienced reductions in fears, improvements in social skills as well as greater interest in activities that involved contact with nature and creativity. An intensive program based on the model of Mytheutiki can increase children's interest in free, natural resources thus potentially attenuating some of the adverse social and psychological effects of poverty.

O2755

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FIVE PERSONALITY FACTORS AND PERFECTIONISM WITH MANAGEMENT STYLES OF ADMINISTRATORS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Present study aimed to determine the relationship of five personality factors and perfectionism with management styles of administrators. Methodology was correlation. Population was all administrators in Karaj that 160 administrators selected by multiple cluster sampling. Data were collected by questionnaires of personality factors, perfectionism and management styles and analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and multi variable regression. Research findings indicated that there is significant relationship between five personality factors and perfectionism with management styles (P<0/01). As such, findings showed that perfectionism more than personality traits predict management styles (P<0/01). The research results provide some evidence that the personality factors and perfectionism explain management styles of administrators. Therefore, was suggested for recovering management style, it is may be useful more consider to trait of perfectionism.

O2758
COMORBIDITY OF ANXIETY- BIPOLAR DISORDERS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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INTRODUCTION: Relationship between major depression and anxiety disorders in terms of clinical and phenomenological perspective is well-examined area. On the other hand, co-morbidity between bipolar disorder and anxiety disorders has not been intensely investigated in the basis of clinical features, epidemiology, and treatment. AIM: The aim of this study is to investigate bipolar disorder and anxiety disorders co-morbidity in bipolar disorders patients. METHOD: In this study, survey method is used to collect data. DSM-IV compliant SCID-I Psychiatric Interview Form is conducted to detect anxiety disorders. In addition, Beck Depression Inventory, Young Mania Rating Scale, The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale are used to measure study variables, and 50 patients with bipolar disorder who are consulted to NP Istanbul Neuropsychiatry Hospital/Istanbul/ Turkey, are participated. RESULTS: The results of this study shows that significant range of co-morbidity of bipolar disorder with anxiety disorders (at least one subtype of anxiety disorders categorized in DSM-IV) are detected. CONCLUSION: According to the results of this study, it is concluded that during the processes of diagnosis and treatment, co-morbidity of bipolar disorder with anxiety disorders should be detected, taken into consideration and involved in treatment.

O2765

HIGH-DENSITY ERPS ELICITED BY WARNING CUE SHOW VARIABILITY DUE TO POLYMORPHISMS OF BDNF AND COMT GENES

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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We aimed at investigating the joint effect of Val66Met polymorphism of BDNF gene and Val158Met polymorphism of COMT gene on the variability of evoked activity in a visual cognitive task performed by 110 adult volunteers. The substitution of G to A in the gene results in Val to Met substitution in the product. From BDNF-GG group we selected 18 carriers of AA and 20 carriers of GG for COMT gene; and from BDNF-AG group we selected 9 AA and 8 GG carriers of COMT gene. We analyzed brain electrical activity elicited by the warning stimuli (CUE) preceding by 2000 ms the photographs of humans or animals. The instruction was to press different buttons for humans and animals, and no explanation about CUE-picture association was given. Half of the images were neutral and half were showing aggressive people or animals. 128-channel EEG was recorded and analyzed for the trials with CUE preceding the emotional and neutral human face. The participants remained contingency-unaware, but there were differences in visual response to CUE and the following slow wave (CNV) depending on the expected picture, neutral vs. emotional (emotional modulation). The emotional modulation was observed starting from N170 and were largest at 240-550 ms, and also in CNV. ERP differences between AA and GG of COMT were more prominent if the BDNF genotype was GG, but the emotional modulation was larger if the BDNF genotype was AG. This may indicate an interaction of COMT and BDNF gene effects on cognition.

O2768
CAN MBSR ENHANCE DISTRESS TOLERANCE AND RESILIENCE?

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Distress tolerance is associated with various forms of psychopathology, such as depression, borderline personality and substance use relapse. It has been shown to be predictable by mindfulness. Resilience, a protective capacity in the face of stress, is related to positive psychological outcomes, such as preventing development of PTSD. The current longitudinal online-study investigated whether increased mindfulness as a result of an MBSR course leads to an increase in distress tolerance and resilience, two factors important for an adaptive stress response. Twenty-two participants of a Mindfulness Based Stress-Reduction (MBSR) program were assessed before and after MBSR training and were compared to a control group of 36 participants without intervention. Changes in mindfulness were assessed using the newly developed Comprehensive Inventory of Mindfulness Experience (CHIME), enabling to differentiate various facets of mindfulness. Analysis of inter- and intra-individual changes show that as expected, MBSR training enhances self-reported distress tolerance, resilience and overall psychological health. The effects were mediated by different facets of mindfulness. Results indicate that mindfulness training does not only have positive effects on existing psychopathologies, but may also serve as a preventative measure to allow a more adaptive, healthier response to future stress.

O2772

ANALYZING VICARIOUS EMBARRASSMENT WITH HUMOR, SCHADENFREUDE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Empathic embarrassment, or as a more comprehensive term, vicarious embarrassment is referred as a specific emotional state that individuals experience a sense of embarrassment when witnessing another person's social predicament even if the person do not seem to be embarrassed. Studies on vicarious embarrassment point out that this emotional state is related to certain personal characteristics such as empathy, self esteem, perspective taking, and fear of negative evaluation, together with some situations independent from the observer, such as intentionality and awareness of the target towards the mishap. Despite its prior reference on some previous studies, the possible relationship between humor and vicarious embarrassment has never been investigated in particular. Likewise, schadenfreude, german term standing for pleasure at the misfortunes of others, tends to be associated with vicarious embarrassment. Within the framework of this study, it is hypothesized that vicarious embarrassment is linked with humor and schadenfreude, mediated by psychological distance of embarrassing circumstances. Participants of the current study will include 250 university students whose age will range from 18 to 24. The questionnaire battery, which includes demographic information scale, Vicarious Embarrassment Scale, Humor Styles Questionnaire and Vicarious Embarrassment Vignettes will be applied to participants. The results will be discussed in the scope of related literature.

O2774

THE RELATIONSHIP OF META COGNITIVE STRATEGIES AND PERFECTIONISM WITH PROCRASTINATION IN STUDENTS

A14. General issues and basic processes - Personality

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This study aimed to determine the relationship of meta cognitive strategies and perfectionism with procrastination in students. Methodology was correlation. 100 students were selected by multiple cluster sampling in Islamic Azad University and data were collected using questionnaires of met cognition strategies, perfectionism and procrastination and analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and multi variable regression. Research findings indicated that there is significant relationship between meta cognitive strategies and perfectionism with procrastination in students (P<0/01). Also result that there is negative significant relationship between cognitive strategies and perfectionism with procrastination (P<0/01). The research results provide some evidence that the interaction of meta cognitive strategies and perfectionism explain procrastination. meta cognition strategies more   than perfectionism predict procrastination. Therefore, in order to reduction procrastination, was suggested that recover meta cognitive strategies.

O2800

EFFECTS OF NON-ANONYMOUS CONTEXT ASSESSMENT ON SELF-REPORTS MEASURES

A17. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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This study purpose was to investigate the effects of non-anonymous situations on self-reports measures. Research on strategic response distortion has consistently showed that individuals are able to fake their answers on self-reports measures. These studies commonly compare answers given under "honest" instructions and under "fake good" instructions. Using the former as a baseline and the latter as a measure of faking, these studies assume that answers under "honest" instructions are not contaminated by self-presentation strategies. The present study questions this assumption by manipulating the level of anonymity in which individuals answer under "honest" instructions.A total of 128 Swiss University students were randomly assigned to a "non-anonymous" group in which they were required to report their full name or to a "completely anonymous" group in which they were not required to report this information. Then participants answered a professional competence test twice: firstly under "honest instructions" and secondly under "fake good" instructions. Results showed that respondents answering under "honest" instructions gave a more positive self-description in the "non anonymous" group than in the "completely anonymous" group. No difference between these groups was observed under "fake good"instructions. Taken together, such findings indicate that answers under honest instructions may be contaminated by self-presentations concerns, especially in non-anonymous situations.

O2805

THE ENDURING SIGNIFICANCE OF SKIN TONE: INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG A U.S. SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULTS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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This study examines the relationships among attitudes toward union formation, skin tone, and sexual behavior. Drawing on family studies and public health literatures and theories, we test the hypothesis that more positive attitudes toward marriage and negative attitudes toward cohabitation would be longitudinally associated with less risky sexual behaviors, and that an individual's skin tone moderates these links. In addition, we examine marriage and cohabitation attitudes across racial/ethnic groups and gender in the U.S.Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (N= 6866), we found that marital attitudes had a significantly stronger dampening effect on risky sexual behaviors of lighter skin African Americans and Asians compared with their darker skin counterparts. Skin tone also directly predicted number of partners and concurrent partners among African American males and Asian females, even after controlling for demographic characteristics. Given the demographic shifts in racial/ethnic group composition in the U.S., as scholars' project the majority population will be from minority groups representing an array of skin complexion, it is critical to understand the social role skin tone may play in the lives of some individuals. Skin tone, and its social implications, are also important factors to consider in prevention and intervention programs involving intimate relationships andsexual health with racial/ethnic minority groups.

O2809
COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUSIS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Systemic lupus erythematosus is a chronic autoimmune disease etiology is unknown. Major disturbances and severe the disease may occur, neuropsychological manifestations, especially memory and attention disorders. The purpose of this study was to assess cognitive assessments. For this purpose 30 patients with Systemic lupus erythematosus and 30 healthy control were selected and were assessed through the Color trail making test, Visual Memory test, and Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT). The results indicated significant differences in visual memory, auditory memory and attention performance between patients with Lupus and healty people ($p < 0/01$). On According on the results of this study memory performance of patients with Lupus Systemic Erythematosus especially in dimension attention, working memory, visual and auditory memory was be affected by neurological injuries related to this illness.

O2815

PERSONALITY AND ITS ASSOCIATION TO SELF-REPORTED HEALTH AFTER EARTHQUAKE EXPOSURE

F18. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychosocial consequences of disasters and poverty

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We investigated the role of personality in self-reported mental and physical health in a random sample of 50 year olds at the time of exposure to earthquakes and 2 years after their initial assessment. During recruitment, over a 21 month period, the local area experienced thousands of earthquakes, 61 of which were over magnitude 5. At baseline (T1) 295 participants completed the temperament and character inventory (TCI) and the Short Form-36 version 2 health survey. At 2 year follow-up (T2) participants completed the SF-12v2 and the impact of events scale (IES). Using hierarchical multiple regression to predict health scores, IES scores were entered at step 1 and TCI variables at step 2. At T2 novelty seeking (NS) was a significant predictor of physical health ($p=0.013$, $R^2= 0.07$, R2change=0.04) and harm avoidance (HA) of mental health ($p=<0.001$, $R^2= 0.31$, R2change=0.17). At T2 non-linear ANOVA analysis showed that, of 8 possible character configurations, most of those featuring high self-directedness (SD) had better mental health scores than those with low SD. Our findings suggest that negative affect (HA) and self-control (SD) are important factors for self-reported mental health after earthquake exposure. Identification of personality variables that affect mental well-being may be helpful for guiding therapeutic interventions.

O2817

A HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY AS SEEN THROUGH RELATIONSHIPS OF TECHNOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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The aim of this paper is to approach history psychology from an angle of relationship of technology and psychology. For that purpose a socio-historical approach is assumed, which understands psychological phenomena and scientific discourses as historically built, socially contextualized, culturally and technologically mediated. From the history of psychology different possibilities of relationships of technology and psychology will be analysed. First, the very emergence of psychology as a science was greatly influenced by technological development of society and specifically by use of technical equipment. When its center moved to the new world, psychology started developing technologies of conditioning behavior of individuals. On the other side of the world, Vygotsky's cultural-historical theory included the achievements of historical technological development (symbolic tools) in the very structure of higher psychic functions. In the further development psychology adopted information technologies as a very fruitful model for its concepts and theories (cognitive revolution in 1960s). New theoretical and methodological developments since 1970s (qualitative paradigm, critical psychology, cultural psychology) offered insights into power of discourse technologies, including psychology itself, in making ourselves and society. Given the powerful status of both technology and psychology in modern societies, it is important to get insight into their mutual influence.

O2839
GIFTEDNESS: ADVANTAGES OF CULTURAL-ACTIVITY APPROACH

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Effectiveness of educative, diagnostic and developmental methods designed for gifted children depends largely on the reliability of theoretical framework. Cultural-activity approach based on the ideas of L.S. Vygotsky, A.N. Leontiev, and O.K. Tikhomirov can become such framework. It includes following basic principles: 1. polymorphism of giftedness (its qualitative diversity); 2. holistic approach to its research; 3. switch from static to dynamic analysis of giftedness. In practice this approach involves investigating the "element of giftedness" (Vygotsky), the transition from selection diagnostics to developmental diagnostics and tracking gifted child's individual development. These principles underlie dynamic theory of giftedness developed by us which core is formed by principles of social determination of development, perspective of future, dual role of barriers which occur in the process of giftedness' development and specific individual ways of coping with them. All these issues were verified in 10-years longitudinal study on 163 participants (Babaeva, 2013). The research revealed rather large developmental potential of children including those who had moderate initial levels of abilities. We used both traditional diagnostic methods (intelligence and creativity tests) and our original methods such as psychodiagnostic training which proved its effectiveness during the longitudinal study.

O2859

PREVENTION IN DEMENTIA: THE NON PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT MEMO_ABC PROGRAMME

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Miriam Benin, S. Anna Hospital, Como - Italy
Samuela Turati, S. Anna Hospital, Como - Italy
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During the years, the incidence of chronic-degenerative diseases related with old age has grown up together with the increase of population average age. In this screenplay, dementia has become a real social emergency. In fact, patients with dementia show progressive reduction in cognitive and relational competence that determine increase of disability. The low efficacy of the present pharmacological treatments let the scientific community look at different frontiers in order to allow not only prompt and accurate diagnosis, but also to give people clear information about how to prevent or reduce the presence of cognitive impairment associated with dementia and to decrease the certain progression of the disease. In our study we will present preliminary data about the mEmo_A.B.C. Programme – care and well being for MEMOry and EMOtion, planned and realized at Laboratory of Clinical Neuropsychology of S.Anna Hospital in Como. The programme is active since 2013 and has the aim to achieve specific assets about prevention and care of dementia in the precint of Como, proposing three different kinds of groups for patients who deal with dementia: cognitive activation group for patients in the mild stadium of dementia (pD), cognitive well-being and memory fitness group for patients without dementia who perceive decrease in their mental efficacy (pND) and counselling group for caregiver of patients with dementia (cD).

O2872

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN PREDICTING IN-GROUP BIAS IN TURKEY'S ALEVIS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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The aim of this study: To examine the relationship between social identity and in-group bias in the Alevi community in Anatolia. In doing this, the mediatory role of collective memory is also investigated. Theoretical framework:Social identity conveys to the people the message that each of them belongs to asocial group, and it covers our sense of belonging to a specific social group (Tajfel, 1978). According to Halbwachs (1992), memory is not the knowledge of the past that can only be accessed individually and that is located in a corner of the mind. Collective memory has three components as cognitive, affective and evaluative. Alevis are one of the religious groups that have been living in Anatolia for a longtime. Method: In examining collective memory (mediator), one positive and one negative event were selected (the re-opening of Haji BektashVeli Dervish Lodgeand Madımak Massacre).The sample consists of 348 Alevis living in different cities of Turkey. Results:The results indicated that different aspect of collective memory played somewhat different mediating roles between the strength of Alevi identification and in-group bias regarding the positive and negative events.The result is that while the cognitive component of collective memory of Madımak event played a mediator role between the strength of identification and in-groupbias, it showed no such effects in the context of the re-opening of the Haji BektashVeli dervish lodge. Besides, evaluative aspect of the collective memory of the re-opening of the Haji BektashVeli dervish lodge played a mediator role between the strength of identification and in-group bias.Lastly,the positivity of affect regarding Madımak (i.e., feeling positive or negative about this event) did not mediate the relationship between social identity and the dependent measures; yet it did so for there-opening of the dervish lodge.

O2873

EXAMINING THE DARK TRIAD IN INTERPERSONAL CONTEXT: ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DOMAINS OF RISK-TAKING AND SELF-PRESENTATION

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Risk taking is a personality trait which is previously defined as a single stable trait and recently started to be defined by its multidimensional nature. Considering the personality cluster of Dark Triad which consists of narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism, due to their impulsivity and fast-life strategy it is thought that Dark Triad may have risk-taking tendency and already stated by other studies. However, previous studies included only the financial side of risk-taking and did not involve other risk areas. As individuals with Dark Triad are characterized with being callous and manipulative in the interpersonal context, this study examined ethical, social and status-driven risk taking. On the other hand, by having same motives with risk-taking construct and for its theoretical similarity with social risk taking, self-presentation-style is also included. Therefore, the aim of this study is to show the interpersonal nature of Dark Triad by indicating its relationship with specific risk domains and self-presentation style. The questionnaire is filled by 394 participants via internet and paper-based form. The materials used in this study were Demographic Information Form, Short-Dark Triad Scale, Domain-specific Risk Taking Scale, Status-Driven Risk Taking Scale, Self-Monitoring Scale and Concern for Appropriateness Scale. After the analysis of the data, results will be discussed in the framework of literature.

O2890

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY CHARACTERISTICS: TURKISH COLLEGE STUDENTS' MENARCHE AND CIRCUMCISION MEMORIES

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Gender differences in autobiographical remembering is widely studied in memory literature, and systematic findings show that women narrate their personal pasts in a more voluminous, vivid, detailed and emotionally charged way compared to men. Early gender and cultural socialization is shown as the major factor for this difference. In light of literature, we asked Turkish college students to narrate two basic gender development related life events, their memories about menarche and circumcision, and coded for memory characteristics. We also asked them to report clarity, ease, and emotional valence of those memories. In hierarchical regression analyses, we entered dummy coded gender in the first, self-construal orientations (individuation and relatedness) in the second, and age during the experience in the third step. Results showed that even after controlling for self-construals and age, women's narratives included more cognitive words (β = -.291, p = .023), attributions about their mothers (β = -.575, p < .001), and they rated menarche memory as emotionally more positive (β = -.266, p = .043); whereas males' narratives included more we-related words (β = .308, p = .020), more emphasis on others rather than self (β = .280, p = .035), and more attributions about their fathers (β = .363, p = .005). This study shows that women and men remember these gender development related life events in a different light, even after controlling for age during the events and self-construals.

O2902

DISTRIBUTED REPRESENTATION OF TASK FEATURES IN HUMAN FRONTAL CORTEX

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Humans are able to flexibly devise and implement rules to reach their desired goals. In some situations, we can use simple rules, such as "if traffic light is green then cross the street." In most cases, however, more complex rule sets are required, involving the integration of multiple layers of control. Recently, multivariate pattern analysis (MVPA) applied to fMRI has opened a new window of possibilities for understanding how the human brain encodes complex rule set. In a series of MVPA experiments we showed that the neural representation of complex rules is "compositional", i.e. built on the neural representation of their constituent rules or features. Complex rules are thus "decomposed" in their elementary features. The constituent features are then represented in different brain structures, depending on the type of information to be stored. In particular, we found that right ventro-lateral prefrontal cortex (BA47) consistently encoded the relevant low-level (stimulus-response) rules. By contrast, pre-motor cortex encoded higher-level modifying rules, controlling the how the low-level rules should be applied. Finally, we found that left inferior frontal gyrus (BA44) is involved in the encoding of the logical relations holding between the constituents of complex rules. We argue that compositionality, "decomposition" and information-guided representation are general features of prefrontal cortex functional organization.

O2906

EVALUATING 3 SOCIAL CAMPAIGNS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH NEUROSCIENTIFIC APPROACH

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

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Giulia Songa, IULM University, Milan - ItalyAnna Missaglia, IULM University, Milan – Italy
Fabiola Sirca, IULM University, Milan - ItalyFrancesco Onorati, IULM University, Milan – Italy
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As emotions play an important role in cognitive and behavioral processes, emotions need to be considered as crucial in social advertising. In particular, an emotional response to a social advertisement is able to influence several aspects including attitudes towards the message, attention and finally the memorization of the message and therefore its effectiveness. Nowadays the most common techniques shared by the scientific community to assess the advertisement efficiency are based on traditional methods such as self-reports and interviews. However, in the last decades the use of innovative techniques based on neuro- and psychophysiological reactions, eye-tracking and facial emotional expressions are providing an additional set of tools especially for non verbal and implicit reactions. The scientific literature about the theory of "Fear Arousing Appeals" already showed the limits in social advertising, providing also some solutions according to the combination of affective and cognitive information. According to this framework, we tested 3 social spots about "Not Communicable Diseases" (due to incorrect life-style food consumption). Sixteen subjects have been exposed to the 3 spots while neuro- and psycho-physiological data have been recorded, synchronized with eye-tracking and facial emotional expressions data. Results are presented integrating the information from neuroscientific techniques with self-report scales.

O2908

VALIDATING THE MASCULINE MOODS STATES QUESTIONNAIRE (MMSQ) BY GENDER IN PUERTO RICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Although depression prevalence is twice in women (10.7) than men (4.9), diverse behaviors observed in men lead to question this prevalence's suggesting that negatives mood states are not properly evaluated in this group. Most of the instruments used to evaluate negative moods states respond to the symptoms commonly experience by women. However, the research literature suggests that negative moods states may manifest differently by gender, thus the need to develop an instrument that considers mood states that are relevant for men also. In order to assess the validity of the MMSQ, and its psychometric properties, the instrument was administered to 222 college students (men and women) between 18 to 55 years old. Rasch analysis, as an item response modeling approach, was used to evaluate the items response patterns and fit statistics. Results obtained indicated that 19 of the original 63 items in the MMSQ were not contributing to the scale and confirmed, as expected, the scale was not unidimensional. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was use with the remaining 44 items to evaluate the scale's construct validity. EFA results demonstrates the multidimensionality of the MMSQ although not as proposed by the literature. Also, preliminary results, acknowledging sample size limitations, suggest lack of measurement invariance by gender. Results obtained demonstrated that negative moods stated may require alternative instruments that consider gender diverse manifestations.

O2920

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING AND LIFE SATISFACTION: STRATEGY-SITUATION FIT AS A MEDIATOR

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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According to the transactional model of stress and coping, coping strategy is a mediator between stress appraisal and health outcomes. Problem focused coping generally results in a better well-being, whereas emotion focused coping in a worse. On the other hand,goodness-of-fit hypothesis proposed that emotion focused coping may work better for uncontrollable situations. The aim of the present study was to test this hypothesis by using life satisfaction as a health outcome and appraisal variables as predictors, i.e. a general tendency to appraise stressful situations as controllable and desirable.Moreover, the function of strategy-situation fit as a mediator in this relationship was tested. In addition to the general measures of coping, appraisal and life satisfaction, 178 university students rated themselves in terms of controllability and choice of coping on a number of stressful situations. The results revealed that controllability and desirability appraisal were the predictors of life satisfaction and strategy-situation fit mediated the appraisal variables-life satisfaction relationship. Emotion and problem focused coping strategies are functional according to the demands of the stressful situation such as controllability and desirability.The study was important to reveal the role of strategy-situation fit as a measure of adaptability to controllable and uncontrollable stressful situations.

O2928
BODY SENSITIVITY PREDICTS THE RELATION BETWEEN ONE'S FACIAL ACTIVITY AND EVALUATIVE DECISIONS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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This study investigates if people with higher sensitivity to their own body show a stronger relation between their facial activity and their interpretation of other peoples' facial expressions. The extend of a person's smiling or frowning has been shown to predict in how far he or she interprets someone else's facial expression as positive or negative. Theories of embodiment assume that this is because people incorporate their own facial activation in their evaluative decisions. However, it is so far unknown if relying on one's own facial feedback is equally likely for everyone, or if its relevance depends on how sensitive a person is to his or her own bodily signals. In the current study, 96 people took part in a heartbeat detection task which previous research has shown to be a reliable measure of body sensitivity. Participants viewed and rated pictures of either clearly valenced (happy/angry) or ambiguous (neutral/surprised) expressions. During viewing of the pictures, electromyographic activation of participants' frowning and smiling muscle was recorded. Overall, participants' facial activity and ratings were correlated. Importantly, for ambiguous pictures the strength of this relation depended significantly on participants' body sensitivity, with more sensitive participants showing a stronger relation. Thus, this study presents first evidence that person with higher body sensitivity are more likely to rely on their facial activity when interpreting ambiguous stimuli.

O2940

TYPE D PERSONALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE POST MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY IN PAKISTAN

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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The current study assessed type D personality in patients following Myocardial Infarction (MI). It further examined the influence of type D personality on quality of life of MI patients (prospectively) for the first time in Pakistan. In this prospective cohort study, 300 patients with definite myocardial infarction were recruited and assessed at baseline (2 -8 weeks) post MI (time 1). Out of 300 participants, 191 completed assessments at 9 months follow up (time 2). Type D personality was evaluated with Distress scale 14(DS-14). Quality of Life was assessed with WHO quality of life scale (WHOQOL-BREF) at time 1 and time 2. Analysis revealed a significantly high percentage (51.7%) of MI patients with type D personality characteristics during time 1 assessment. During time 2 assessment 52.4% participants were identified with type D personality traits. These findings supported the stability of type D personality construct over the period of time (9 months). Type D personality also emerged as a most significant predictor of impaired quality of life after controlling for demographic and clinical variables. This research emphasized the importance of type D personality in risk stratification for adverse cardiac outcomes such as impaired quality of life. It further highlighted the need for more personalized approach to therapeutic interventions along with medical treatment for the management and rehabilitation of MI patients. The current study has opened an avenue for significance of personality characteristics (type D) in cardiovascular research in Pakistan.

O2943

PERCEPTION OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE CHANGE BY FARMERS AND GENERAL PUBLIC

F20. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological choices on environmental versus economical sustainability

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The paper discusses the relation of Slovenians towards weather and climate changes - from the awareness, to perception of the causes and consequences as well as their preparedness to cope with them. Weather and climate change encounter all the forms of exceptional weather and climate conditions which have various time and spatial extent that negatively impact their proper perception. This is usually reflected in the often misunderstood causes of the change. The results show that Slovenians are aware of the weather and climate change which they mainly recognize as being caused by human activities. The changes also concern them and many are already implementing various measures in order to directly or indirectly alleviate the consequences. Results were obtained on quota sample of N = 1311 participants from all regions of Slovenia. Special attention was devoted to farmers (N = 252 within the sample), their perception of climate changes and preparedness for countermeasures, and their answers were compared to answers of other participants.It is believed that farmers - due to their job – are more directly experiencing climate than general public.Really, differences appeared, e.g. farmers believed in a greater degree than other participants that climate changes are also natural process (50,4 % vs. 33,4 %),they perceived agriculture as less contributing to pollution, etc. Attitudes and differences are presented and explained in the frame of direct experiences with current local weather changes and indirect experiences through media coverage and general social interaction, values, etc.

O2949

DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS IN PATIENTS WITH PENILE NEOPLASIA IN THE ACUTE HOSPITAL

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Background: The penile cancer (PC) is a rare highly aggressive tumor entity.The psychological stress of patients with PC arises from the cancer diagnosis per se and the correlating with tumor suffering side effects (loss of body integrity and sexual function).In addition there is cancer-specific distress e.g. fear of metastasis, progress, relapse or death. Studies on the psychosocial stress of penile carcinoma patents are rare. This study investigated the stress situation of patients with penile malignancies using screening questionnaires and integration with inpatient mental health care programs. Material and methods: Analysis of patients with penile carcinoma (n = 9) who underwent an surgical treatment (n = 5) or chemotherapy (n = 4) in the period from 06/2014 to 12/2014. Evaluated by using standardized questionnaires to load screening and identification of need for care (Distress Thermometer and Hornheider FB) and the actual use of psycho-social support. Results: The average stress level was 4. 44% of the patients showed an elevation care needs.All affected patients received inpatient psychosocial care. Conclusion: Due to the potentially mutilating surgery, patients with penile cancer have increased psychological stress and consequently an increased need of psychosocial care.Therefore emotional stress should be recognized and support should be offered.This illustrates the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in the cancer treatment.

O2957

SOCIAL COMPETENCE RELATED TO PEER-STATUS, BULLYING AND DEFENDING IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE: A LATENT CLASS GROWTH ANALYSIS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Likeability (L) and Perceived Popularity (PP; being visible) are distinct forms of peer-status. They are both positively related to peers' admiration and defending the bullied peers, but are oppositely associated to bullying: L negatively, PP positively. L and PP have been suggested to express different types of social competence, because skillful popular kids can use aggression to keep status, especially in adolescence (Cillessen et al., 2011). Understanding whether types of social competence related to peer-status actually exist, and are associated to differences in bullying and defending is relevant for the anti-bullying intervention. Study aims: (1) Identifying latent classes of status among children and adolescents. (2) Investigating growth curves of bullying and defending across classes. (3) Exploring individual competencies linked to the class-membership probability. Method: 184 children (9-10 y.) and 254 adolescents (13-14 y.) answered 3 times (time interval: 3.5 months) measures to assess status, Machiavellianism, social anxiety, social intelligence, bullying, defending. Results: 3 and 4 latent classes of status emerged among children and adolescents, respectively. In both age-groups we found: 1 class of liked-pop. kids (c.: 15%, ad.: 16%), highly liked, popular and admired; 1 class of rejected kids (c.: 12%, ad.: 14%); 1 class of average status kids (c.: 73%, ad.: 59%). The fourth class found in adolescence was of popular kids (11%), highly popular and admired, but average/highly disliked. In both age-groups liked-pop. kids behaved high defending and low bullying. Adolescent popular kids showed high bullying and low defending, with defending changing over time. Among children, only gender influenced the class-probability. Among adolescents, lower social anxiety increased the probability to be popular than average status, higher social intelligence increased the probability to be liked-pop. than popular. Results suggest that in adolescence status is related to higher complexity of social competence, which is linked to differences in levels and development of bullying and defending.

O2958

EMOTIONS AND CAREGIVER'S NEEDS IN PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOTHERAPIST GROUPS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Introduction: Neuropsychiatric disorders are symptoms usually preceeding analog and cognitive disturbances, and are usually as result of external neuropsychiatric and neurochemical alterations present in different dementias (Cummings 2003). Apart from the pathogenesis and neurobiological factors, it is necessary to remeber that these disturbances are effected (and usually initiated) by environmental factors in particular with the relationship the patient recieves from the care giver. As opposed to functional and cognitive disturbances are present in dementias, the neuropsychiatric disturbances have a curvilinear trend with fluctuations and a tendency to reappear (Devanand 1997, Keene et al.1999, Lyketsos et al Jama, 2002). Comportmental disturbances have an impact on the quality of the patients life and their family, for the patient they represent the first cause of institutionalization and for the family the most common cause of burn-out.(Feldman H.2000). The comformental mental expression is an emerging property of the complex interaction between the structure with the environment, bio / psycho/ and social influences result in multiple pathways which alter the relationship between the relationship the subject and the environment. Objective: To evaluate the care burden in relation with comportamental disturbances and the efficiency of the psychoeducational group associated with psychoterapy. Patients: We enrolled 60 patients with an MMSE of > 15 and probable AD according to the NINCDS – ADRDA criteria (McKhann, G., et al. 1984) who consecutively attended the Memory Clinic of our Department in Messina between the period of January 2013 and december 2014. The mean age was 75.7 years and the mean MMSE score was 19.23. The cognitive levels were investigated by MMSE, clock drawing tests, Mental Deterioration Battery, Activity Daily Living, and IADL. The psychological and behavioural symptoms of caregivers were assessed by NPY and HDRS. 31 caregivers (9M-22 F, age 60+ 8.8) were randomly assigned to the treatment or to the control group. The treatment group for caregivers (one hour, four month) was conducted by a trained psychologist. The results were compared by a control group 29 caregivers (21 F-8 M) who did not participate a Psychoeducational group and Psychoterapist. All caregivers signed an Informed Consent for Clinical Trials. Univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Student's paired t test (Student's t paired groups) were conducted. Materials and methods: Psychoeducational group - Methods: the interventation is done in seven meetings. In each meeting they are confronted with a specific theme which is retained important for the management of patients affected by this pathology (neuropsychological and comportamental aspects of dementia). (1) Duration: each meeting lasts 1hour and 30 minutes. (2) Frequency: weekly (3) Number of partecipants: variable minimum 5 maximum 8. - Meeting layout: (a) Intoduction and explanation of the meeting's theme : every theme is defined in a simple but correct way, limitating the use of scientific words. The definition of the theme is very important because it allows us to work on the specific symptoms of the patients and on the responding way of the care giver; (b) Sharing/confronting moment among care givers: (1) Every care giver expresses the real symtoms according to the discussed theme and according to the daily situations that are more stressfull and hard to handle. (2) Analysis of the strategies and of the comportamental, comunicative and emotional ways used by the care giver in order to cope with these situations and confutation of the eventual errational interpretations towards patients. (3) Distinction of the effective strategies and of ineffective and unadaptable strategies. (4) Suggestion of new relation ways and of more effective solutions for coping the situation. The aim of the psychoeducational group is to intervene on thoughts and emotions connected to the problematic situation in order to modify the answers. Typology of intervention based on two levels: (1) Practical objectives (to have practical knowledge of the pathology and know what to do for coping with it) (2) Psychological needs of the participants of the group(sharing care

giver-s experience, elaboration of the emotional dimension connected to this experience, elaboration of the lived experiences linked to the relation with their relative). Actions: " work schedule": Problematic situation: (1) Thoughts, emotions and lived experiences determined in the care giver by this situation.(2) Response or consequence caused by the situation in the relationship between the care giver and the patient. (3) Psychotherapeutic group: The emotions of the care giver. (4) Every care giver expresses the real symtoms according to the discussed theme and according to the daily situations that are more stressfull and hard to handle. (5) analysis of the strategies and of the comportamental, comunicative and emotional ways used by the care giver in order to cope with these situations and confutation of the eventual errational interpretations towards patients. Distinction of the effective strategies and of ineffective and unadaptable strategies: Elaboration of new relation ways and of more effective solutions for coping the situation. Duration: Every group lasted 2 months for psychoeducational group. The psychotherapeutic group-s had a meeting once a week lasting 90 minutes for 9 months. Results: The two groups, experimental and control group, do not present significant differences for social demographic variation and for cognitive disturbances. The most relevant data in the base line is the perceived level of restriction by the care giver, the 80% lives the assistance relation as a failure. The time dedicated to the assistance significantly relates to the cognitive disturbance of the patient ($p<0.05$). Compartmental disturbance increases the anxiety level in the care giver ($p<0.05$). In the groups is also emerged the unpredictability and the wondering of the patient, which make the relationship hard. The 90% of the delirious convictions in the patients are seen by the family members as wicked towards them, instead in the 80% the aggressive or opposing behaviour and emotional instability are seen as intentional and as the cause of significant symmetries. From the burden analysis we can relieve a decrement of the care burden statistically significant ($p>0.001$) between the first and the second administration of the Care giver Burden Inventory, of the group who participated to the support group and to psychotherapy group. In particular there is a major influence related to the emotional and social burden. Conclusion: Trough the group work the care giver is helped to understand that the behaviours of the patient with dementia, defined as pathological, reflect the inevitable modifications caused by the illness in the relation between the subject and the surrounding environment. The brain damage and the consecutive compromising of the cognitive functions render the patient affected by dementia another person to the previous one. This change determines a modification in the contents and in the interaction of the subject with his environment (people and things). So it is essential therefore that the family member modify his own relation ways with his relative affected by dementia. Even if it is true that Alzheimer illness robes the mind, even the person that is not remembered after a life spent with the patient feels robbed by his own life and also by his emotional life history. Therefore it is fundamental that the family understands that there exist a direct relation between the nature of the illness and the behaviour assumed by the patient. From the results of this study we see that to teach to the care givers how to cope with modifications of the behaviour and of the personality presented in their relatives favours in an effective way the daily life, reduces the level of stress and improves the life quality together with the sick relatives. Flexibility , empathy and creativity are the basic elements in order to cope with the assistance of alzheimer=s patient in a serene climate. (Carbone G., Tonali A., 2007).

O2969

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF DIFFICULTY IN IDENTIFYING FEELINGS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SOMATIC ATTRIBUTION IN A GROUP OF FUNCTIONAL SOMATIC SYNDROME PATIENTS IN TURKEY

E18. Health and clinical intervention - Psychosomatics and clinical psychophysiology

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Functional Somatic Syndromes (FSS) including persistent symptoms such as back and joint pain, weakness, fatigue, sleep disorders, bowel problems, distress, numbness, dizziness and concentration problems are a burden for its sufferers and are of a great cost for society as it goes with a large amount of illness behaviour such as overutilization of health services. These features make the comprehension of the key factors playing role on the prognosis of FSS essential, such as depression and somatic attribution. Although, with regard to FSS, the relation between somatic attribution and depression is well acknowledged, studies investigating mediating variables on this relation are scarce. Within this scope, the aim of the present study is to illuminate the mediating role of difficulty in identifying feelings, a feature of alexythymia, on the relationship between depression and somatic attribution in a group of FSS patients in comparison to those obtained from Chronic Medical Illness Control (CMIC) and Healthy Control (HC) groups. Participants were 151 individuals; 48 in FSS, 47 in HC, and 56 in CMIC groups. The Turkish versions of Toronto Alexithymia Scale, Symptom Attribution Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory and a semi-structured form questioning pain and demographics were administered to all participants. The results showed that only in the FSS group, difficulty in identifying feelings fully mediated the relation between depression and somatic attribution.

O2971

SLEEP FUNCTIONING AND CYBERBULLYING PERPETRATION: INDIRECT EFFECTS BY LOW SELF-CONTROL

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Sleep problems predict problem behaviors. Some research has provided evidence that poor sleep effects on problem behaviors are mediated by self-control (Meldrum et al., 2013). The current study tests these links related specifically to cyberbullying perpetration.The aims of the study included to: (a) test the validity of short-form of the Low Self-control Scale (LSC); (b) test associations between sleep functioning, low self-control, and cyberbullying perpetration; and (c) examine whether the effect of sleep functioning on cyberbullying perpetration is mediated by low self-control.Anonymous, self-report data were collected from a convenience sample of N = 719 (53.6% female, 77.7% European-American, Mage = 16.0)middle/ high school students in rural Kentucky. Results from CFA sindicated that the 12-item short-form of the LSC measure fit the data well ($\chi 2$=133.76, df=48,$\chi 2$/df=2.79, p<.000, CFI=.93, RMSEA=.05 [90% CI=.04, .06]). Findings from SEM models of the other main study questions provided evidence that lower sleep functioning was related to increased cyberbullying perpetration; this link was fully mediated via low self-control ($\chi 2$=.86, df=9, $\chi 2$/df=1.32, p=.22, CFI=.998, RMSEA=.02 [90% CI=.00, .05]), based on indirect effect testing using 5,000 bootstrap resamples (standardized point estimate=.065, p=.016).Findings support that poor sleep is related to lower self-control which in turn increases likelihood of cyberbullying perpetration.

O2976

THE SERVICES PROVIDED TO VISUAL IMPAIRED STUDENTS IN ITALI AND FINNISH UNIVERSITIES

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Aim: This research aimed to analyze supports and some services provided by the university to students with special needs. I interviewed visually impaired students who had been enrolled in university courses for at least two years. Design and Methodology: Eight students with visual impairments between 21 and 30 years old were interviewed. The participants were 5 Italian and 3 Finnish students and had been enrolled on a university course for at least two years. The study drew on a phenomenological approach, which aims to provide detailed insights on participants' subjective experiences. Results: As regards the considerations of the Finnish participants about the services and supports provided by the university, it is necessary to point out that they cannot refer to a Disability Center located within the university, but to organizations outside the University. Despite this, they considered the university staff competent in the field of disability in particular in the field of assistive technologies. The participants enrolled at the University of Verona have expressed their thoughts on some of the services offered by the Disability Centre located in the university such as pick-up service and scanning of texts. Italian and Finnish participants highlighted the importance of support received by teachers who have provided them with educational materials in accessible format, have put in place strategies to make available the content of their lessons and steps for the personalization of the tests in relation to the needs of students with visual impairments. Keywords: Students with special needs, services.

O2977
«IS IT REALLY TRUE?». DEVELOPMENT OF ADVERTISING SKEPTICISM IN PRIMARY-SCHOOL CHILDREN

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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Advertising skepticism is a tendency of disbelief of advertising claim (Obermiller & Spangenberg, 1998) which is part of the process of consumer socialization and is reached only in reflective stage (Roedder, 1999). Studies affirm that children's skepticism about advertising does not decrease ad influence on children (Derbaix & Pecheux, 2003) but is negatively related to children's attitude to it (Buijzen, 2007). On the other side, studies explore advertising influence on children (Kunkel et al., 2004), its effects (Buijzen & Valkenburg, 2003) and factors that can, or not (Buckingham, 2004), mitigate its strength as exposure (Gorn & Goldberg, 1978), parent (Kline, 2011), and cognitive defenses (Brucks et al. 1988). A research – following a preliminary one - analyzed 153 primary-school children, and with a pre-test and post-test with questionnaires (Mallincrodt & Mizersky, 2007) and focus-groups (Pine & Nash, 2002), and a treatment with lessons on advertising, explored their beliefs about advertising, its truthfulness and its embellishments. Data from the educational path, analyzed through R software, evinced a significant change in their ability to decode advertising messages and led to confirm that the bases for skepticism about advertising are anticipating their venue in children, vary with age and education, and evince a low starting level in children's skepticism about advertising. Furthermore, evidences proved that children's skepticism grew after the path though children revealed a certain difficulty - not in grasping untruthfulness - but in accepting it. Bases for future research are trying to verify the real relation between skepticism and influence of advertising and how difference in genre acts towards advertising.

O2978

A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE STYLES

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Many studies have shown the relevance of "intuition" for what concerns decision making in organizations (Hodgkinson, Sadler-Smith, Burke, et al., 2009). In the Cognitive-Experiential Self-Theory by Epstein (2008; 2010), intuition is considered as a product of the experiential system. Carruthers (2006) considers intuition as a process where the underlying "mental model" remains unconscious, but its effects on motivational modules can become conscious. These effects translate into emotions, i.e. the output of intuitive processes. Finally, according to Betsch (2008), emotions are used for decision making. The study of cognitive styles thus becomes important to explain naturalistic decision making, given the possible connections between intuition and managerial competences (Castelli, Berganton, 2013). Unfortunately, available tools like the R.E.I. by Pacini and Epstein (1999) or the C.S.I by Cools, Van Den Broeck (2007) show some weaknesses: the percentage of explained variance is low, and in the wording of their items there are serious social desirability biases. For these reason, a new instrument was built, designed for administration in organizational contexts, where social desirability bias play a relevant role. The new tool, in its Italian version, has been administered to a sample of 261 Italian participants. Its statistical properties seem to be quite good. A second administration of its English version to a sample of English native speakers is forecasted.

O2986
CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A CHALLENGE FOR THE HR FUNCTION

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Intrapreneurship is a powerful source for change and innovation, nurturing creativity and a constant search for new solutions to all kinds of problems that organization face regularly. Intrapreneurs keep large companies to be competitive in the market. As a result of increased global competition, organizations have been forced to rethink, how they produce and deliver products and services. It is the necessity of Large companies worldwide to create organizational cultures, conditions, and processes that facilitate innovation and enable large numbers of employees to move from an 'employee mindset' to an 'intrapreneurmindset.' Based on extant Literature the present paper describes about the HR practices that nurture the intrapreneurship in the organizations as well as challenges of HR practices while implementing. In the present scenario, Human resource challenges include not only how retaining the proper employees but also motivating them to perform. Discussion and implications for further research are provided. Key words: Intrapreneurship, Human Resources, HRM practices, HRM challenges

O2992

ATM IRIS: PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN FAVOUR OF EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS A.DI.SU

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The IRIS project includes offering a service of psychological counseling dedicated to college students and offsite employees A.di.su Puglia. The experiment had different purposes depending on those involved. With employees A.di.s.u. the purpose was to promote a peaceful business environment to counteract the effects of stress and work-related discomfort, in line with the recent Act of August 11, 2014, n. 114. A working environment is not satisfactory, in fact it brings about: absenteeism, lack of motivation, non-productivity and an increase in business costs. With college students we offered psychological support aimed at preventing youth problems and dropping out of university. This condition takes on a more delicate effect when the student is away from home and, away from the usual reference points. Using the method of the clinical interview we recorded a significant increase in the good conditions of all users. The problems encountered more were: relational, occupational and academic..A participation by foreign students has also been shown, despite language difficulties. An analysis of the questionnaire showed that the level of customer satisfaction was massive. This trial represents the first step towards a policy focused on a Wellness Programin which enhancing energy and work will increase the quality of performance.

O2995

WHO CAN I TRUST? CIRCLES OF DISTRUST DURING AND AFTER THE UTØYA TERRORIST ATTACK

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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In July 2011 Norway experienced a twin terror attack. A bomb exploded in the Government quarter in Oslo and afterwards the Norwegian Labour Party's youth camp on Utøya Island was attacked. The terrorist was dressed as a policeman; his rampage shooting lasted for about 1.5 hour before he got arrested, 69 died and many were injured. Out of nearly 500 survivors of the Utøya-massacre, 325 (M=19.3 years)agreed to participate in an interview 4-5 months after the attack. They described what they experienced from the start of the attack on the island till they got into safety. From the interviews it emerged that the terrorist was not the only person whom the Utøya-survivors perceived as threat. About half of the Utøya-survivors mention in the interviews that during the terror attack they felt threatened by other people as well, in most cases by people who came to help them. These included policemen, people on boats, journalists, medical personnel and drivers who took the survivors who came to land to safety. The survivors were scared in a hotel where they gathered after rescue and also in hospitals. The survivors who exhibited fear of unknown people and locations during and immediately after the terror attack had significantly higher score of post-traumatic stress disorder 4-5 months later. Ehlers and Clark's cognitive model is used to explain the phenomenon. Early detection of enhanced fear/paranoia can in future help to identify survivors in particular need of professional help.

O2996

EFFECTIVENESS OF A UNIVERSAL PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS OF PUERTO RICO

E19. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions

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Latino youth are in need of culturally appropriate mental health interventions. Few depression prevention studies have included sample of Latinos/as adolescents. This study evaluate the effectiveness of the Estrategias para Mantener un Ánimo Saludable (EMAS), a universal school-based prevention program for depression of adolescents developed and conducted in middle schools of Puerto Rico. EMAS is a cognitive-oriented program that aimed at reducing risk factors while strengthening the protective factors that may prevent the development of depression. The specific aim of this presentation is to evaluate the impact of EMAS on symptoms of depression, self-esteem, dysfunctional attitudes, family interactions and social support. The sample of this study consisted of 362 seven graders from 8 public schools. Schools were randomly assigned to EMAS intervention or regular curriculum. Self-reports instruments were administered at pre and post intervention. Analyses of covariance were conducted to evaluate the impact of the intervention. Results showed no significant difference in symptoms of depression by condition group at post intervention. There was significant difference for family functioning, maternal emotional involvement and social support. Results suggest that, although EMAS did not significantly reduced depressive symptoms, the program seems to be effective strengthening interpersonal skills that are essential for an optimum mental health.

O3018

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND MORAL DISENGAGEMENT CAN CHANGE ACROSS DIFFERENT MORAL FOUNDATIONS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Moral disengagement (MD) is defined as mechanisms that inhibit self-regulatory mechanisms from being activated and thereby deactivate moral agency. Thus, MD occurs as a socio-cognitive process which allows ordinary people to act cruelly (Bandura, 1990; Bandura et al., 1996). On the other hand, Moral Foundations Theory (Haidt, & Joseph, 2004; Haidt, & Graham, 2007; 2009) suggests that cultures found their moral systems on universal structures called moral foundations (MF) (justice/reciprocity, harm/care, purity/sanctity, authority/respect and in-group/loyalty). Approaching these two theories together reveals that previous MD studies deal with the phenomenon only in harm/care MF context. However, this study suggests that people may morally disengage from moral transgressions defined in every MFs with some practical discrepancies, and it hypothesized that individual differences may have different roles on MD in different MFs. Accordingly, five MD scales (scenario-based scales which were constructed to measure MD in different MFs) and other measurements (Social Dominance Orientation, Right-Wing Authoritarianism, political ideology, religious orientation and Self Importance of Moral Identity) were applied to 512 undergraduate students from Aydın, Turkey. Multivariate Regression Analyses showed that only Social Dominance Orientation and Self Importance of Moral Identity are consistently associated with MD across different MFs. Results were discussed within the relevant literature.

O3020
EVERY WORK COUNTS – INCLUDING UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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At the beginning and towards the end of the lifecycle people's production is low or zero. On the other hand,people have relatively stable consumption over all ages. The difference between consumption and production has to be financed through public transfers (public schooling, pensions, health etc.), private transfers (like food and clothing that parents finance their children) or asset based reallocation (interests from stocks, borrowing etc.). Recently a new method of measuring inter-age and inter-generational transfers has been developed: National Transfer Accounts (NTA). All the production and consumption in economy is allocated by age. In this paper we supplement the NTA results that refer to the market economy with the unpaid household work. In time use surveys people report activities on which they spent their 1400 minutes per day. We use the MTUS (Multinational Time Use Study) data on activities and we separate household work from other activities like personal care and leisure by 'third person criteria' (whether the activity can be outsourced or not). The results vary substantially across countries, but they show that 1) unpaid household work is very important part of total work; 2) women produce much more unpaid household work than men; and 3) there are age periods in which people devote much time to work and therefore their leisure suffers.

O3030
SENTENCED TO CLOSET : IDENTITY AND VISIBILITY MANAGEMENT IN GAY, LESBIAN AND BISEXUAL PORTUGUESE YOUTH

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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This study's main objective is to understand how lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) manage the visibility of their sexual orientati1430
on as well as which is the relationship of this management with LGB identities. In this sense, we use a sample of 376 LGB people from all over the country to evaluate this issue. To carry out this evaluation, two instruments were used: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Visibility Management Scale (Lasser, Ryser & Price, 2010), and Lesbian Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale (Oliveira, Lopes, Costa, & Nogueira, 2012). The main results found suggest that there is a relationship between identity and visibility management. Also in this study the results indicate that factors such as gender, sexual orientation, being in a love relationship, political/ideological positioning, religiosity and level of visibility are related to the construction of a homosexual and bisexual identity and visibility management of sexual orientation.

O3036

EFFICACY OF GROUP COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FOR LATINO YOUTH WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES AND DEPRESSION

E17. Health and clinical intervention - Interventions for children, young adults and families

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In spite of a higher risk for depression, few psychosocial interventions target depressive symptoms in adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM), especially among Latinos. We adapted a group-format Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for depression in Latino youth with T1DM (CBT-DM), and compared its effect on depressive symptoms and other variables with the standard group CBT for depression previously documented as efficacious among Puerto Rican youth. Participants (N=30) were randomly assigned to 14 two-hour weekly sessions of standard CBT or CBT-DM. Adolescents and their primary caregivers (mostly mothers) completed assessments at baseline, after weeks 5 and 9, and at post-treatment. After treatment, participants in both groups have reported significant reductions in measures of depression, suicide ideation, anxiety, self-esteem/guilt problems, and hopelessness. They also showed increases in scores of self-efficacy for depression and for diabetes, self-care behaviors, and diabetes-related quality of life. Caregivers have reported significant reductions in youth barriers to T1DM treatment adherence, and in adolescents' interpersonal, cognitive, activity-level, internalizing and externalizing problems. They also reported a significant decrease in their own anxiety and depressive symptoms, and less burden related to youth symptoms, at post-treatment. Results suggest that both forms of CBT are promising interventions for Latino youth with T1DM and emotional problems.

O3039
JUDGE THE JOB INTERVIEWS: A STRANGE BUSINESS

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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One large line of research suggests that the outcome of job interviews depends on the applicants' verbal and nonverbal communication: how they introduce themselves and how they behave in this evaluative situation. In addition, a large body of experimental data has shown that when a target is known to give many internal explanations (even when other information is available), he/she is judged more highly and thought to have a brighter future. Taken together this work have shown that internal explanations produced by the applicants are better judged by recruiters than ones who had given external explanations (Silvester, Anderson-Gough, Anderson, & Mohamed, 2002; see for review Pansu, Bressoux& Louche, 2003). Our main aim is to test the influence of verbal and nonverbal strategies on the evaluation of the applicants. In this study, evaluators (human resource staff) had to judge a female job applicant. They were asked to watch a film in which another recruiter interviews an applicant who adopts a verbal strategy (internal or external explanation) and a nonverbal strategy (hand gestures or not). At the end of the film the evaluators were asked to judge the applicants on personality and recruitment scales. The results showed that the verbal and nonverbal strategies are crucial in assessing of the applicants. We will discuss these results in line with the self-promotion.

O3040

PERSONAL PROJECTS AS A CAREER'S ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK: AN EXPLORATORY APPROACH INTO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CAREER PATTERNS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Job craft refers to a set of initiatives undertaken by employees aiming at reframing certain aspects of their roles, by self-initiating changes addressing task-related aspects, relationships at work and cognitions about work, with the ultimate goal of enhancing the meaning of it; career management concerns a perspective by which a traditional, control-based view on career meets strategies to forward future oriented goals and is instantiated in diverse sets of behaviors which are apt to enhance career (e.g. motivation clarification; feedback from superiors and colleagues; formal learning and training; networking; trying to influence decisions from supervisors; searching and exploring work or employment opportunities). We ground our study on Little's take on personal projects, which perceives them as a collection of activities to which individuals are related and attribute a varying degree of importance, as multiple parts or episodes of intentional pursuit of meaning, purpose and relational connection occurring in the context of their lives, may frame the different actions and perspectives bearing on working life. It goes through several stages: first, participants are asked to fill-in several instruments; latter on, we look for significant relationships among the data gathered and analyze individual's personal projects; finally, we try to conceive aggregated measures as means to identify interindividual patterns in personal projects, which constitutes the main aim of this study.

O3043

EQUATING SCORES IN READING COMPREHENSION PROFICIENCY ASSESSMENT AMONG STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes - Psychometrics

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Reading comprehension assessment has some differential aspects between students with and without visual impairment. For instance blind students need more time to decode and recognise words when they are reading. Those differences make an impact in the reading comprehension assessment for those two groups, especially in testing programs that administer various test forms in a massive amount of students at the same time. In this study, the reading comprehension test has 24 multiple-choice items that are the same for both groups of examinees. However, due the differences between blind students and students without visual impairment, tests are not the same for the both groups, so to adjust test scores and compare effectively the measurement in these two groups we use two equating methods (Tucker and Mean-sigma) with nonequivalent groups with anchor test design. For the anchor test we choose five items with the closest difficulty measures for the two groups. Tucker and mean-sigma methods are also use when differential item functioning has been identified and items with differential functioning for one of the groups is eliminated in the total score. Results showed that mean-sigma method presents less equating error than linear equating. Another finding in this study is that equating error decreases for both methods when items with differential functioning are left out of total test score. So in this kind of tests is better to use the mean-sigma method, when tests are unidimensional.

O3047

MULTIPLAYER SERIOUS GAMES AND USER EXPERIENCE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN DIGITAL AND PAPER-BASED AFFORDANCES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyberspace and virtual realities

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Over the past few years, a number of studies have tried to evaluate the benefits of digital media compared with more conventional ones, especially in terms of learning, engagement and motivation. In this field serious games have showna discrete effectiveness. Yet, there is not much work reported concerning the evaluation of digital (serious) games when compared with traditional paper-based games or board games. The aim of the present paper is to narrow this gap, evaluating the potential of digital game technologies compared to paper-based applications not only on individuals, but also among groups. This allowed our research to focus both on subjective game experience and group dynamics, like team cohesion and team potency. A total of 95 Italian students played Mind the Game, a multiplayer serious game developed by our research group. While 10 groups of 5 people played the digital game (condition 1), 9 groups experienced the same game through paper-based materials (condition 2). To assess users' subjective gaming experience we used the Game Experience Questionnaire (GEQ). To evaluate group processes we used the Team Potency Scale, the Perceived Cohesion Scale (PCS), the Group Climate Questionnaire and the GroupPerformanceEvaluation Questionnaire (GPEQ).Results showed that digital serious games promote higher levels of immersion, positive emotions and perceived cohesion than paper-based games. Serious games are first of all games and games have themselves an inner potential for both learning and training. However, the present study indicates that digital technology makes games more powerful contexts for individual and collective development.

O3050
THE SHAPES OF SOUND AND MUSIC: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS FROM TWO STUDIES INVOLVING REAL-TIME DRAWINGS AND GESTURES

C14. Culture and society – Music

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This paper seeks to understand what kinds of shapes listeners with varying levels of musical expertise perceive in sound and music by engaging them in overt actions. In the first experiment, musically trained and untrained participants were asked to represent visually a series of pure tones varied in pitch, loudness and tempo—as well as two short musical excerpts—by means of an electronic graphics tablet. In the second experiment, musically trained and untrained participants were asked to represent gesturally a series of pure tones varied in pitch, loudness and tempo, as well as sixteen short musical excerpts. In one of two experimental conditions, participants' gestures—captured with MicrosoftKinect and Nintendo Wii Remote Controller—created a real-time visualization on a screen in front of them. In order to shed light on cross-modal mappings between drawing/gesturing features (x-, y- and z-coordinates) and sound features (pitch, loudness) correlation analyses—as well as more advanced mathematical tools such as Gaussian processes—were applied. Results revealed that musically trained participants are generally more consistent in representing sound features cross-modally (e.g., pitch–height) but also less diverse in their approaches than untrained participants. Most participants mapped pitch onto the vertical axis and time onto the horizontal axis. Loudness was mostly represented by size in drawings and by various mapping strategies in gestures such as height, size and muscular energy. Findings are discussed in light of embodied music cognition and current theoretical developments within the cognitive sciences.

O3061

EMOTIONAL INTERVENTIONS IN EATING DISORDERS: COGNITIVE REAPPRAISAL AS SUPPORTIVE STRATEGY IN MAINTAINING WEIGHT LOSS

Cristina Ciuluvica (Neagu), Gabriele d'Annunzio University of Chieti-Pescara – Italy

In the last years research studies showed the relevance of emotion regulation (ER) difficulties in eating disorders (ED) and supported the trans-diagnostic view of ER difficulties being present across the whole spectrum of ED. The literature suggests that certain domains of ER may be linked more closely to certain ED subtypes than to others, but BED group may show a slightly more adaptive pattern of ER than the other ED. The aim of this paper is to present the results of emotional counseling based on cognitive reappraisal of emotional stimulus in a single case study of obesity associated with binge eating. According to James Gross, emotion regulation is a multidimensional construct that broadly refers to a heterogeneous set of actions designed to modulate "which emotions we have, when we have them, and how we experience and express them". There are two emotion regulation mechanism highly related to health and/or illness: cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression. Both of them are effective in reducing emotion expressive behavior, but only cognitive reappraisal decrease the negative emotional experience. Considering the high values for negative mood during the binge eating, our study suggest that the emotional counseling could be an efficient strategy of intervention in order to offer support in maintaining the weight loss in obese persons with BED.

O3067

RESURRECTING THE EXPLANATORY STATUS OF TRAITS: A NON-REDUCTIVE ACCOUNT OF EXPLANATION IN PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Personality psychology has long been plagued by the apparent explanatory vacuity of trait constructs. The problem is that trait explanations are circular insofar as the traits are defined and measured in terms of the sort of behavioral regularities they are subsequently invoked to explain. To address this problem, researchers have typically either claimed that traits can be reduced to material causes of the behavioral regularities, which has proved to be extraordinarily problematic, or conceded that trait constructs serve no explanatory function. But this dichotomy is, I suggest, false, resting on the questionable presupposition that a psychological construct must, in order to have explanatory status, be reducible to material terms. Although material forms of explanation can be applied to the causal formation of personality, they cannot explain behavior in terms of personality, because personality is not in itself explicable in material terms. Personality explanation is, I argue, a species of reason-based explanation. We explain a behavior by showing how it fits, in an empirically adequate way, into a coherent pattern that helps us to make sense of why a rational being would perform the behavior in question, drawing in part on previous knowledge about the capacities and rationales typically associated with the agent's traits and worldview. The purpose of the current paper is to explicate and defend this non-reductive account of explanation in personality psychology.

O3068

MANY SHADES OF GREEN: EXPLORING ORGANIC FOOD PERCEPTIONS AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE HALO EFFECT

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Labeling a food product as "organic" only informs about the way it was produced. However, literature has repeatedly shown that because individuals perceive these products as being healthier than conventional ones they also infer unrelated attributes (halo effect). Namely, organic food is evaluated as less caloric. For example, when judging a target-person described as having a weight loss goal, participants consider that missing an exercise session is more acceptable when the target had an organic dessert (licensing effect, LE). Still, there is also data suggesting a negative impact of the organic attribute on general taste quality judgments. In two experimental studies, we aim to further explore: individuals' perceptions of organic food categories (Study 1) and boundary conditions for the LE (Study 2). In the former,participants evaluated the healthiness, tastiness and caloric content of exemplars (images) of whole (e.g. fruits) and processed foods (e.g., prepared meals). Results reveal that both organic food categories are perceived as tastier, but only whole foods are healthier and less caloric than their conventional counterpart. In the latter, by manipulating causal attribution we observed that LE is detected when the target is presented as responsible for choosing organic food but not when consumption was determined by the situation.Results are discussed in light of their practical implications for health and consumer behavior domains.

O3069

DECISION MAKING AND THEORY OF MIND IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

E07. Health and clinical intervention - Personality disorders

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Introduction: The Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is one of the most heterogeneous mental illness, not only between patients but also in different times in the same patient. Patients with BPD usually have many autolytic attempts, suicidal behavior and socio-emotional instability that characteristic the disorder. But also some paranoid symptoms, dissociation and depersonalization. Method: The aim of this study was analyze the cognitive processes that underlying this alterations with a neuropsychological approach (evaluating with the IOWA gambling task and advanced theory of mind) that would be implicated in those symptoms. We compare 20 BPD women (mean of age was 23 and SD $\pm$ 4.5) and 20 healthy women (mean of age was 23 and SD $\pm$ 4.5). All the patients were interned and stable in a psychiatric hospital. Results: The results show a remarkably difficult in decision making compared with the control group, but also in recognition of mental states compared with the healthy group.

O3073

PEER AND SIBLING BULLYING AND THEIR EFFECT ON CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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This longitudinal study aims to investigate the effect of bullying on behavioural and health issues, particularly this study argues that children receiving bullying from siblings and peers (jointly) will display poorer behavioural and health issues as compared to others who receive bullying from either siblings or peers or those who are not involved in bullying behaviour (neutrals). The study looked at traditional and cyber bullying while considering behavioural problems using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ); Physical Health and Psychosomatic, Internet Addiction, Depression and Anxiety. The study was conducted among 1450 British children and adolescents (10-15 years old). It was shown that more than 55% of the participants have been victims of bullying in the last six months while 28% of children stated that they have bullied others. Using a One Way ANOVA it was found that those who were bullied by siblings and peers (traditional and cyberbullying) displayed more behavioural and health problems across all scales ($p<0.001$), similar results were found when considering direct and relational bullying separately ($P<0.01$). Further evidence showed that victimisation, in general, had a significant positive correlation with all behavioural problems ($p<0.001$) i.e. higher rates of victimisation lead to higher levels of behavioural and health problems. This indicates that those who are bullied by their siblings at home and by their peers at school are in great need for help and support. Parents, teachers, schools as well as clinical practitioners should implement some schemes and interventions to reduce the cumulative effects of bullying.

O3076
A CRITICAL REVIEW OF BRITISH LAWS COMBATING CYBERBULLYING

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The effect of cyberbullying can be fatal, a number of researchers argue that establishing a law that prohibits forms of cyberbullying is essential as it will serve as retributive, deterrent or remedial for young people (e.g. Chan, 2009). There is currently a lack of a legal review that considers cyberbullying and its legality in the UK, hence the main aim of this review is to investigate whether or not current laws cover cyberbullying and what challenges are hindering the chances of a new law. Bullying, by definition, is not covered in current laws although it is often argued that existing laws can be applied in cyberbullying cases e.g. Protection from Harassment Act (1997); Communications Act (2003); Malicious Communications Act (1988); Public Order Act (1986); Obscene Publications Act (1959); Computer Misuse Act (1990); Crime and Disorder Act (1998); Defamation Act (2013). Recently and following high profile trolling/flaming incidents (e.g.hostile, intimidating, online messages) the malicious communication act, section 1, was amended by the criminal justice and courts bill (November, 2014). It considers a penalty of 2 years imprisonment in offences that cover sending electronic communication/article, of any kind, to another person, providing they entail grossly offensive content and conveying threat or false information that aim to cause distress or anxiety to its targeted recipient. Yet again, and despite the latest amendment bullying is yet to be fully defined e.g. no considerations to the repetitive nature of cyberbullying and the imbalance of power. Furthermore no considerations are giving to children, although children as young as 10 years old are considered legally responsible. Failure in establishing a cyberbullying law is often attributed to surveillance, evidence and jurisdiction issues while others argue that bullying in generally is just a normal part of children's development. Technology has become a big part of children's lives with increasing rates of cyberbullying hence better protection should be provided by policy makers. This is a critical review that helps to provide clarity to victims of bullying, legal personnel and practitioners on ways of legally combating cyberbullying.

O3078

MODULATORY EFFECT OF THE COGNITIVE RESERVE ON THE EFFICACY OF A MULTI-DOMAIN COGNITIVE TRAINING IN HEALTHY OLDER ADULTS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Presenter: Sabrina Guzzetti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

Previous research suggests the protective effect of late-life intellectual activity on cognitive functioning. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of a mental training in old age and the role of cognitive reserve (CR) in cognitive performance. Forty older adults participated in a cognitive stimulation group program comprising multi-domain cognitive exercises with (combined group) or without (conventional group) the use of serious games. The participants were administered a series of neuropsychological tests and the Cognitive Reserve Index questionnaire (CRIq) before the intervention and then approximately every three months. Their cognitive performance was compared to that of an age matched control group. For each test used, pre-post difference scores of the two groups (training VS control group) were compared by means of a t-test. The results show a positive effect of the cognitive intervention especially on verbal fluency and selective attention. A correlation analysis showed that lower CRIq scores were significantly associated with a greater improvement in digit span, in Rey figure recall and in Trail Making Test A performance, while lower CRIq scores were associated with a smaller improvement in Trail Making Test B performance. The results suggest that cognitive training may be a promising tool to preserve cognitive abilities. This effect is mediated by cognitive reserve.

O3079
THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOSITY ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS HONOR AMONG TURKISH COMMUNITY IN THE U.S.

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The current study aimed to explore the impact of religiosity on attitudes toward honor among Turkish immigrants living in the United States. Honor or namus is an important cultural value in Turkey tied to a woman's chastity in the sense that a woman's controlled sexuality represents her family's honor. Previous literature suggests that communities who highly value honor are usually highly patriarchal, traditional, religious, and conservative (Arin, 2001; Sev'er&Yurdakul, 2001). The current study attempted to tease apart the different dimensions of religiosity and how they differentially determine attitudes toward honor. Data were collected from 87 members of the Turkish community in Rochester through snowball sampling. Results of the regression analysis revealed that, the overall model was significant, $F_{(10,57)} = 9.22$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .62$. The results indicated that only fundamentalist religious orientation significantly predicted attitudes toward honor. None of the other religiosity variables had unique significant contributions in predicting attitudes toward honor. It was concluded that participants with a high fundamentalist religious orientation value honor more. This research has important implications in terms of providing a better understanding of attitudes toward honor and how different components of religiosity contribute to these attitudes. It also contributes to the understanding of underlying causes of namus in the family, an understudied concept in psychology.

O3082

BURNOUT, WORK STRESS, JOB SATISFACTION, AND ACCIDENTS AMONG DRIVING INSTRUCTORS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF DRIVER BEHAVIORS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Driver instructors have demanding profession by requiring the high amount of exposure to road traffic and transferring of knowledge and skills to driver candidates in the frame of certain curriculum and time schedule. These characteristics of their profession can be expected to be related to well-being indicators (i.e., burnout, work stress, and job satisfaction), which, in turn, may reflect in their driving, and the number accidents. It should be noted that, however, the relationships between these well-being indicators, driver behaviors, and accidents have remained mainly unexamined. The present study, hence, aimed to examine the role of driver behaviors (errors, violations, lapses, and positive driver behaviors) on the relationship between well-being indicators and the number of accidents in a sample of 132 driving instructors. The results revealed that the number of accidents was related to errors, violations, and lapses, but not to positive driver behaviors. The violations, errors, and lapses were related to job satisfaction and work stress while the errors and lapses were related to burnout. The positive driver behaviors were significantly related to only job satisfaction. By bootstrapping, it was found that the indirect effects of job satisfaction on accidents through errors and violations, the indirect effects of burnout on accidents through errors and lapses, and the indirect effects of work stress on accidents through errors, violations and lapses were significant.

O3087

WHAT ABOUT DRIVER INSTRUCTORS' ACCIDENTS, DRIVER BEHAVIORS, AND ATTITUDES?

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Driving can be influenced by whom a driver learnt it from. A driver instructor (DI) plays an important role on a driver candidate's driving. Thus, understanding the relationship among DI's traffic accidents, driver behaviors (DBs), and attitudes in traffic may be crucial for traffic safety. However, the investigation of these relations in DI group has remained mainly unexamined. The aim of the present study is, therefore, to investigate the role of DBs (i.e. errors, violations, lapses, and positive driver behaviors) on the relationship between DIs' attitudes towards driving schools (ATDS) and DI training (ATDIT), and the number of road traffic accidents. The 132 DIs completed Positive Driver Behavior Scale, Driver Behavior Questionnaire, the newly developed ATDS and ATDIT Scales, and demographic form. The ATDIT provided a two-factor solution, content quality (CQ) and structural quality (SQ), and ATDS revealed one-factor solution. Results showed significant direct relationships between the number of accidents and violations, errors, lapses, and CQ. The number of violations was significantly related to ATDS, CQ, and SQ. The number of lapses was significantly related to ATDS and CQ. The indirect effects of ATDS and CQ via violations and lapses on the number of accidents were also significant. It seems that change in DIs' attitudes might reflect in their DBs, which, in turn, influence the number of road traffic accidents. This change has also a potential impact on candidate drivers' driving.

O3100

BRING YOUR MADNESS - YOU'RE ANONYMOUS: THE PREJUDICE AS VIOLENCE REVEALED THROUGH ART

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Goal: Share the prejudice understanding related to human experience designated as madness, through photography and reports collected during the work production that titles this study. Introduction: According to Leontiev (1978), the psyche is built by the human being biography, in a personal construction according to a certain social and symbolic reality, allowing that the prejudice can be interpreted as a way of oppression and control of the discriminatory process between humanity, influencing the madness coping. Purpose: assess the impact of the Law 10.2161 in the view of participants about madness, suffering inherent for its own existence; capture with the prejudice is unveiled through photography and the reflections of the collective art production, interactive and itinerant; and to promote a permanent dialogic discussion, consolidating the patients', family and society autonomy. Method: Photography Production Analysis by Benjamin's (1985) Optic Unconscious Theory and the collected reports, oriented by Spink's (2010) speech analysis. Conclusion: The analysis enunciated that historically the human beings fed the prejudice with violence and isolation oppressing the "different", therefor it's possible to infer that to defend ourselves of our own insanity fantasies is one of the elements that crystallize the prejudice attitude in which the healthy people irrationality is projected in the hospice culture.

O3101

LONGITUDINAL PATTERNS OF EXPATRIATES' CROSS-CULTURAL ADJUSTMENT: A MODERATED-REGRESSION STATISTICAL APPROACH

D16. Work and organization – Other

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Expatriate adjustment has a large impact on the success of international assignments. We present the results of a longitudinal study on expatriate adjustment. We examined the expatriate adjustment patterns of 90 German expatriates measured at various times during their assignments. Participants represent a non-traditional group of people making a career development transition from military careers to civilians in international management careers. In this presentation we discuss a moderated regression statistical approach used to examine whether expectations moderate the expatriate adjustment patterns over the period of the assignment. The results of the moderated regression analyses support our main hypothesis of two distinct patterns of adjustment over time based on expatriate expectations. The results highlight the importance of the adjustment process and its pattern to understand the psychological principles of international adjustment over time. The results help explain inconsistent findings in the literature concerning the type of U-curve, J-curve, S-curve, and other patterns of adjustment reported by various authors. The results are consistent with the theory of met expectations (Caligiuri et al., 2001). Directions for future research, practical, and theoretical implications of results are discussed.

O3102

THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND DEPRESSION ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN A LONGITUDINAL SAMPLE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Masako Moriyama, Aichi Konan College, Konan - Japan
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Objectives: The high rate of the depression among college students is consistently pointed out in several studies in Japan (Kobayashi et al, 2004). Investigation of the factors related to depression is important to prevent of depression in college students. And depression is said to have a relationship with the academic achievement. It is proposed that academic performance is reduced in young people with high levels of depression. This study examined prospectively the effects of personality and depression by self-rating scales on academic performance in a Japanese longitudinal sample of college students. Method: Participants (n =198, aged between 18 and 21years) completed the Big-five scale(Wada, 1996), the Center of Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale(CES-D)(Shima, Kitano, Kitamura, Asai, 1985) seven times, every three months in two years. Stability of the factor structure was examined using multiple population analysis in the SEM. Developmental changes were examined by ANOVA. The effects of personality and time perspective on depression and academic performance were examined by hierarchical multiple regression analysis. Results: To examine the effects of personality, life event and depression on academic performance, we conducted a hierarchical multiple regression analysis with the following order of entry: (1) Step 1- age; (2) Step 2- the Big Five personality traits; and (3) Step 3-depression. The results show following. (1)Neuroticism is significantly, negatively related to academic performance in three times, (2) Conscientiousness is significantly, positively related to academic performance in three times, and R^2 Changes is significant. (3)Depression is significantly, negatively related to academic performance in five times, (4) A total of 21-35% of the variability in academic performance was accounted for, with age accounting for 1-3% (n.s.), with the set of personality traits adding an additional 17-21% (p<.01), and depression an additional 5-10% (p<.01) of the unique variance in academic performance.

O3107

WHICH KIND OF VALUES IS MY PARENTING STYLE ENCOURAGING ON MY ADOLESCENT SON? FINDINGS FROM A MEXICAN SAMPLE.

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Different parenting styles may lead to different kind of values in adolescents, regardless of the values that parents report having. Several studies have been made on the subject of value transmission and value similarity between parent-offspring but none of them have related a specific type of parenting style with a certain kind of value in the offspring. On this study we have found that maternal parenting styles (measured by the CRPBI Samper et. al., 2006) promoting communication, support, acceptance and protection correlate positively with self transcendence, conservation and achievement values (measured by the PQ40, Schwartz et. al., 2001) in female adolescent offspring; for the male adolescent offspring we´ve found the same positive correlation with this three values and also with self-direction, hedonism and normative values. As for paternal parenting styles we have found the same positive correlations only with parenting styles promoting communication and support. Our sample was composed by 343 mother-father-adolescent triads, adolescent´s mean age (M=13.7; S.D=1). Our findings are in agreement with the results of other studies that have shown that parenting styles supporting autonomy and communication promote parent-offspring value transmission but in this study we were able to specify which kind of values are being promoted by this parenting styles. This study was supported by: PAPIIT PROJECT IN303114.

O3121

SYMBOLISM OF THE CHILD-PARENT RELATIONSHIP IN TEENAGERS' DRAWINGS: CROSS CULTURAL CONTEXT

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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Most contemporary psychotherapists note the importance of cultural experience of the client for their correct diagnosing and treatment. This also applies to using standard drawing tests (J.S.Vernis, L.Henreich, E.F.Lichtenberg, G.Chalmers, E.W.Lynch, J.K.Mcfee, P.B.Pederson). Objectives: to analyze Ukrainian teenagers' emotions experienced in their relationships with parents and their reflections in drawings as well as to find out distinctive cultural characteristics of using GAI projective instruments on a Ukrainian sample. Method: the data were collected and analyzed using Three trees (E.Klessman), The Social and Psychological Adaptation (K.Rodgers, R.Diamond), and My experience of using GAI method (Z.Kisarchuk, G.Lazos). The obtained data were analyzed using correlation and factor analyses and compared with the findings of similar inquiries done abroad. Results: the investigation findings allowed to formulate the diagnostic criteria for different emotional states of Ukrainian teenagers (1), to identify teenagers' emotional problems experienced in their relationships with parents (psychological distancing from parents, infantilization in the family, weak gender and role identity) (2), to show that diagnosis of emotional and mental problems in Ukrainian teenagers cannot be done directly from western diagnostic criteria used in drawing tests (3). Conclusion. The investigation results can be used in psychotherapy and diagnosing as well as in psychotherapeutic training programs.

O3122
DEVELOPMENT OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN YOUNG CHILDREN AT-RISK FOR SOCIAL PRAGMATIC DISORDERS

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

Maureen Hoskyn, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver – Canada

While the root cause(s) of social pragmatic disorders in children has not been verified, one possibility is that children have limitations in accessing different components of an executive system that allow them to self-regulate their actions in social contexts. In this longitudinal study, we investigate the relationship between emerging executive functions and children's risk status for these disorders. Specifically, we ask whether development of working memory, inhibition, set shifting, and visual attention between the ages of 5 and 7 years differs between children identified at-risk compared to children not-at-risk for social pragmatic disorder. A sample of 128 children in Kindergarten and first grade participated in the research, 34 of whom were identified by their parents on social competence scales as at-risk for developing social pragmatic disorder. Measures of executive functions were administered 4 times over a 2-year period. The data was submitted to confirmatory factor analyses and structural equation models to assess the contribution of components of the executive system to the prediction of social competence. Findings suggest that a unitary system of executive functions differentiates risk status of young children at the age of 5 years. However, as children grow older and components of an executive system become more differentiated, working memory and complex executive functions differentiates risk-status of young children.

O3124

RELATION BETWEEN CAREER MATURITY AND DIFFERENTIATION AND CONSISTENCY OF VOCATIONAL INTERESTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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The goal of this research is to examine the relation between career maturity and some structural characteristics of vocational interests of primary school students. We wanted to retest the Holland's theoretical assumption that differentiation and consistency of vocational interests could serve as indirect measures of career maturity. The Test of Occupational Knowledge (TOK; Babarović & Šverko, 2011), which measures cognitive component of career maturity, and Pictorial and Descriptive Interest Inventory (PDII; Šverko, Babarović & Međugorac, 2014), as a measure of RIASEC interests, were applied on the sample of students of both genders age 11 to 14 (N=823). The TOK showed to be appropriate measure of career maturity, suitable for identifying students at that age that are missing relevant information about world of work and have difficulties in making career choices. The PDII showed high reliability of interest scales and adequate hexagonal structure of ipsatized RIASEC scores. Scores were ipsatized in order to annulate the variance of general factor of interests (Tracey, 2012), highly present in young age samples. The results demonstrate that career maturity was slightly correlated with differentiation of vocational interests, while hypothesis of correlation between career maturity and consistency of vocational interests was not confirmed. We can conclude that the assessment of career maturity should be essential part of career counselling in primary schools and cannot be substituted by indirect measures of RIASEC interest profiles.

O3125
RIASEC-HEXACO RELATION: IMPLICATIONS OF IPSATIZATION OF INTEREST SCORES

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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In the realm of RIASEC interests and HEXACO personality traits potential advantage of ipsatization of RIASEC scores has been discussed. In a sample of 602 adults Occupational Preference Scale, new measure of RIASEC types, has been administered, along with HEXAO-PI-R-100. Hexagonal structure of OPS RIASEC scales has been confirmed, and after ipsatization of RIASEC scores it became even more pronounced. Interest-personality correlation matrices showed sound and logical relations, which came even more clear after ipsatization of RIASEC scores. General factor of interests was extracted from RIASEC types and its correlations with personality traits suggested its possible meanings: curiosity, openness to experiences, good character or social desirable responding. Ipsatization of RIASEC scales has been discussed.

O3128

DOES PRESENCE OF THREAT AFFECT SUSTAINED ATTENTION AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY IN BEHAVIORALLY INHIBITED CHILDREN?

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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Behaviourally inhibited children have a lower threshold for arousal to events that are novel, challenging, or present a threat (Kagan, Resnick &Snidman, 1987). In this research we test the hypothesis that these events affect cognitive flexibility in six-year old children, but the magnitude of this effect is greater among behaviorally inhibited children. Two experiments were conducted with 135 children, 28 of whom were behaviorally inhibited. In the first experiment, children completed a novel computer task with 3 conditions: sustained attention, inhibitory control, and rule switching. As expected, all children performed less accurately and slower on the rule-switching condition compared to their performance on the sustained attention and inhibitory control conditions. Performance differences between behaviourally inhibited/not inhibited were not statistically detectible across conditions. In the second experiment, stimuli were changed to represent two levels of threat (neutral, moderate) under two conditions (sustained attention, rule-switching). Findings showed differences across conditions were greater for behaviorally inhibited children relative to the non-inhibited children. Taken together, even slight changes in novel or challenging events in children's environments can affect cognitive flexibility; however, for children who are behaviorally inhibited, the magnitude of this effect is greater in the presence of threat.

O3133
STEREOTYPES OF GENDER SPECIFIC CATEGORIES

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Many studies show the gender segregation of labor market and the gender structure of our society in general (Kimmel 2000, Risman 2009). The gender structure is reproduced by gender stereotypes which support individuals to prefer the activities and occupations corresponding with their gender identity and with dominant gender roles. The issue how individuals apply the gender stereotypes in their own life can be solved within two theoretical frames – social identity theory (Tajfel 2010) and system justification theory (Jost& Andrews 2011) which are not compatible.The social identity theory supports the interpretation that men and women evaluate their own gender category higher than the other one. The system justification theory assumes that men should see their own gender category better, however women do not because the androcentrism pushes them to underestimate their own gender category. The paper presents the actual research which goal was to find the differences or similarities in prestige of gender specific social categories. The study used two versions of a questionnaire containing 30 same social categories (mainly based on occupation or ethnicity). In one version the list includes categories occupied by men, in other by women. Respondents (n=400) evaluate each category on 7-pointed scale of prestige. Two statements were asked – the dominant view in society and the personal view. The results show that male categories are seen as more prestige than female in all field, except feminized occupations. The views of men and women differ in the level but not in the direction of evaluation. The personal view deviates the public opinion in positive way. The detail results and their implication for both theories and other concepts are discussed.

O3134
GENDER GAP IN MATHEMATICS: NEW SOCIO-COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Many research show gender gap in mathematic achievements which tends to different female and male educational and working trajectories. There are some psychological concepts which help to understand why gender differences in math arise, how they vary across time and cultures and how they can be minimalized. The most explored areas are 1) gender schemas, including notion of math as gendered field, and 2) self-efficacy and identification with math. However, there is still not enough information about relations between those two areas and their correlation with real mathematical knowledge. The paper suggests the new model for explanation what are interactions among gender schemas, self-efficacy, experiences and certain knowledge in mathematics. The model is based on results of the study examining 440 boys and girls. The half children were 9-10 years old, the other 14-15 years old. The data were collected by following instruments: self-efficacy questionnaire, Mathematical ability scale, questionnaire on gender schemas, questionnaire on experience with math and didactic test of PISA items with estimation of actual performance. The results show that younger children score higher in identification, self-efficacy and real competency in math, and in the same time the variability between and within younger boys and younger girls in all areas is relatively low. With age the homogeneity decreases among boys and girls.The model presents different relations between self-efficacy, gender schemas and experience for girls and for boys across younger and older school age groups.

O3136

SOCIAL FACILITATION AND RISKY BEHAVIORS AMONG CYCLISTS: THE EFFECTS OF CO-PRESENCE ON RISK PERCEPTION AND INTENTION TO ENGAGE IN RISKY BEHAVIORS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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This study investigated the relation between social facilitation and cyclists' risky riding behavior. We assumed that the co-presence of peer riders would either facilitate or inhibit risky behaviors depending on cyclists' perceptions of three traffic contexts conducive to risk taking (i.e., red-light, go straight, and turn to left). Young cyclists (n = 207) were randomly assigned to two experimental conditions (cycling alone vs. with peers). They filled in a questionnaire on their intentions to adopt risky behaviors in three traffic contexts as well as their risk perception of these contexts and their general self-perceived efficacy as a cyclist. Co-presence had contradictory effects on the intention to engage in risky behaviors: it inhibited the intention to go straight and facilitated the intention to turn left while risk perception intervenes as a moderator factor between co-presence and the intention to adopt risky behaviors. No effects were observed on running the red light according to experimental condition (alone vs. peer).

O3142

COGNITIVE SCIENCE AND FUNCTIONAL NEUROIMAGING PROVIDE VALUABLE INSIGHTS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMUNICATION: THE CASE OF ANTI-TOBACCO GRAPHIC WARNINGS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Fighting tobacco represents one of the biggest global health challenges for public policymakers. In France, cognitive (neuro)sciences are not used to develop and test anti-tobacco strategies prior to scaling them. However they could provide valuable insights in the understanding of attentional, emotional and memorization processes at play when a person is exposed to strategies aiming at fighting tobacco consumption. Since 2011, France has been using the set of graphic warnings provided by the European Commission in combination to text warning on cigarette packets. In a series of experimental studies, funded by the Ligue Nationale Contre Le Cancer, we used methodology from cognitive sciences (eye-tracking) and functional neuroimaging (fMRI) to investigate processes involved when smokers and non-smokers are exposed to such tobacco warnings. Tobacco warnings used in France may induce disgust or fear because some of them depict body damages caused by tobacco related diseases. In a first study, we observed the relationship between the nature of basic emotions evoked by those warnings in smokers and non smokers and the attentional and memorization processes. In a second study, we to tested whether being exposed to tobacco warnings modulates the specific brain activity observed in fMRI when smokers are exposed to tobacco related images, a mechanism involved in "smoking cue reactivity".

O3146

LINKING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND PERSONALITY TRAIT: FEEDING THE MIND, ENERGY FOR LIFE

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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This study aims to explore the relationship between the five factor model of personality and frequencies in use of 10 digital functions; email; social media; writing blog; online game; online purchase; electronic sport; information regarding health issues; information regarding scientific research; trade through private announcement; bank transaction. The study is based on a representative sample of the Swedish population in 2013 (n=1628). The data was collected through a mail survey (Vernersdotter, 2014). The five factor model was measured through 10 items (Rammstedt & John, 2007). Characteristic of people that use a lot of digital functions are low degree of conscientiousness and high degree of openness and extraversion. People with low degree of conscientiousness are overrepresented in social media, online game and online purchase. People with high degree of openness are overrepresented in online purchase and search for scientific information. People with high degree of extraversion are overrepresented in email and social media. The degree of neuroticism does not influence the overall use of digital functions, but it influences certain functions. People with high degree of neuroticism are overrepresented in search for health information and social media, while they are underrepresented in email and bank transaction. The behaviors in the digital world correspond to the overall theoretical framework of the five factor model of personality (e.g. Larsen & Buss, 2005).

O3147
THE TRAITS THAT ARE BUYING MORE THAN THEY CAN AFFORD

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

John Magnus Roos, University of Skövde, Veryday; University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg – Sweden

This study aims to explore the relationship between the five factor model of personality traits (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism) and "buying for more than one can afford". The study is based on a representative sample of the Swedish population (n=3306). The data was collected through a mail survey. The five factor model was measured through 15 items; three items measuring each personality trait (Gustavsson, Jönsson, Linder &Weinryb, 2003; Holmberg & Weibull, 2010). Consumers who bought more than they could afford at least once a week had lower degree of conscientiousness (p>.05) and agreeableness (p>.05) and higher degree of neuroticism (p>.05) than consumers in general (above and beyond traditional segmentation variables such as age, gender, living area, education and income). The findings are discussed in relation to "shopaholics" and compulsive buying. According to Mowen and Spears (1999), shopaholics are more anxious (high degree of neuroticism) and impulsive (low degree of conscientiousness) than consumers in general. To the best of our knowledge, the relationship between low degree of agreeableness and "buying for more than one can afford" has not been previously discussed in the field of shopaholics and compulsive buying.

O3152

WINE LABEL AND CONSUMER EVALUATIONS. FINDINGS FROM AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

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Massimo Bellotto, University of Verona, Verona – Italy

In food labels evaluation, visual attention is a crucial way to acquire information due to its close relation to higher-order cognitive processes (Plassmann et al., 2011) For this reason, eye-tracking techniques have a great potential for assessing consumers' perception of food labels. The aim of this research is to evaluate the importance of different label attributes of wine and the effects. Forty consumers, 20 expert sommeliers and 20 consumers without wine expertise, were exposed to 8 different wine labels. During the labels' exposure, participants' eye movements were recorded using an eye tracker. After each label's exposure, participants expressed their evaluation filling in self-reports. Relying on gaze behaviour quantitative data, we analyzed the importance of label attributes, such as brand or ingredients. Secondly we verified if there is a difference in visual attention behaviour between the two groups. We expected that the expertise affects the attention on specific information from labels. Thirdly, relying on recent evidences on the relation of visual attention with appreciation and saliency (Milosavljevic et al., 2012), we hypothesized that more fixations on a label's element are related with a better evaluation. We tested this relation in the whole sample and for each group separately. Results showed that wine labels were explored in terms of visual attention in different ways between experts and inexperts as some areas were significantly more watched by sommeliers, while some others by inexperts.

O3156

NARCISSISM AND ONLINE BEHAVIOR: A STUDY OF TWO TALES

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Alexander T. Vazsonyi, University of Kentucky, Lexington - United States
Gabriela Jiskrova, University of Kentucky, Lexington - United States

Much scholarly literature has investigated the connection of narcissism and internet use, specifically focused on online social networks. However, there is no consensus about how the narcissists' internet use impacts their social relations. In part, mixed findings might be explained by failure to account for two distinct types of narcissism, namely a grandiose type and a vulnerable type. In the present study, we expected these two facets of narcissism to show different patterns of associations with internet behaviors and social outcomes. Anonymous, self-report questionnaire data were collected from N = 532 late adolescent/ young adult participants via Amazon Mechanical Turk (mean age = 23.33, 54.9% female). The hypothesized relationships were tested in SEM with latent constructs. The results show that the link between narcissism and social anxiety/social self-efficacy was partially mediated by preference for online social interactions (POSI); however, the two types of narcissism show distinct and divergent links to the two outcomes. Vulnerable narcissism was positively associated with POSI, which predicted problems for both measures of social relations; in contrast, high scores on grandiose narcissism were negatively associated with POSI and showed negative associations with problems in social interactions ($\chi2$ = 123.73 df = 55, $\chi2$/df = 2.25, p<.0001, CFI = .99, RMSEA = .05 [90% CI =.04, .06]). Findings highlight the important distinction between two types of narcissism.

O3157

INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND INNOVATIVE METHODS IN STUDYING ADVERTISEMENTS VIA PAPER, TABLET AND WEBSITE: A NEUROMARKETING EXPERIMENT

F17. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour, neuroeconomics, neuropolitics

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Maurizio Mauri, IULM University, Milan – Italy
Andrea Ciceri, IULM University, Milan – Italy
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Francesco Onorati, IULM University, Milan – Italy
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Seventy-two subjects have been subdivided into 3 groups (subjects were equally distributed about gender, age, and habits in using media communication): a) 24 subjects have been exposed to several advertising flyers by means of an Italian National newspaper; b) 24 subjects were exposed to the same contents of group a), but via iPad, as the Italian National newspaper provide a digitalized version of the printed text version used in group a); c) 24 subjects were exposed to the same contents used in group a) and b), however via web-site, as the Italian National newspaper provide also a web-site version of contents exposed in group a) and b). Aside traditional techniques as interviews, self-reports, memory tasks about explicit and implicit memorization of advertising flyers aimed to evaluate which media was enabling to convey the highest memorization performance, innovative techniques based on eye-tracking recordings and electroencephalography have been applied to evaluate if the integration of neuroscientific approaches could provide useful information in order to evaluate which media may convey the highest memorization performance. Results show that iPad and printed text provide significant higher memorization performances in comparison to web-site condition, and that total time of eye-fixations and electroencephalography brain waves significantly correlates with memory performances, supporting the integration of traditional and neuroscientific techniques (Lee et al., 2007).

O3160

ADVANCING THE COGNITIVE AND LITERACY DIFFICULTIES AMONGST CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LEARNING IMPAIRMENTS AND DYSLEXIA VIA SHORT-TERM MEMORY AND PERCEPTUAL TRAINING: A SOUTH AFRICAN CASE STUDY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Learning to read and spell is extremely difficult for children affected by neurodevelopmental challenges with specific learning impairments, which include dyslexia. Although the possible causes of dyslexia are still debated passionately amongst educationists, psychologists and medical practitioners, strategies to support these children effectively are an even greater issue to contend with, both internationally and in South Africa. Currently the identification and support of children with specific learning impairments are not addressed sufficiently within the South African education context. In addition, many South African children with special educational needs barely receive any educational support. Thus, despite the country's adoption of the policy of inclusive education, and national policy documents such as the White Paper 6 on Special Needs Education, the reality is that these children suffer the most, since they are still experiencing "exclusion" on a daily basis. Moreover, they have to face multiple additional challenges such as socio-economic and financial barriers to learning; the majority of children not having access to books and other support material; over-crowded classes and how this affect quality teaching and learning; many parents who are not literate; children being disadvantaged because of LOLT policies (language of instruction) at some schools;and there is a lack of teachers professionally trained to teach and support children requiring high levels of support. This includes children with specific learning impairments and dyslexia. Focusing on memory and learning, it has been reported that children with dyslexia often have trouble with orienting and maintaining attention. Although the ability to direct attention still develops during the elementary school years, it has been observed that children with dyslexia display poorer task-dependent attention shifting in both auditory and visual modalities,compared to typically developing children, even into adulthood.Against this background, the present study aims to investigate the efficacy of implementing a cost-effective intervention programme to advance the memory and learning of elementary-phase children with specific learning impairments/dyslexia. Utilising short-term memory and perceptual training activities it is hypothesised that improvement in these skills could probably also advance the reading and spelling of dyslexic children. Children were exposed to a combination of visual-oral, visual-written, aural-oral and aural-written activities, presented via concrete learning tools (memory blocks) and flash cards. Employing an experimental pre-test post-test research design, we have identified 24 children with specific learning impairments from rural, socio-economically disadvantaged communities in the Free State Province, South Africa. Twelve of these children are currently enrolled atone of the project schools that are involved in this NRF-funded research project.1 Results have shown that after six months of short-term memory and perceptual training, children in the experimental group significantly outperformed children in the control group who had not been exposed to this intervention programme. Furthermore, results have shown that improvement in experimental children's short-term memory, visual and auditory perceptual skills translated into better reading and spelling abilities, confirming the causal role of short-term memory and perceptual training in advancing the literacy skills of children with specific learning impairments in the present study. In conclusion, results from the present study significantly contributed to addressing a very under-researched topic in South Africa, namely the support of children with specific learning impairments and dyslexia. Future recommendations include replicating this pilot study with larger samples, whilst concurrently working towards expanding the body of scholarly knowledge within this often-neglected field of special education in South Africa.

O3162

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE FEAR OF BEING SUBJECT TO CRIME FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN ISTANBUL

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The aim of this study is to analysis the crime victimization of fear, victimization risk perception for individuals. 542 people living in various districts in Istanbul and reached through convenience sampling method were asked to respond the Fear of Crime Scale, Perceived Social Support Scale, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and the questionnaire form. It was analyzed whether the dependent variables of crime victimization fear and victimization risk perception are differentiated significantly from the independent variables of socio-demographic factors, social support and anxiety level. According to the findings obtained, the women are scared more of being subject crime and they consider being a victim of any crime more likely, than the men do. As for the marital statuses of the individuals, divorced individuals are afraid more than the single and married ones of being subject to any crime. It was found that as the social support detected from the family increases, the belief of the individuals that they may become subject to crimes is increased. As he continuous concern level increases the fear for being subject to crime also increases. The fear for being a victim and the belief that they would become victim increase as the individual feel themselves less secured. The fear for being a victim has become one of the important problems of our age regardless the existence of any crime act. The fear of crime affecting the individuals both mentally and financially.

O3165

DEVELOPING CRITICAL INCIDENT FOR ASSESSMENT OF INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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The critical incident technique (CIT) is a widely used qualitative research method which is recognised as an effective exploratory and analytical tool. The main feature of the critical incident that differentiates it from other qualitative methods according to Butterfield (2005) is the focus on critical events and factors that help promote or detract from the effective performance. The aim of this contribution is to present the process of development of two critical incidents that would be used for the research on intercultural sensitivity of elementary school teachers in Serbia. The first critical incident deals with a situation in which the school rules are confronted with the family request that could be perceived differently depending on the family cultural background. The second critical incident describes a situation where the school rules and practice reflecting a perspective of the dominant cultural group are confronted with the minority group cultural practice. Suitability of both critical incidents is tested with respect to two biggest minority groups in the Serbian context, Roma and Hungarian. For this purpose, nine semi-structured interviews were carried out, and the data was analysed by content analysis which is embedded in Grounded Theory. The main findings regarding the appropriateness of the two critical incidents for investigation of intercultural sensitivity of teachers will be presented and discussed.

O3166
THE FACES OF VIOLENCE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The aim of this paper is to reflect on the phenomenon of eruption of violence in adolescence, the likelihood of violent behavior towards others or the nowadays epidemic virtual bulling. The humanization process inside the new families cannot be replaced by the use of technological devices in the raising of the child and adolescent. The new virtual dependences arising introduce new symptoms of lack of understanding between generations. Fundaments: The intentional violent behavior, as a threat or acting against themselves or other people with severe physical and psychological damage, has been increasing in adolescence. Adolescents transposing the boundaries of socially acceptable violence resulting from self-injury and aggression of ritualized violence are related to the cases of adolescents who put their lives at risk. The transgression in adolescence results of the failure in perception of the limits, and the violent acting could be perceived as a form of coping with excessive emotions and feelings, without the frame of a common culture. Proposals: Prevention and Intervention: Considering that contemporary society is suffering an emergent "crisis of violence", the author presents different proposals of clinical and educational interventions, to prevent the disruption of violence in adolescence in order to achieve a new authenticity and a positive transformation. Keywords: Adolescence, Prevention, Violence, Society.

O3169

SPPC-PROJECT "THE ROLE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS"

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Purpose: The role of training in Psychotherapy for the construction of the identity of clinical psychologists. The aim is to present an institutional project, designed and carried out in the last 25 years of the history of clinical psychology in Portugal, analysing the contributions of specialized training in Psychotherapy for the practice of clinical psychologists, as well as to build their professional identity. Fundaments: The Project of the Portuguese Society of Clinical Psychology (SPPC) encompasses three dimensions: Scientific, Ethical-professional and specialization in Psychodynamic Psychotherapy and Psychodiagnostic. Objectives: For the SPPC project the fundamental institutional objective in the development of expertise of Clinical Psychologists in Psychotherapy involves an epistemological reflection where theory and practice gain new meanings. In the current European social and scientific context we intend to present the experience of the Portuguese Society because we consider it relevant for the definition of the profile of the clinical psychologist. Conclusion:The Project of the Portuguese Society of Clinical Psychology presupposes an integrated and transdisciplinary vision of psychological science and of psychotherapy practice, and the ongoing research of care required by post-modern man.

O3174

COMBINED IMPACT OF A SEL PROGRAM AND A SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL TRANSITION IN PORTUGAL

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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This study aimed to analyze the combined impact of two programs, one designed to impact upon school adjustment at the academic, social and behavioral levels and the other a social and emotional learning program. The programs were applied both in a rural and urban settings in the year before and after the transition from elementary to middle school, a crucial transition in the Portuguese educational system. Participants in this study were 1126 4th grade students, as well as 51 teachers. 52% of the student sample were boys. Students took part in two weekly programs (usually applied one after the other with a 2 to 3 week pause) spawning two school years. The program's length was 12 sessions for the social and emotional learning program and 21 sessions for the school adjustment program (6 of them taking place in the 5th year).Assessment was carried out in 4 separate moments of the 4th and 5th grade, with psychometric instruments and school evaluation sheets. Results showed decreased levels of school failure and absenteeism, academic and behavioral school stress. Participation in both program also prevented a decrease usually registered in self-esteem and social self-concept during these transitions. These results attest to the programs' efficacy and warrant further expansion of the Program in other, more diverse, settings.

O3184

COPING WITH TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE FROM THE SOVIET AGGRESSION AGAINST THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN LITHUANIA IN JENUARY 1991

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Neringa Grigutyte, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania
Sarune Jagielaite, Vilnius University, Vilnius – Lithuania
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Introduction .In 1990 Lithuania issued the Act of the Re-Establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. Soviet Union did not recognize the reestablished independence of Lithuania. On January 13, 1991 Soviet military forces stormed several strategic objects. Fourteen people were killed and more than one thousand injured during the attacks. Purpose.The presentation will describe the traumatic experience and coping process of the people that were traumatized by the military aggression from the perspective of trauma psychology. Methodology. 22 people that were injured due to the Soviet aggression during the military aggression took part in this study. Each participant completed a semi-structured interview. The data was analyzed using inductive thematic analysis method. Results.Support of relatives and other people, care and competence of medical staff, use of medication and medical knowledge were named as facilitating factors for coping with traumatic experiences. Religion, faith, positive thoughts, activity and inner conviction of not giving up were crucial for coping. The factors that aggravated the coping with traumatic experiences were negative attention from society, experience of guilt in the eyes of relatives of deceased defenders, incompetence of medical doctors and mental health professionals, participation in the litigation of the events. Participants described the events as having a substantial impact on their physical and mental health, personality and relationships with other people. Conclusion.The process of coping with trauma is still on-going process.

O3186

THE IMPACT OF A SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING PROGRAM UPON MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PORTUGAL

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Vítor Alexandre Coelho, Académico de Torres Vedras, Torres Vedras - Portugal

Vanda Sousa, Académico de Torres Vedras, Torres Vedras – Portugal

Marta Marchante, Académico de Torres Vedras, Torres Vedras – Portugal

Patrícia Brás, Académico de Torres Vedras, Torres Vedras – Portugal

This study aims to analyze the impact of a social and emotional learning program upon middle school students' social skills, self-esteem, social and emotional self-concept. The study also highlights program and evaluation updates. The program was elaborated based on a framework and recommendations established by CASEL (2005). During eight consecutive school years 2981 middle school students (of which 53% were female) participated in 254 program groups. The program is composed by 13 weekly sessions integrated in the school curricula.. Contents are developed in activities that are experiential as much as possible to ensure students' engagement. Evaluation procedures included students' and teachers' (143) assessment pre and post program, as well as a comparison with control groups. Instruments used were the Auto-Concept Forma5 (Garcia & Musitu,1989), Bateria de Socializacion 3 (Silva & Martorell, 1987) and the QACSE -teachers (Coelho, Sousa&Marchante, 2014). Results showed increases in the levels of social awareness, social and emotional self-concept and self-esteem as well as decreases in social anxiety. Both students and teachers reported increases in self-control and social awareness and decreases in social isolation. ControlGroups present decreases in self-esteem for younger students and decreases in self-control for older students. We can therefore conclude that this program has been effective in promoting social skills, self-concept and self-esteem.

O3189

A MEASUREMENT FOR IMPLICIT BIASES TOWARDS FEMALE LEADERSHIP: GENDER-LEADERSHIP/FOLLOWERSHIP IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Uzay Dural, Sabanci University, Istanbul – Turkey
Mahmut Bayazit, Sabanci University, Istanbul - Turkey
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The think leader/think male stereotype is a key factor in the underrepresentation of women in the leadership domain (Eagly & Diekman, 2005; Rudman, 2005; Schein, 2001). Measuring its sub-conscious and automatically activated (implicit) components is a challenging, yet critical task. Implicit leadership cognitions, in general, are known to influence subordinate perceptions (Lord et al., 2001), but implicit stereotypes and prejudices toward leadership have not received adequate attention in organizational research (Becker & Cropanzano, 2010). In order to contribute this research area, we developed a measure of employees' implicit stereotype against female leadership: the Gender-Leadership/Followership Implicit Association Test (GLF-IAT). GLF-IAT is a computerized response latency-based sorting task (Greenwald, Poehlman, Uhlman & Banaji, 2009). It was run on Inquisit 4.0.6. In Study 1, we administered it to 229 Turkish undergraduate students (143 female, 62.2%), and in Study 2, 149 Turkish white collar officers of district municipalities (87 female, 58.4%). The two studies found that GLF-IAT was effective in evaluating implicit stereotype against female leadership. Correlations with measures of explicit attitude measures toward hypothetical and actual female leaders (i.e., municipal mayors) supported its convergent validity. Discussion describes potential uses of the GLF-IAT to examine employee stereotypic and prejudicial attitudes toward women managers and authority figures in work context.

O3190
FIRST CENSUS OF PORTUGUESE PSYCHOLOGISTS

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Vítor Alexandre Coelho, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon - Portugal
Marta Marchante, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal
Ana Amaro, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal
Liliana Pereira, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal

The present study aims to describe and characterize the present state of the profession of psychologist in Portugal, since the profession has evolved greatly since the first psychology degree was created in 80's, however, in Portugal studies concerning the profession of psychologist were scarce. So there was a need to describe the situation of psychologists in Portugal, as well as to predict and comparing it with other countries, in order to influence political and professional decisions regarding the practice. In the present study official data was gathered by the Order of Portuguese Psychologist. The present census was answered by 5439 psychologists (85% female), with an average age of 39 and an average 11 years of professional experience, who gave information concerning their professional experience, wages, main concerns and challenges by area of activity. The questionnaires were composed by a general census and a specific part of the census organized by main area of activity. The results show that Portugal has experienced a great expansion in the number of graduates and professionals. There is an increase of areas where psychologists are working. The study will also present the main areas of concern per area of activity.

O3192

COMPARING TWO FORMATS FOR SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING PROGRAMS FOR 5TH AND 6TH GRADERS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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This study aims to compare the impact of two formats of a social and emotional learning program for low middle school students. During the first four years of implementation (2005-2009) the program, composed by 13 sessions, was carried out using a curricula where two (out of 5) themes were developed depending on the initial class profile. From 2010 to 2013 a closed program format with 15 sessions was used. Both formats were designed based on a framework and recommendations established by CASEL(2005). 831 low middle school students (of which 51% were female) participated in 46 program groups. Contents are developed in activities that are experiential as much as possible to ensure students' engagement. Evaluation procedures included students' and teachers' (143) assessment pre and post program, as well as a comparison with control groups. Instruments used were the Auto-Concept Forma5 (Garcia & Musitu,1989), Bateria de Socializacion 3 (Silva & Martorell, 1987) and the QACSE -teachers (Coelho, Sousa&Marchante, 2014). For the first format results showed increases in the levels of self-esteem and decreases in social anxiety. The newer format added more positive results with students and teachers report in increases in self-control and social awareness as well as decreases in social anxiety. We can therefore conclude that the new format for the program has been more effective in promoting social skills, self-concept and self-esteem.

O3206

UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO RAPE VICTIMIZATION AMONG SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK FEMALE SURVIVORS OF RAPE

C16. Culture and society – Other

Nolwandle Codelia Mgoqi Mbalo, University of California, Los Angeles - United States
Gail Wyatt, University of California, Los Angeles - United States

This study examined the relation of social support and social undermining to psychological responses to rape victimization amongst Black female survivors of rape. Given the high incident of violent crimes in the townships of South Africa, the severity of assault during the rape was also assessed. A self-complete survey was created containing questions about personal rape victimization, assault severity, psychological responses after the rape and the extent of social support received. A total of 100 survivors of rape from Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape provinces were surveyed. The findings suggested that type of assault during the rape is a predictor of depression (Beck Depression Inventory II) and not a significant predictor of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, it was determined that there is an association between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression (Beck Depression Inventory II) and social undermining and social support. These findings also suggest assault severity to predict psychological response to rape victimization. These results provide insight into the role of social support and social undermining in ameliorating the psychological responses to rape victimization among Black female survivors in the three provinces of South Africa.

O3207

THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TRAINING IN IMPROVING WOMEN'S SEXUAL SELF-CONCEPT IN TEHRAN, IRAN

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Rosa M. Raich Escursell, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona – Spain
Teresa Gutiérrez Rosado, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona – Spain

Sexual self-concept has been defined as cognitive generalizations about sexual aspects of oneself that are derived from past experience, manifest in current experience, influential in the processing of sexually relevant social information, and guide sexual behavior (Andersen &Cyranowski, 2010). Cognitive-Behavioral (CBT) is an approach that improves lifestyle by identifying and challenging irrational thoughts as well as reducing and changing problematic behaviors. (Epocrates, 2014) This research aims to study the effect of cognitive-behavioral therapy training in improving sexual self-concept (including sexual satisfaction, sexual self-esteem) in Iranian married women. The research's method is an experimental study. The statistical population of the present study (N: 1200)consists of all married women who have used municipality educational facilities in Tehran. The sample groups (n: 90) were selected by using random sampling. Snell'sMulti-dimension Questionnaire (MSSCQ) (1991) was used in pre-, post- test and follow-up stage of two groups, intervention and control. The ANOVA was used to analyze the data. The findings of the study showed that the intervention proved to boost sexual self-concept,sexual satisfaction, sexual self-esteem, so much so that the %5 difference between two groups of test and control was significant, and the theories of the study were accepted by %95 assurance.

O3208

A REVIEW OF COMPUTER SCIENCE CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OF 21ST CENTURY PSYCHOLOGY: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Morteza Charkhabi, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Aenne Brielmann, University of Konstanz, Konstanz – Germany
Jennifer Harisson, University of York, York – Canada

Purpose: They are two goals of this review. The first is to highlight the importance of computer science contributions to research and education in psychology in the 21th century. The second aim is to outline the different domains of psychology which are influenced by computer science. The third aim is to outline opportunities and challenges in face of this contrast. Method/Design: Contributions of computer science to psychology are identified using a qualitative research design. We reviewed 4 data-bases and used pre-defined search terms to select articles since 2000 to 2014. Selected articles were then included in a content analysis. Moreover, semi-structured interviews with researchers contributed to disclose contributions in more detail. Results: Contributions of computer science to psychology can be subdivided into two categories: general contributions and specific contributions. In addition, another differentiation is made between contributions of computer science to research and scholarship in psychology. Research/practical implications: The current review provides an overview of challenges and opportunities of computer science's contributions to psychology and we outline a future research agenda for computer science research in psychology scholarship. Originality/Value: This study offers a new research field in psychology. By explicating contributions from the computer sciences, the present review aims to contribute to an emerging sub-field in psychology.

O3209

AGENT-BASED MODELING METHOD: NEW LINKAGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Morteza Charkhabi, University of Verona, Verona – Italy
Andrea Scalco, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Andrea Ceschi, University of Verona, Verona - Italy

The aim of the present work is to evaluate and report about the development of Agent-Based Modeling (ABM) for research, education and consultancy inside organizational psychology. Agent-Based Models (ABMs) are a simulation modelling technique that uses virtual agents interacting with other virtual agents within a virtual environment and with certain virtual resources (Bonabeau, 2002). Starting from two proposals published in 2012, one by Weinhardt and Vancouver, who stated that computer simulations are not very common in this field, and the other one by Hughes, Clegg, Robinson and Crowder, who stressed the advantages of using this research method, we assessed how widespread this technique is in the field of organizational psychology. In the last few years, following the levels of the cognitive modelling suggested by Sun, Coward and Zenzen (2005), some ABMs have been developed in order to carry out some organizational studies. Nevertheless, they tend to work at a high level of abstraction but generally overlooking interactions and do not make use of some ready-to-use agent architectures (e.g. BDI, reactive). Even if they have started to be considered for organizational studies, computational simulations, particularly ABMs, still require work and effort in order to be fully acknowledged as a valid research method to be used inside organizational psychology. As for any other research method, their real effectiveness must be proven before deciding to use it in a massive way.

O3212
ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION STUDY OF AN ETHICAL LEADERSHIP SCALE TO PORTUGUESE LEADERS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Filomena Jordão, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Miguel Pina e Cunha, New University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal
Joaquim Luís Coimbra, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Diana Aguiar Vieira, Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Porto - Portugal

Leaders influence individual behavior and organizations, including the ethical dimension, and are also influenced by their expectations, interpretations and interactions with others (Glynn & Jamerson, 2006; Kellerman, 2004). Given the need for adaptation of leader behavior to different contexts, ethical leadership can be considered as "the demonstration of normatively appropriate conduct through personal actions and interpersonal relations, and the promotion of such conduct for the led through a communication bidirectional, strengthening and decision making "(Brown, Treviño & Harrison, 2005, p.120). The present study aimed to adapt and validate the De Hoogh leadership scale and Den Hartog (2008) to Portuguese leaders. The results revealed adequate psychometric properties, with a high value of internal consistency. Exploratory factor analysis reveals a structure that points to the existence, in total, two-factor for the scale as defined Ethical Leadership and despotic leadership. Matter in future conduct an analysis of the stability of the scales with another sample in order to verify the consistency of the values obtained. KEYWORDS: Ethical leadership, ethical leadership Scale, Portuguese leader.

O3214

ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND TEAM ENGAGEMENT IMPACT ON SERVICE CLIMATE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN SOCIAL SERVICES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Salvatore Zappalà, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy

Purpose – Literature shows that service climate influences perception of quality service and customer satisfaction. Studies were mainly conducted in banks, hospitality or restaurants, while studies in social services are scarcer. Recently attention was devoted to the mediating role of service climate. This study investigates the impact of ethical leadership and team engagement on service climate and, on its turn, the impact this has on employees service oriented behaviors. In addition the relationship between service climate and satisfaction of (relatives of) disabled people and children, assisted in residential houses and kindergartens, was tested. Method – Data were collected in a large Italian cooperative that manages residential houses, kindergartens and child care nurseries; 99 and 224 employees (working respectively in 10 and 23 centers for disabled people and children) answered a survey measuring service climate, ethical leadership, team engagement and other psycho-social variables. About 800 relatives of assisted individuals answered a survey on service satisfaction. Results – Ethical leadership and team engagement predict overall service climate which is related to employees service oriented behaviors. In both type of services, service climate has a direct effect on customers' satisfaction. Practical implications – Management has to keep into account the impact that its own behavior, and team engagement, have in developing an higher service climate and in facilitating the implementation of employees service oriented behaviors.

O3216
KEY ROLE OF ETHICS MINDFULNESS FOR HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF TODAY S LEADERS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Marek Vich, University of Economics, Prague - Czech Republic

The purpose of my presentation is to highlight Ethics Mindfulness (Thomas et al. 2004)as the essential part of Mindful Leadership. Mindfulness isabout paying nonjudgmental attention to everything, which occurs in the moment (Kabat-Zinn 2003). My suggestion is that one should first of all pay attention to the moral motives hidden behind his thoughts and actions. As Olendzki (2014) states: "There can be no true mindfulness when the mind is immersed in unwholesome states."A developing individual is modeled by the environment and accepts different concepts of his self and the world(de Vries et al. 2013). Such development leads to inconsistency of moral values and low integrity(unwholesomeness). A mindful leader should critically observe his default values and commit himself to moral ones, which enhances of his personal identity towards higher integrity (Schlenker 2008).Such a leader can positively influence the identity of co-workers(Linden et al. 2014). Leaders need to set moral values as their first priority and stick to them through everyday action. The role of ethics mindfulnessis twofold. Firstly, it helps leaders overcome default concepts and make corrections towards higher(moral) integrity. Secondly, the higher integrity prevents the leader from disturbing thoughts and emotions and so enhances his ability to concentrate. From the broader perspective,the leader practicing ethics mindfulness can naturally ameliorate moral level in the whole organization.

O3220

BARRIERS TO INTRAPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Govind Swaroop Pathak, Indian Institute of Mines Dhanbad, Dhanbad – India
Rajesh Kumar, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad – India

The globalized, connected world has resulted in a different type of economic development. In this development, catalytic roles are being played by entrepreneurship and innovation In order to innovate, companies need intrapreneurship, but they not all companies are able to nurture it. Intrapreneurship refers to employee initiatives in organizations to undertake something novel idea and implement it, without being asked to do so. The need for intrapreneurial activity is a key factor for the survival of any company. Researchers opine that sustainable Competitive advantage can be derived from Intrapreneurship. One way to increase productivity in your organization is to develop the "intrapreneurs. In many organizations, Intrapreneurs have been credited with technology transfer from research and development to the marketplace. Intrapreneurs are sometimes considered as inventors who come up with new products. Intrapreneurs come up with new processes that may get that product to the market. Allowing employees to introduce and implement innovation within an organisation can be one of the important means of fostering economic growth. The identification of factors that act as barriers to Intrapreneurship in an organsation are important. The present study is an attempt to study the concept of Corporate Entrepreneurship in Professional Students adopting a qualitative approach to research. The paper ends with a discussion on the findings of the research and attempts to set an agenda for further research.

O3225

NEGATIVITY BIAS IN DANGEROUS DRIVERS: AN EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS STUDY

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Presenter: Yan Ge, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China

The behavioral and cognitive features of dangerous drivers differ significantly from those of safe drivers. However, differences in emotional information processing have seldom been investigated. Previous studies have revealed that drivers with higher anger/anxiety trait scores are more likely to be involved in accidents and exhibit stronger negativity biases while processing emotions compared with control groups. However, researchers have not explored the relationship between emotional information processing and driving behavior. In this study, we examined differences in emotional information processing between dangerous drivers and safe drivers. Thirty-eight nonprofessional drivers were divided into two groups according to the penalty points that they had accrued for traffic violations: 15 drivers with 6 or more points were included in the group of dangerous drivers, and 23 drivers with 3 or fewer points were included in the safe driver group. Hence, we hypothesized that negativity bias could have a mediating effect on the relationship between accident proneness and driving accidents. The Emotional Stroop task was adopted to measure negativity biases, and both behavioral and electroencephalograph data were recorded. The behavioral results revealed stronger negativity biases in the dangerous drivers than in the safe drivers.The bias score was correlated with self-reported dangerous driving behavior. Drivers with strong negativity biases reported more extensive accident histories than did less biased drivers. The event-related potentials (ERPs) results revealed that dangerous drivers exhibited reduced P3 components when responding to negative stimuli, whereas this pattern was absent in the group of safe drivers.These findings suggest that dangerous drivers' inhibitory control of emotional information could lead to impaired driving ability. The negativity bias may thus be useful as an index for dangerous drivers.

O3228

CHILDREN'S ECONOMIC SOCIALIZATION AS A MEANS TO INTERPRET THE WORLD OF CONSUMPTION FOR CHILDREN

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Valeria Micheletto, IULM University, Milan – Italy
Massimo Bustreo, IULM University, Milan – Italy
Vincenzo Russo, IULM University, Milan – Italy

Children's consumer socialization is a process through which children acquire skills, knowledge and attitudes to function as consumers (Ward, 1974) and covers many aspects among which the economic one (Roedder, 1999; Cantor & Valkenburg, 2001). Children's knowledge about economics can be the result of a developmental process thanks to social/cultural factors (Sonuga-Barke & Webley, 1993). Consumer and economic competences intertwine and during primary school children gradually succeed in combining the two the areas of trade/money and of production/work (Berti & Bombi, 1981). Results evince that children can increase abilities through education (Sherraden et al., 2009) and through experience (Furnham, 1999). The purpose of the research was to evaluate if economic education for primary school children allowed them to reach a better awareness of how the consumption world works on them and of advertising pressure. Our action-research actually analyzed a sample of primary-school children (N=51) aged 7 to 12 with a control group, and was made of a questionnaire basing upon Roedder scales and focus groups (Roedder, 1999; Pine & Nash, 2002) before and after the treatment made with lessons on economics (Ajello et al., 1987; Marchetti & Castelli, 2012). The data, analyzed through R software, evinced a significant change in children's ability to decode consumption and interpret their own behaviour, and confirmed children acquired further economic competences and partially used them – differently with age and education - to modify their specific behaviours. Bases for future research are trying to to relate economic and consumer competences and materialism attitudes. Keywords: children, consumption, economics, education, advertising

O3229
WOMAN AUTHOR OF STALKING: A REVIEW

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Rosaria Ferrara, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome – Italy
Petrone Loredana, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

The woman has always been defined as "the weaker sex", being framed as a victim rather than a perpetrator. The violence acted by women, is seen as more acceptable and less harmful than that pursuited by a man. The pressing behaviors if implemented by a man are evocative of anxiety and fear, if acted by a woman seem harmless and prosaic. The literature shows there are no gender differences. Female Stalking than male one differs only for the purpose. It should, therefore, adversing cultural stereotypes in all their forms. Violence acted is not only physical coerction and not usual only for male gender.

O3230
CASE REPORT: A STORY OF A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ABUSE BY WOMAN ABUSER

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Rosaria Ferrara, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

The phenomenon of the female sexual violence is not a new, but it has always existed, hidden behind false beliefs and taboos . collective Stereotypes usually tend to view women as " sexually harmless ", having a natural and essential protective instinct , and that makes them look as victim and not as abuser . For this reason , sexual abuse made by women remains "nowadays" a huge socio-cultural taboos enhanced by the suffering experience and internal laceration of the victims. The hestory of A. is an example and shows peculiar aspects of abuse made by a woman : the co – offending. Key words: woman sexual abuser , victim of woman abuser, co-offending

O3231
HOW COACHING AFFECTS ADAPTIVE COGNITION, AFFECT AND PERFORMANCE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Christina Sue-Chan, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

The proposed presentation seeks to explain how contextual effects of leaders' coaching behavior affect employees' adaptive task performance, as well as the moderating effect of task-related expertise and the mediating effects of learning self-efficacy and two emotions, cheerfulness and dejection. Based on Bandura's (1986) social cognitive theory, we conducted an experiment involving two conditions (guidance and facilitation coaching). Participants (209) were coached on how to use a spreadsheet program on a PC to perform data searching and analysis work in a simulated office environment. Adaptive task performance was measured by assessing individual performance on a complex PowerPoint task after the coaching sessions. Guidance coaching led to higher performance than did facilitation coaching on the adaptive task. Cheerfulness and dejection and learning self-efficacy mediated these relationships. Task-related expertise moderated the mediating effect of learning self-efficacy on the relationship between coaching style and adaptive task performance. Believing that the same set of coaching behaviors has the same impact on performance and development may explain the ineffectiveness of coaching in helping employee perform adaptively at work.Moreover, coaching recipients may perceive implementation of the same coaching behaviors for all as unfair, hence unethical, for they may perceive that they are not being given the resources they need to adapt to changed task requirements.

O3232
WHEN WOMEN SPOIL THE SYNERGISTIC POTENTIAL OF GROUPS: THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF UNDERESTIMATION

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

Nicoleta Meslec, Tilburg University, Tilburg - Netherlands

Group are widely employed in organizations with the assumption that they should perform better than standalone individuals. Nevertheless, studies on group synergy (the extent to which groups manage to improve their levels of performance beyond the performance of their individual composing members) indicate that this collective potential is most of the time difficult to achieve (for a review see Larson, 2010). In the current study we are exploring the role of a compositional variable on group synergy, namely the percentage of women within a group. Grounding our reasoning in the self-verification theory (Swann, 1983) we argue that women's self-conceptions about their lower ability to perform will reduce their contributions to the group task and this would eventually have a detrimental effect on group synergy. This comes in line with empirical evidence showing that women have the tendency to underestimate their performance and cognitive abilities as compared to men even from a very early age (Cole et al., 1999). Data coming from 79 organizational groups indicates that the percentage of women within a group is positively associated with the group's level of performance underestimation and further on performance underestimation negatively predicts group synergy. Our study comes with practical implications, indicating a potential context in which group performance could be improved while increasing the accuracy of performance estimation among women.

O3233

SPONSORED BY EFPA . EFPA'S BOARD OF ASSESSMENT: PAST AND FUTURE WORK OF EFPA'S BOARD OF ASSESSMENT

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Iris Egberink, University of Groningen, Groningen – Netherlands

In 2011 EFPA's Standing Committee on Tests and Testing became the Board of Assessment. The Standing Committee on Tests and Testing has had a long history of significant developments in the area of test and test user standards development in Europe. In their first years as a Board instead of a Standing Committee, the Board of Assessment has made significant progress in broadening its scope on assessment, while continuing to support existing successful initiatives relating more narrowly to psychological testing (such as the test user accreditation procedures and the test review model). This presentation will provide an overview of what has been done by the Board of Assessment so far and what our future plans are. EFPA's Board of Assessment has been working on different activities in the past (e.g., a definition of 'assessment' and the EFPA Test Review Model), during this presentation an overview will be provided of those activities. Furthermore, the current (and future) working plan will be presented, together with an update of its status and a discussion on how EFPA's Board of Assessment activities can be helpful for other European countries.

O3241

CAPACITY TO FORGIVE IN NORTH-SOUTH DIALECTICS: RESOLVING AND RECONCILING COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Richard Freeman, University College London, London - United Kingdom
Sandra Plummer, University College London, London - United Kingdom

In 1921, Ireland was partitioned into Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland. The latter rejoined the United Kingdom as it was created so as to have a majority of Protestant settlers loyal to the British Crown. The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland suffered oppression with the shooting dead of 14 civil-rights marchers in Derry in 1972 marking an intensification of civil unrest (The Troubles) that lasted for almost 30 years. In 1998, the Good Friday agreement was signed and tensions between the communities have steadily improved. In the presentation, the psychological processes involved in maintaining tensions and how they have been reduced will be discussed. The economic, physical and psychological barriers to better integration will be outlined, with suggestions made as to how these might be overcome. Implications for how psychologists might intervene in other divided communities will be highlighted.

O3242
CAPACITY TO FORGIVE IN MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN DYNAMICS

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

Pierangelo Sardi, Co-president of the Association of Italian Psychologists in the World – Italy

During its 2011 General Assembly in Istanbul, the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) adopted a joint decision: to title this 2015 ECP "Linking Technology and psychology"and to offer psychological tools to decision makers for populations engaged in difficulties where psychological knowledge is relevant. In that same ECP, a seminar was held on dangerous North-South dialectics: North-South America, North-South Italy, North-South Ireland. However, a similar dialectic between Christian and Muslim populations was not addressed. Today the spread of fear and terrorism by new forms of 'Islamic' radicalism deeply into 'Christian' countries is profiting from the use of social media such as Twitter, YouTube etc. Governments in the Middle East and North Africa region had previously controlled the spread of information in their populations, even distributing the texts of all the weekly speeches in their mosques, and firing, jailing or killing any deviating speaker. This strategy had made it possible to forget the worst wrongdoings against them from 'Christian' countries. But now the Internet has made it impossible to forget. Pope Francis' launch of a Holy Year of Mercy also calls into action psychologists, insofar as they have understanding of the ways to acquire the capacity to forgive. EFPA, IUPsyS, IAAP,APA, and many other psychological organizations have already surveyed our innumerable efforts to develop this capacity to forgive in our traditional settings: speaking with individuals, couples, families, small groups and limited organizations. It is time for us to act also through the new forms of social media.The Association of Psychologists of Italian Origin in the World invites you now to the following round table, before the Key Note speech of Philip Zimbardo "Transforming evil into heroism", after which a common declaration of all psychologists can be adopted and launched.

O3243
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WHAT THE EU COUNCIL AGREED THE 24TH OF OCTOBER 2014

F20. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological choices on environmental versus economical sustainability

Pierangelo Sardi, Co-president of the Association of Italian Psychologists in the World – Italy

During the presidency of Tuomo Tikkanen, EFPA established a "lobby portfolio", initially held by myself, and later by the following president Rob Roe. He also convinced the EFPA GA in Istanbul to integrate this essentially asking activity with the offer of psychological help to decision makers when facing problems involving psychological difficulties, in order to avoid decisions known by psychologists as dangerously impaired. This could be the case, if we analyse the last agreements adopted by the EU Member States in order to: 1) reduce green-house gas emissions and 2) increase renewables, until 2040. The radical differences (from 0 to 40%) between two groups of MSs in their respective engagements to achieve the two different targets can create a desperate energy hunger, a proper addiction, in one of the two groups of MSs.Enthusiastically embracing the lack of energy they need for their economy, highly manufacturing, just recalls the enthusiasm of Italy at the mid-thirties of the former century, when Mussolini bartered with an illusion some precious rights on Iraqi oil, followed by the German-Italian rejection of major Jewish scientists offering just the same source of energy which is now rejected by Italy and Germany: together again. Like in any drug addict, these trends can repeat now their former aggressive search for the renounced energy flows, and disrupt EU now as then the League of Nations. Like for any other addiction, the warnings from other professions cannot substitute the intervention of our own discipline.

O3244
CRIME NARRATIVES IN HUNGARIAN CRIMINALS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Zsuzsanna Kovács - Hungary

Our study is a part of Canter's research about crime narratives (Youngs, Canter, 2011). Our aim was to investigate the crime-narratives in a Hungarian prison sample. We hipotesized that all four narrative-type (Tragic Hero, Revengeful Mission, Professional, Victim) would appear in our sample, and different narratives would differ in other psychological factors as well. Five interviewers made interviews with 101 Hungarian criminals in 3 prisons in Hungary. Besides the 1-hour interview subjects also completed questionnaires about their emotions, social contacts and criminal histories (Canter-Youngs Narrative Experience Questionnaire). We determined the narrativum-categories about 3 coders. Our result revealed that the four crime-narratives are well identifyable in a Hungarian criminal sample, the most represented category was the Professional group (45%). Regarding crime, Professinals committed burglary/theft and impulsive /aimless crimes more times than the other groups. Regarding emotions, our hypothesis was confirmed that Professionals had more positive emotions and less depression about their crimes than Victims, and Professionals felt less anger than Revengers. We investigated their narratives about a significant event in their lives regarding theirs emotional outcome (contamination, redemption, stable positive emotions, stable negative emotions). In the case of Professionals, we found greater likelihood of lack of contamination, whereas in Revengers, we found greater likelihood of contamination narratives. In sum, this research is unique in Hungary, because there has been no attempts to categorize criminals in psychological aspects. We found evidence that it is possible to determine profiles, and we can reveal significant psychological characteristics by narratives about crimes.

O3246

"FATHER A. GEMELLI , AND HIS RELATIONS WITH THE SPANISH PSYCHOLOGY AFTER THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR"

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Father A. Gemelli was very influential on the Spanish psychology after the Spanish Civil War. The war had produced a breakdown of the growing scientific tradition in Spain, as most of its professionals   went into exile   after the war.   In the new situation, dominated by a very conservative government, scientific psychology began a slow recovery, mainly through the work of a small group of collaborators gathered around the psychiatrist and psychologist J.Germain. He maintained a close relationship with Gemelli, and thanks to his influences, a small psychology department was created in Madrid. Gemelli offered ideological support to the new political Spanish regime, and   a more favorable clima was created around psychology it in the governmental sphera. Some data on those interactions are here examined.

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P6

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES' CAREER ANCHORS AND THEIR PSYCHOSOCIAL EMPLOYABILITY ATTRIBUTES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Melinde Coetzee, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
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Orientation: The challenge of sustaining one's employability in a highly dynamic and turbulent labour market places new demands on individuals' ability to navigate their career development. Career management practices in organisations should help individuals gain awareness of the career meta-capacities they need to sustain their employability. Research purpose: The objective of the study was to explore the relationship between employees' career anchors and their psychosocial employability attributes as important career meta-capacities in contemporary career development. The study also explored whether individuals from different age and race groups differed significantly regarding these career meta-capacities. Motivation for the study: Career management has become essential in the contemporary workplace for employees to sustain their employability. Research points to the importance of psychosocial career meta-capacities in helping employees to manage their career development and employability. Research approach, design and method: A cross-sectional quantitative survey using primary data was conducted on a non-probability purposive sample (N=108) of full-time employees (67% females; 78% 26–45 years; 78% black employees) at a South African financial company. Correlations and Scheffé's post-hoc test were performed to achieve the research objectives. Main findings: Significant positive relationships were observed between the participants' career anchors and their psychosocial employability attributes. Age and race groups differed significantly only in terms of their career anchors. Practical/managerial implications: Career management practices in the organisation should accommodate the differences in career orientations and how these relate to the psychosocial employability attributes of their employees. Contribution: The findings added potentially important insights that may inform human resource practices aimed at enhancing the career development and employability of employees.

P8

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF ANXIETY AND AGE ON THREAT AND VALENCE RATINGS OF PICTURES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Anxiety has been associated with selective attention toward threat-related stimuli. This study was designed to investigate whether that tendency would be reflected in emotional judgments of pictures. A total of 211 female undergraduates were asked to rate images from the International Affective Picture System on valence, arousal, and threat. According to their scores on the Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale, participants were assigned to a higher or lower social anxiety group. They were also assigned to a higher or lower age group. When groups were separated by anxiety level, there was a significant difference in ratings of threat, but not valence or arousal, with greater perceptions of threat in the high anxiety group. When groups were separated by age, there was a significant difference in ratings of valence, but not of threat or arousal, with the older group tending to find the images more agreeable. Results support the claim that anxiety is associated with an attentional bias to threat, reflected here in ratings of threat in pictures. In general, this type of rating did not change with age, suggesting that it is a trait-based characteristic. No anxiety-related group differences were found in dimensional ratings (valence or arousal), suggesting an inability of these types of judgments to explain threat perception; nevertheless, valence ratings appear to be useful in capturing other, less stable, characteristics of emotional perception, such as those due to age.

P10
IT CAN BE PROMOTED ONLINE: USING AN ONLINE COURSE TO ENHANCE INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Introduction. Our online course on hatred uses a critical thought model to promote engaged learning. We emphasize assignments that require students to assess themselves BEFORE we assign assignments that require them to connect self to others. In this way, we develop a critical exploration process that starts with self, branches outward to others and promotes engagement with the course material and a caring attitude about those others. In other words, we promote intercultural sensitivity. Intercultural Sensitivity. Bennett outlines six points on a developmental continuum of intercultural sensitivity. Although there are many variations of how to present Bennett's model to students, we have found the following (from the MDB Group, Inc. website) to be one of the best. In fact, we feel their descriptions and definitions are so strong, we include the entire description from their website without editing: "Since DMIS indicates what a person sees and thinks, it also suggests what they do not see or think. DMIS, therefore, highlights how a person's cultural patterns both guide and limit their experience of cultural difference. This guiding and limiting aspect is why DMIS is so relevant to how people work together in the workplace. Working with people involves communicating with them individually or in teams or groups.DMIS theory says that cultural sensitivity and cultural differences represent a potential obstacle or benefit in developing relationships and communicating effectively with other people. DMIS is central to productivity, innovation, and creativity! The six stages of DMIS, illustrated below, represent a set of perspectives with successively greater ability to understand and have a more complete experience of cultural difference. Denial. Being comfortable with the familiar. Not anxious to complicate life with "cultural differences". Not noticing much cultural difference around you. Maintaining separation from others who are different. Defense. A strong commitment to one's own thoughts and feelings about culture and cultural difference. Some distrust of cultural behavior or ideas that differ from one's own. Aware of other cultures around you, but with a relatively incomplete understanding of them and probably fairly strong negative feelings or stereotypes about some of them. Reversal is the opposite of Defense. The person feels that some other culture is better and tends to exhibit distrust of their own culture. Minimization. People from other cultures are pretty much like you, under the surface. Awareness that other cultures exist all around you, with some knowledge about differences in customs and celebrations. Not putting down other cultures. Treating other people as you would like to be treated. Acceptance. Aware of your own culture(s). See your own culture as just one of many ways of experiencing the world. Understanding that people from other cultures are as complex as yourself. Their ideas, feelings, and behavior may seem unusual, but you realize that their experience is just as rich as your own. Being curious about other cultures. Seeking opportunities to learn more about them. Adaptation. Recognizing the value of having more than one cultural perspective available to you. Able to "take the perspective" of another culture to understand or evaluate situations in either your own or another culture. Able to intentionally change your culturally based behavior to act in culturally appropriate ways outside your own culture. Integration. To varying extents, have integrated more than one cultural perspective, mindset, and behavior into one's identity and worldview. Able to move easily among cultures. The first three stages are considered "ethnocentric" or monocultural in that one's own culture is seen as the only culture or to varying extents the "better" culture. The last three stages are considered "ethnorelative" or multicultural in that one's own culture is seen as equal

among many other cultures. The multicultural stages are characterized by a positive mindset about cultural difference. These stages are indicative of a person who will tend to make more inclusive decisions and actively seek to build a diverse workforce and an inclusive work environment. (MDB Group, Inc., 2008)." The Active Learning Model. Briefly, the SoTL model we developed suggests that in addressing an issue one should engage in four levels of analysis: 1.) Recitation – state known facts or opinions. A critical component of this step is to acknowledge what aspect(s) of what is being stated is factual and what is based on opinion. 2.) Exploration – analyze the roots of those opinions or facts. This step requires digging below the surface of what is believed or known and working to discover the elements that have combined to result in that fact or that opinion. 3.) Understanding – involves an awareness of other views and a comprehension of the difference(s) between one's own opinion (and the facts or other opinions upon which that opinion is based) and the opinions of others. 4.) Appreciation – means a full awareness of the differences between our views and opinions and those of others. To truly appreciate differences, we must be aware of the nature of those differences. The active dialogue undertaken in the third step (understanding) should lead to an analysis of the opinion as recited by the other. The result should be a complete awareness of the similarities and differences between our own opinions (and the roots of those opinions) and those of the "other." The Assignments. The assignments for the course are a blend of: 1.) Discussions (usually responses to a prompt such as "what would tolerance for ambiguity" have to do with prejudice, discrimination and hate – which is preceded by students completing a tolerance for ambiguity measure), 2.) Individual Assignments (in which students complete work on their own and reflect in the discussion forum how that work fits into the course), and 3.) Group Assignments (that require students to work with others to reach consensus on issues and assess themselves in terms of their contributions to the group after each group assignment). A sample Individual Assignment is the Diversity Philosophy. Here is what students see in the syllabus:

P13
EXECUTIVE CONTROL OF MARRIED AND COHABITING COUPLES: INTEGRATING NEUROSCIENCES INTO FAMILY PSYCHOLOGY

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Inspired by more than a decade of behavioral and neuroscience studies (Posner, 2012; Posner &Rothbart, 2007), which revealed that many topics of psychological science can benefit from an attentional approach, we investigated whether efficiency in executive controldiffered between married and cohabiting couples and could act as a selection factor of marital status. Executive control is the attention network that is responsible for conflict resolution, self-control, and emotional regulation. One hundred and twenty-five couples, randomly selected from the general population, were assessedon their efficiency in executive control with a purely cognitive task, the Attentional Network Task. Of the 125 couples, 85 were married and 40 were in cohabiting unions. As predicted, cohabiting couples exhibited stronger deficits in executive control than married ones, after controlling for demographic confounders (i.e., age, gender, income, and union length). Moreover, similar differences in executive control were observed between married couples who cohabited with their spouses prior to marriage (n = 48 couples) and unmarried cohabitants (n = 40 couples). Taken together, our results suggest that high levels of executive control could be associated with the marriageability of couples, whether or not partners have cohabited before marriage. We believe that attention deficits should become a variable of interest for clinicians, agencies, and policymakers serving couples.

P17
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF GIRL STUDENTS OF HIGH SCHOOL

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Aim: The purpose of the present study was to examine the effectiveness of physical activity on psychological well-being of girl students of high school. Method: Fourth girl high school students were selected and randomly assigned to experimental and control group. Experimental group did physical activity for two month and forty minutes each day. All participants were asked to answer the Reff's Psychological Well-Being Scale. Results: The data were analyzed by the Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). Results showed that psychological well-being of experimental group had a significant increase contrast to control group. Conclusion: Regular physical activity can lead to promotion of psychological well-being of girl students of high school. Key Words: Physical Activity, Psychological Well-Being, Girl Students, High School

P28

THE EFFECT OF PHONOLOGICAL TRAINING PACKAGE ON REINFORCEMENT OF AUDITORY MEMORY OF STUDENTS WITH SPELLING PROBLEMS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Objective: In this research, the effect of phonological awareness training strategies on reinforcement of auditory memory of Students with spelling problems in third grade of primary school of sari has been taken. Method: Research method was quasi-experimental with pretest and posttest design with control group.The community of statistical consists of the whole students from third grade of primary school of sari. In order to do the research, twenty students with spelling problems in third grade of primary school took diagnose tests(Wechsler children intelligence test and Baezzat spelling disorder test)1389(and verbal memory of korndy, 1385), and then they were chosen according to randomly sampling method. Then they randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. Experimental group received Phonological Awareness Training strategies in 13 sessions but control group did not received any intervention. Data was analyzed through repeated measures span. Results: Data analysis indicated that between auditory memory scores mean of experimental group and control group have meaningful differences. Conclusion: results indicate that phonological awareness training strategies improved the auditory memory of Students with spelling problems. Follow up tests indicated the permanence of the effects of phonological awareness training strategy after duration of three months. It is recommended that learning disabilities professionals, and psychologists administer phonological awareness training strategies for the reinforcement of the auditory memory of students with spelling problems.

P30
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Tahereh Golestani, University of Payam noor, Tehran – Iran
Mohsen Sadinam, Mahab godes, Mahab godes, Tehran – Iran

Aim:. The purpose of current research is the study of the role of spiritual intelligence as the predictors of subjective well-being in University students. Method: the research method was correlation. The statistical population of research were students in Mazanadarn university and the sample consisted 220 students which randomly were selected. They were asked to respond to self-report measure of the spiritual intelligence (king ,2008) and subjective well-being (Keyes and coworkers, 2003). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis. Results: Results showed that personal meaning production predict 22 percent of the variance related to subjective well-being , 17 percent of the variance related to psychological well-being and 18 percent of the variance related to social well-being. Transcendental awareness 7 percent of the variance related to emotional well-being. Conclusion: Based on results, spiritual intelligence can be well predictive for subjective well-being. So it was suggested that spiritual intelligence and subjective well-being training and workshop are required to improve spiritual intelligence and subjective well-being by university. Keywords: subjective well-being, spiritual intelligence, University students

P31

EFFECTS OF SLEEP HYGIENE EDUCATION ON SLEEP IN PATIENTS WITH NON-PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSION: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Background: sleep disturbances are nearly universal in psychiatric disorders, especially mood disorders. Research investigating associations between sleep and affective illness has largely focused on depression. Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of pharmacotherapy (lorazepam) and Sleep hygiene education, alone or in combination on sleep in patients with non-psychotic depression. Methods: One hundred twenty patients with non-psychotic depression were randomly divided into 3 groups and either received Sleep hygiene education (n = 40), lorazepam (n = 40 and combined (n = 40) who were admitted to Farshchian hospital in Hamadan, Iran. The intervention lasted for 8 weeks. Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to measure of overall sleep quality. ANCOVA including and MANOVAwere used to test intra-group and inter-group differences.Results: Sleep hygiene education, lorazepam and combined intervention were significant effect on sleep in patients with non-psychotic depression. There was no significant difference between Sleep hygiene educations and lorazepam. But found that intervention with a combination of Sleep hygiene educations and lorazepam had significant advantages over intervention withlorazepam or Sleep hygiene education alone (P<0.001).Conclusion: the present study suggests that interventions for insomnia, which include both Sleep hygiene education combined lorazepam may be helpful in non-psychotic depressed patients. Key Words: pharmacotherapy / Sleep hygiene / Depression

P33
THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING ON MANAGER WELLNESS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The study aimed to investigate the impact of organizational restructuring on the wellness of managers in a multi-national mining company in South Africa. Three wellness dimensions were investigated, namely physical, mental and social wellness. The secondary objective was to utilize its results in developing guidelines for a wellness programme for managers. Qualitative research methodology was utilized. Through non-probability, purposive sampling 23 participants were gathered. The sample reflects a diverse group in terms of gender, race, age and occupational level. Data was collected by using an open-ended questionnaire and focus group sessions. Sessions were recorded and the data collected transcribed. A coding process was used to analyse all data to determine the central themes from the data. Results indicated that the restructuring exercise significantly impacted on the wellness of the participants. Responses were primarily negative and key themes and sub-themes identified across all three wellness dimensions were : communication, trust, personal health management, mental wellbeing, workplace environment and social status. The role of managers/leaders was indicated as of key importance during a restructuring process. Certain recommendations were proposes to the organization, indicating that the development and implementation of relevant wellness programmes was important to more adequately manage managerial wellness during such high impact organizational restructuring processes.

P34
ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON BETWEEN KOREAN AND JAPANESE EXPRESSIONS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Facial expression is a key element to people's impression on others. In a communication, expression profusely shows his/her emotions. Gathering this nonverbal communication greatly impacts the process and the result. Even though Korea and Japan are very close to each other, it is true that there are some clear differences between each country. This, in a point of psychologists, is due to intercultural difference between countries because there are some difficulties expressing their feelings. This research is about comparing the similarities and the differences between Korean and Japanese ways of expressing their feelings by using Affective Communication Test. After using factor analysis, there were 3 factors found in the research, fake expressions, avoiding attention, and expressing emotion with non-expression. In the results, it showed that Korean were more adept in faking expressions whereas Japanese were more proficient in avoiding attention and expressing emotions through non-expression. Also it was found that generally, women were more skilled than men. These results supported my hypothesis which states that Koreans show their emotions more openly than the Japanese. Also Japanese like to disguise their emotions by avoiding attention and expressing emotion through non-expression which shows that they do not like to draw attention from others. However we cannot go into a conclusion with these results due to limitation of amount of sample that only focused college students.

P39
MODERN HEALTH WORRIES AND SUBJECTIVE HEALTH COMPLAINTS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Small number of studies has provided an overview of prevalence and relevant variable related with modern health worries. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between modern health worries and subjective health problems. A total of 345 patients from Široki Brijeg Medical Centre, between age of 18 and 50, participated in the study. The group was composed of 225 females (65,2%) and 118 males (34,2%). Participants completed survey questionnaires containing measures of modern health worries and subjective health complaints. Result analysis showed that issues related to tainted food were the most frequent on examined population. The lowest prevalence of modern worries was obtained for concern of eventual radiation. Analysis of health related factors and modern worries has showed significant role of modern worries on health complaints. Group of participant's highly scored on worries about tainted food had more diarrahea problems, while does with low scores had more sleeplessness problems. High scores of worries about radiation were related with allergic skin changes. However, participants with the lowest score on subscale of toxic intervention had more prevalent gastrointestinal problems. Present results could have significant contribution to the health programs, but they are still explanatory in the nature and further studies are necessary for overall generalization. Keywords: modern health worries, subjective health problems

P45

MEDIA, MOTIVATION AND MALE BODY IMAGE: THE INFLUENCE OF MUSCULAR-IDEAL MEDIA ON MEN'S SELF-EVALUATIONS AND COGNITIVE SCHEMA

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Literature on body image suggests that socio-cultural factors, such as media portrayals of the muscular ideal, shape men's body image attitudes and preoccupations. The present research 1) reinforces the impact of idealized media portrayals of the male body on men's self-evaluations, 2) investigates the impact on cognitive schema and 3) explores how individual differences in motivation moderate the effects. Using the Self-Determination Theory as a framework, we test the moderating role of motivation on males who are subject to self-objectification (i.e., more vulnerable to messages in the media). Male participants viewed either a muscular-ideal video or a neutral video in a lab setting. Subsequently, we assessed attitudes, self-perceptions, and cognitive schema. Preliminary results suggest that idealized images of men have an effect on male body image attitudes and instigate self-objectification. Male cognitive schema appears to be influenced by the video condition as demonstrated by a word-stem completion task. Males exposed to the experimental video (muscular-ideal) tend to complete the word task with significantly more body-image related words compared to those in the control group. Overall, such idealized images seem to represent an important source of socio-cultural pressure on male body image which in turn warrants multiple adjacent outcomes such as appearance anxiety, negative affect, drive for muscularity and altered schema.

P47
FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND MARITAL SATISFACTION IN MIDLIFE : A TAIWANESE SAMPLE

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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There is a growing interest in family therapy among clinical practitioners from the fields of counseling, social work, and psychiatry in Taiwan. Murray Bowen , one of the founding fathers of family therapy, has become the central focus recently. The most important constructs in Bowen's family system theories are differentiation and differentiation of self. These two constructs have been found to be associated with adolescent cognitive development, college adjustment, interpersonal relationships , psychosocial development ,self-esteem and substance abuse and other adolescent problematic behaviors. In other words, the ability to establish an "I " within a "We" is a vital developmental task which will influence a person's psychological adjustment. What is the influence of differentiation on Taiwanese people? Some studies demonstrated a direct link between differentiation、 differentiation of self and personal adjustment in Taiwan. However, few studies have been done to examine the link among differentiation、 differentiation of self and marital satisfaction in Taiwan. Thus, the main purpose of the present study is to explore the relationships among differentiation、 differentiation of self and marital satisfaction. 190 married women and 178 married men were the participants of this study. SEM was used to analyze the data in this study. The results indicated that for both married women and men, family differentiation had significant impact on differentiation of self, differentiation of self had a direct and significant impact on marital satisfaction, but the construct of family differentiation demonstrated no significant impact on marital satisfaction for both women and men.

P58
CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: PARENTAL STRESS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Purpose: The aim of our study is to analyse the emotional conditions of mothers and fathers once child is diagnosed with congenital heart disease (CHD). Methods: In order to check the parental stress to 54 parents of children with severe CHD (age 0-24 months), we submitted the Impact Event Scale by Weiss (IES-R) and the Parenting Stress Index by Abidin (PSI-SF). Results: The analysis of IES-R showed as in Total score, as in the Intrusion and Arousal subtest an higher score for the mothers than the fathers (p<.05). The analysis of PSI-SF showed as in Total score, as in the Parental Distress scale an higher score for the mothers of children with CHD than the fathers (p<.05) while no difference has been shown between the mothers and fathers of healthy children. Moreover it showed as in Total score, as in the Difficult Child scale an higher score for the mothers of children with CHD than mothers of healthy children (p<.05) while no difference has been shown between the fathers of children with CHD and those of healthy children. Conclusions: The psychological impact of the management of a children with a severe CHD seems to be stronger on the mothers than on the fathers. The mothers live a psychological distress and their emotional conditions reflect on their rule as a parent and also on the image of their children that they perceive as a "difficult son".

P63
EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM TO PREVENT VIOLENCE: EFFECTS ON THE CAPACITY OF EMPATHY, ANGER MANAGEMENT AND THE DEFINITION OF PEACE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Maite Garaigordobil, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián – Spain

In recent years, the problem of youth violence has caused increasing concern in educational and mental health professionals worldwide. The study aimed to assess the effects of a program for the prevention of violence on empathy, expression of feelings of anger, and capacity to define peace-violence. The study uses an quasi-experimental design with pretest-posttest repeated measures and a control group. The sample comprises 276 Spanish adolescents between ages 15 to 17, 191 experimental participants, 85 controls, 127 males, 149 females. A battery of three assessment instruments was administered before and after the intervention. The aim of the program is to increase sensitivity towards the victims of violence, promote respect for human rights, and prevent violence. It consists of 10 intervention sessions lasting three months. ANOVA results showed that the intervention program: 1) increased the capacity of empathy, the capacity to perceive cognitively and affectively the emotional states of other human beings (noteworthy in the factor perspective-taking); 2) increased both the external and the internal control of anger in annoying situations, decreasing the anger expression index; and 3) increased the capacity to define concepts associated with peace and violence. This study has practical educational implications and contributes to the validation of an intervention program that promotes socio-emotional development and has a preventive effect on violence.

P64
BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND RELIGIOUS-SECULAR SCHOOLS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Maite Garaigordobil, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián – Spain

Review of studies analyzing the prevalence of bullying/cyberbullying has showed that peer violence has recently become a relevant problem, present in all countries. From a cognitive-behavioral theoretical framework, the purpose of the study was to analyze the differences in bullying/cyberbullying between public-private and religious-secular schools. The sample comprises 3,026 Spanish participants, aged between 12 and 18 years (48.5% males, 51.5% females), included in public (45.6%) and private schools (54.4%). Cyberbullying: Screening of Peer Harassment (Garaigordobil, 2013) was administered. The investigation used a descriptive/comparative cross-sectional design. The results showed: 1) In bullying, the quantity of behaviors suffered, carried out, and observed is similar in public and private centers; in cyberbullying, the quantity of behaviors suffered and carried out is similar, but a greater quantity of behaviors is observed in private centers; 2) The quantity of bullying and cyberbullying behaviors suffered by victims and carried out by aggressors was similar in religious and secular centers, but in religious, more bullying and cyberbullying behaviors were observed. The debate focuses on the presence of bullying in all the schools, independently of their socio-economic level and religious orientation. The data suggests the need to implement psychoeducational intervention programs in childhood and adolescence for improving coexistence and preventing peer harassment.

P65

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR: CONNECTION WITH BULLYING/CYBERBULLYING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Maite Garaigordobil, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián – Spain

Current concern about antisocial behavior in adolescence, and youth, is the target of this study. Studies that have evaluated the consequences of antisocial behavior conclude that a significant proportion of children/adolescents who have this type of behavior, show some kind of mismatch in adulthood. From a cognitive-behavioral theoretical framework, the goal of this work was to explore the relations among antisocial behavior, engagement in bullying/cyberbullying, and conflict resolution strategies. The sample comprised 3,026 Spanish participants, aged between 12 and 18 years (48.5% males, 51.5% females). Using a descriptive and correlational design, 4 assessment instruments were administered. Antisocial behavior was self-assessed and parent-assessed, bullying and cyberbullying were also assessed, as were the strategies used to resolve conflicts. The correlational analyses and analyses of variance confirmed that adolescents and youth of both sexes with high scores in antisocial behavior were significantly more involved in all the roles of bullying and cyberbullying (victims, aggressors, and observers) and they used significantly more aggressive strategies as an interpersonal conflict resolution technique. The study identifies relevant variables for the design of intervention programs. The discussion focuses on the importance of implementing psychoeducational prevention and intervention programs targeting antisocial behavior, as well as the role of the family and society.

P75
INTUITIVE SKEPTICS AND ANALYTICAL SUPERNATURAL BELIEVERS

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Several studies have delineated skeptics as strong analytical thinkers and supernatural believers as intuitive thinkers who make ontological mistakes. We challenged this generalization and analyzed whether believers and skeptics really are cognitively such homogenous groups as suggested. Because empirical evidence is scare, we also tested the common view that supernatural beliefs are related to strong mind reading (i.e., empathizing) coupled with poor systemizing (i.e., understanding of the physical world). We conducted three studies with a total of 1122 skeptics and 913 believers. We utilized a cluster analysis, which classifies participants into natural groups which easily go unnoticed in variable-centered analyses, such as correlational analyses. In each study, the clustering process identified the above text book cases of skeptics and believers. These analytical skeptics reported less empathizing, more systemizing abilities and more symptoms of Asperger syndrome than the other skeptics. The intuitive believers reported more empathizing and less systemizing than the other believers. These groups were, however, in the minority in each study. Intuitive and empathic skeptics and analytical supernatural believers with strong systemizing tendencies and indications of Asperger syndrome were also found. The results indicate that many cognitive profiles may typify both skeptics and supernatural believers.

P80
A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF COPYING COMPLEX CHINESE LETTERS AND FIGURES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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This study involved a longitudinal survey of copying complex Chinese letters and geometric figures in elementary school children. The participants were part of a group that participated in a Japanese longitudinal follow-up study starting in 2002. The copying data were collected twice (in January 2011 and in January 2013). Children were asked to copy individually four Chinese letters, a figure composed of two diamond shapes, and the Rey-Osterrieth figure. Participants in 2011 were 836 children (441 boys and 395 girls, 8;7) and those in 2013 were 827 children (440 boys and 387 girls, 10;7) from the same pool. In the 2013 data, gender differences were found in the Chinese letters ($p< .01$), the composition of two diamond shapes ($p< .01$), and the number of elements correctly drawn of the Rey-Osterrieth figure ($p< .05$). These gender differences indicate that girls are better at copying than boys. All the correlations between the 4 scores in the 3 copying tasks were positive and statistically significant ($ps < .01$). Sixteen correlations between the 4 scores from 2011 and those from 2013 were all significant at the 1% level for the boys ($r = .21–.48$), but only 6 of the 16 were significant for the girls ($r = .17–.24$). For the boys, four correlations with the corresponding measures were high ($.32–.48$). However, for the girls, they were low or non-significant ($r = .05–.24$). It is easy to explain the longitudinal data for the boys, but it is more difficult to do so for the girls.

P81
COGNITIVE TRAINING AS A METHOD OF REHABILITATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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Cognitive disorder isone of the main symptoms in the structure of psychoorganic syndrome and affective illnesses.Therapy of diseases of the mind should include both medication and non-pharmacological methods.Psychocorrectionin patients with dement forms of cognitive impairment is focused on creatingof notebooks of memory that compensatesfor impaired cognitive functions. The scientific viewsof Vygotsky andLuriaformed the basis of the research.Higher mental function is characterized by interactivity, mediation, andpossibility of exteriorization of executive control. A new neuropsychologicalrehabilitating program is designed and realized in the clinic of affective spectrum disorders of Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry. Objectives of the training are correction memory, voluntary attention, thinking, voluntary regulation; andsocial integration of patients. Inclusion criterion in the groups (group size 8–10 people) is mild cognitive disorder, which is characterized by a loss of concentration, amemory reduction, the difficulties of self-report and ideation. Participants are patients withanxiety and depressive disorders, and pre-dementia forms of psychoorganic syndrome. Results of training confirm that in patients: improvedconcentration, self-report, memory; normalized mood; increased activity, sociability, self-control. Thus, cognitive training is required for treatment of patients no less than medication which is expensive and not always effective.

P84
ADVERTISING INFORMATION CONTENT, CONSUMERS' ATTENTION, AND CONSUMER VALUES: STUDY OF AN ADVERTISING WEBSITE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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To investigate the relationship between advertisinginformation content and the amount of attention people pay to it, eye-tracking data were used to examine whether greater attention is paid when individuals assign importance to the product characteristics described in an advertising websitethan when they do not. A website describing a functional beveragewith a "Helps me control my weight" message was shown to 32 college students, and their eye movements were recorded using a remote eye-tracking system.A questionnaire asking about criteria they used for food selection, including "Helps me control my weight," was also administered to participants. Differences in the eye-tracking measures between participants with high and low congruence with the "Helps me control my weight" criterion on the questionnaire were examined using mean-comparison tests. The results showed that subjects who assign importance to "Helps me control my weight" had significantly longer total visit duration and total fixation duration on the message"It helps to decrease fat absorptionfrom your diet," compared with low-congruence subjects.The former group had significantly more fixation counts on the message than did the latter group.Moreover,patterns of gaze behavior showed that subjects with high congruence between their food selection criteria and advertising claims pay attention not only to messagesthat match their food selection criteria but also to other product features like taste.

P85
MULTIDIMENTIONAL PHYSICAL SELF-CONCEPT IN ADOLESCENT FEMALE CLUB SPORT PARTICIPANTS AND NON-PARTICIPANTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The relationship between physical activity and physical self-perceptions has been widely investigated, however there is a lack of research focusing on club sport participation among Slovenian adolescents. The purpose of the study was to examine different components of physical self-concept in relation to regular sport engagement in adolescent girls. The sample included 140 high school Slovenian students, with a mean age of 16.6 years. The Physical Self-Description Questionnaire was used to assess multidimensional physical self-concept. The results indicated that female athletes had higher scores in perceived physical activity, endurance, sport competence, coordination, strength, flexibility (p< .001), global physical self and self-esteem (p < .05)compared to non-athletes. No differences were found between the groups in perceived health, appearance and body fat. Moreover, results of multiple regression analysis showed that for the group of athletes, 40 % of the variance in self-esteem was explained by physical strength. For non-athletes, global physical self and appearance explained 55 % of the variance in overall self-esteem. The findings suggest that club sport participation is associated with a more positive physical-self-concept (e.g. perceived physical abilities)and greater self-esteem of youth. Research results are relevant for the promotion of active, healthy lifestyle among adolescent girls.

P90
DIFFERENCE IN GIRLS AND BOYS DAILY STRESS COPING STRATEGIES

B16. Development and education – Other

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It is essential continue with the study of coping during childhood to create a healthy life style. This research objective is to analyze difference between coping of stress strategies of the day a day used by girls and boys.* It is also analyzes differences in the use of coping strategies according to the place where they live (rural or urban environment), the academic performance and the age. Participants were 126 boys and girls between 9 and 12 years old from different places of Málaga who past the Children's Coping Scale. This instrument has trust its psychometric properties by a lot of analysis. The results show that there are significant differences among the kind of coping strategy and gender, environment where they live, academic performance and age. It is remarkable that boys employ more than girl the strategy "Indifference". Also, it finds that girls and boys from rural environment use more the strategy "Positive attitude" than children from urban environment. To sum up, we note the utility and importance of these facts in future psychoeducational intervention programs for improve the adaptation and adjustment of boys and girls opposite daily stressors.

P95
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES DURING ATHLETIC REHABILITATION AND ADAPTATION AFTER RETURNING TO COMPETITION

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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[Purpose] The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between psychological attitudes during athletic rehabilitation and adaptation after returning to competition.[Subjects] Athletes (N=113) that had experienced an injury (mean age= 20.22, years, SD= 1.07; mean weeks after stopping sports= 7.98 weeks, SD= 11.74) participated in this study.[Methods] The subjects were asked to respond to the athletic injury version of Temporal Perspective Scale (TP-S), Time Dominance Scale, Difficulty Describing Feelings Scale (DDF-S)and AthleticInjury Psychological Acceptance Scale (AIPA-S). [Results and Discussion] The results of a cluster analysis indicated three modalities of TP (i.e., positive, neutral, and negative TP-modalities). The results of an ANOVA showed that the positiveTP-modality was adaptive for future dominance. Lastly, the causal model in which DDF are mediated by AIPA, and influence on TP-modalities, was examined using structural equation modeling (SEM). As for three TP-modalities, the dummy variable was used in this analysis. The results of SEM indicate an indirect effect in which DDF negatively influenced Self-Motivation (SM; β=-0.19) and Focus on the Present (FP; β=-0.34) of AIPA, and SM positively influenced positive TP-modality(β=0.30), whereas SM negatively influenced negative TP-modality (β=-0.31). [Conclusion] It's suggested that intervention to prevent DDFimproved the level of AIPA and the possibility to adaptive return to competition.

P97

SCHOOL-BASED SALAD BARS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADOLESCENT STUDENT CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT OR VEGETABLES

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Introduction: Adolescent obesity rates remain high in the United States, particularly among African-American and low income populations. Limited access to fruit and vegetables (F/V) has been linked to low F/V consumption which can contribute to the obesity problem. Using school salad bars (SBs) to promote F/V consumption among adolescents is a potential obesity-reduction strategy; yet little is known about the F/V contribution of school SBs relative to other sources. The objective of this study was to identify sources of F/V consumed by adolescents and to distinguish differences in F/V intake between students who attend schools with and without Sbs. Methods: 24-hour dietary recalls were administered to 7th-12th grade students (n=718) attending New Orleans public schools using a web-based dietary recall platform. Sources of food items were captured simultaneously through a supplemental form. Descriptive and bivariate analyses were conducted. Results: Results showed 15% of all respondents did not eat lunch. Among students who ate lunch, the primary source of F/V was the main lunch line in the school cafeteria. Students at schools without SBs consumed a higher percentage of fruit during lunch (30.5%) relative to the 24-hour period compared to students at schools with SBs (6.6%). Daily vegetable recommendations were met by only 11% of the respondents, regardless of a school SB structure; daily fruit recommendations were met by 20% among SB schools and 31% among non-SB schools. Discussion: Introducing SB structures to the school food environment might not be enough to influence F/V consumption among adolescents. Further research into combining such changes with nutritional education and marketing is needed. Findings from this study can contribute to the knowledge of adolescent dietary behavior and help guide school-based interventions that seek to increase F/V consumption.

P101
PSYCHOLOGY FOR ADULTS (P4A) DURING CRISIS PERIODS. AN INNOVATIVE COURSE ON DEVELOPING FACILITATION SKILLS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The term "Psychology for Adults" (P4A) originated from the well-known course "Philosophy for Children", founded by the American philosopher and educator M. Lipman. The "P4A" course is based on his original pedagogical heritage as well as the Ecofacilitative approach of the Ukrainian scholar P. Lushyn. When involved into a community viewed as self-regulated and dynamic, a person naturally acquires operative knowledge of psychology and self-direction during the transitional periods. The course belongs to that part of Applied Psychology which allows finding uncommon solutions without clinical help which is facilitation. This field of practice aims at its most at the extremely dynamic and challenging life situations having long life perspective and significance. P4A is so to say a "buffer subject" allowing adults to open the boundaries of educational systems, transforming them into personal constructs. It is a form of providing non-clinical and mostly informal psychological and pedagogical help by way of developing and utilizing a real-time communicative knowledge – as soon as the need for it appears. The outcome the participants acquire is tolerance for ambiguity as the capacity to cope with dynamic and unstructured situations. The aims of P4A are: 1) to scan the buffer zone between the in service training and professional and personal life, 2) to collectively construct the potential for personal, professional and social life solutions.

P103
THE CONCEPT OF MEMORY IN BRAZILIAN CULTURE ACCORDING TO ITS DIFFERENT TEMPORALITIES

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Psychological concepts can be apprehended in their constitution in the culture as being composed of several sedimented layers according to different regimes of historicity. We shall take here the concept of memory in the Brazilian culture. We understand that Brazilian psychology is mestizo, in the sense that it is constituted by a complex cultural process, where different regimes of historicity intertwine themselves, and where different socio-cultural subjects contribute. In all cultures that constitute the contexture of colonial Brazilian society, we found certain points of convergence regarding meaning and function of memory: 1) Memory is not mere psychical activity: it involves objects that are stored and represented by images, and its good functioning demands spatial schemas: the memory places. Mental scripts and architectures of mnemonics tradition of the medieval West, when appropriated and recreated in Brazil, were employed to bring life to parades, processions, carriages, pictures, music, text, and dance. There was displacement and diversification concerning the memory places; in some way, however, this is the same topic structure of memory, a common axis where different traditions meet and converge themselves creating a common substrate. 2) There is a close relationship between memory and identity of Brazilian people: memory by the narrative is constitutive of identity in indigenous communities; memory condensed into gestures, chants, and rituals are the link that keeps alive the root of identity of the African peoples deported at the time of slavery, as well as the belonging of the Lusitanian settlers to their land of origin; memory is the resource for self-knowledge in the conception of the Jesuit missionaries in Brazil.

P104
ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES OF THE BAYES MODAL ESTIMATORS OF ITEM PARAMETERS IN ITEM RESPONSE THEORY

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Asymptotic cumulants of the Bayes modal estimators of item parameters using marginal likelihood in item response theory are derived up to the fourth order with added higher-order asymptotic variances under possible model misspecification. Among them, only the first asymptotic cumulant and the higher-order asymptotic variance for an estimator are different from those by maximum likelihood. Corresponding results for studentized Bayes estimators and asymptotically bias-corrected ones are also obtained. It was found that all the asymptotic cumulants of the bias-corrected Bayes estimator up to the fourth order and the higher-order asymptotic variance are identical to those by maximum likelihood with bias correction. Numerical illustrations are given with simulations in the case when the 2-parameter logistic model holds. In the numerical illustrations, the maximum likelihood and Bayes estimators are used, where the same independent log-normal priors are employed for discriminant parameters and the hierarchical model is adopted for the prior of difficulty parameters.

P106
RECALL OF SLOGANS PRESENTED IN PLAIN TEXT, IN TEXT WITH THEIR LOGO, OR AUDITORILY: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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We conducted an experiment with 150 participants that tested for slogan recall. Slogans contribute, together with the brand name and logo, to the identity of a brand (Kohli, Leuthesser&Suri, 2007).Therefore slogan recall is essential for brand awareness (Kohli, Thomas &Suri, 2013). Studies have shown that in the short term auditory elements are better retained in memory than elements presented visually, because of the echo they leave behind (Penney, 1989). Conversely, Cohen, Horowitz & Wolfe (2009) conclude that elements represented visually are more easily retained in memory over time. In our experiment, slogans and brands were presented in plain text, text combined with logo or auditorily. Moreover, slogans varied in complexity (easy, medium, difficult). Participants were tested immediately after having run through 30 slogans and having had to answer distractor questions. Participants were also tested after a few days. Several measures were analyzed. Overall, the complexity/difficulty of the slogans played a major role for their recall. As for spontaneous recall of slogans and aided slogan recall: immediate recall was better than delayed recall for the condition plain text and text with logo. For the auditory condition, no difference was found between immediate and delayed recall. Both rates being as low as in the other two delayed recall conditions. We will discuss the implications of this research for visual and auditory memory, advertising and their interaction.

P107
INITIAL TESTING DOES NOT NECESSARILY AFFECT EYEWITNESS RECALL ASSESSED BY SPECIFIC QUESTIONING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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In real eyewitness situations, open recall procedures are followed by a more specific questioning about the witnessed event. In this study, we examined whether initial testing affects later recall of actions and details of an event. Participants were presented with a video of a bank robbery and then completed an initial assessment, which involved either free event recall or answering specific questions about the actions or details surrounding the event; a fourth group, with no initial testing, served as the control condition. In the final test correct and incorrect answers for actions and details of the event, accuracy and response confidence were analysed. Initial testing did not affect recall nor response confidence. Participants correctly recalled more actions than details, and the mean accuracy reached 75% for actions but was at random level of 50% for details. Confidence was higher for correct than incorrect responses and for details than for actions. Results show that eyewitnesses have better memory for conceptual than perceptual information, and that give higher confidence for details, which subjectively add veracity to their testimony, than to generic information. These findings should be taken into account when elaborating evaluation procedures in order to gather the most of reliable information from an eyewitness of a crime.

P109

THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EFFORTFUL CONTROL AND EMOTION REGULATION ON MENTAL HEALTH

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Effective self-regulation and emotion regulation are dependent on executive attention. The temperamental variable related to the development of executive attention is called effortful control (EC), which represents the ability to inhibit a dominant response to perform a sub-dominant response (e.g., Poster and Rothbart, 2000). Previous studies indicate a negative relationship between aggression and EC (Rothbart et al., 1994), and research also suggests the possibility of an association between individual differences in EC, emotional experience, and emotion inhibition (Yamagata et al., 2005). However, a causal relationship between these variables has not been verified. In this study, we tried to clarify the causal relationship of EC, emotion regulation, and mental health. Participants included 79 Japanese undergraduates (male = 12, female = 67, mean age = 19.92 years, SD = 1.27), who completed the following scales: a Japanese version of an EC scale for adults (Yamagata, et al., 2005), a Japanese version of an emotion regulation questionnaire (Gross and John, 2003), a depression scale (Suzuki, et al., 1989), and a fulfillment scale (Ohno, 1984). The EC scale assessed (a) inhibitory control, (b) activation control, and (c) attentional control. Structural equation modeling showed that the EC subscale for attentional control was associated with emotion regulation (β = .84), and emotion regulation was associated with depression (β = -.55) and fulfillment (β = .55). The values for the GFI, CFI, and RMSEA were .96, .99, and .04, respectively, suggesting that the fit was adequate. The results suggest that EC, especially attentional control, plays an important role in promoting mental health through emotion regulation.

P112
LEARNING LIFE SKILLS THROUGH SPORT PRACTICE

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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During the 1990's the WHO identified a set of 10 abilities for adaptive and positive behaviors, defining them as life skills (LSs). The study was aimed to verify: whether playing football in the youth section of a football club is considered a helpful experience to learn LSs; which of these LSs are learned more frequently; if differences exist among LS learned by subjects belonging to different football clubs or age groups. The study involved 721 athletes belonging to the youth sections of two Italian football clubs, a professional and an amateur one, and was performed by 109 focus groups. The answers provided by the participants were analyzed using a paper-and-pencil technique. Data analysis has allowed the identification of 69 learnings that could be classified within the 10 LSs. The LS that gained the most learnings is "increasing personal confidence and abilities to assume control". Professionals players had more frequently learnt the "managing feelings" skill, while amateurs had more frequently learnt the "cooperation and teamwork" skill. Participants aged 8-14 had more frequently learnt the "increasing personal confidence and abilities to assume control" skill, while participants aged 15-20 had more frequently learnt the "negotiation/refusal" skill. Results of the study may favor both the investment of economical resources in youth sports and the development of training initiatives aimed at coaches, managers, athletes and parents.

P113
HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENT: BURNOUT AND COPING STRATEGIES IN A NEPRHOLOGY-DIALYSIS ÉQUIPE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Aims: The aim of the study is the assessment of burnout, coping strategies and quality of life in health care providers.Background:Burnout is a reaction resulting from prolonged exposure to emotional and interpersonal stressors during work. Dialysis Service is an environment that requires a very intense helping relationship between patients-équipe. Methods and Results: The sample is composed of 40 subjects who work in Nephrology-Dialysis Unit of San Raffaele Hospital. The instruments used are MBI,CISS-2,SF-36.The average levels of Burnout are 14,38;sd:10,98 (Emotional Exhaustion), 4,68;sd:4,98 (Depersonalization) and 37,45;sd:5,71 (Personal Accomplishment).The more frequently used coping strategy is the Task-Centered one (M:28.25),the less used is the Avoidance-Centered one (M:13.68).The research shows a negative correlation between the Emotional Exhaustion and the Task-Centered strategies(r=-.454,p=.003) and a good state of general health of workers (PCS:51.7, MCS:47.6).Conclusions:Results indicate that the burnout levels aren't particularly high, but there are high levels of Emotional Exhaustion (25%) and Depersonalization (22,5%) in the sample,which could represent the first step towards a lack of motivation and a deterioration of the helping relationship. Implications:This research highlights the importance of psychological interventions to safeguarding the psychophysical well-being of operators, patients and, therefore, the hospital environment too

P124
POST-DISASTER ADVERSITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE: DOES HOW PEOPLE COPE MATTER?

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Severe disaster experiences are often associated with poor mental health functioning. Adverse life conditions following disasters, coupled with pre-existing vulnerabilities such as maladaptive coping, may hinder psychological resilience of survivors. The study aimed to understand the role of coping styles in the association between post-disaster adversity and psychological resilience, as indicated by low severity of posttraumatic symptoms (PTS), in the aftermath of the 2011 earthquakes in Van, Turkey.360 disaster survivors were delivered the Ways of Coping Inventory to assess coping styles, and the Impact of Event Scale-Revised to measure severity of PTS. Additionally, they were asked questions about loss in domains of properties and material goods, employment/working conditions, social relationships, and health.A series of regression analyses revealed that helplessness coping/self-blame mediated the relationship between post-quake adversity and PTS. The findings suggested that while adverse experiences in the post-disaster phase may hinder psychological resilience, how survivors cope with those adversities is also important for psychological functioning. Efforts to reduce adversity in disaster areas and to help survivors build relatively more adaptive coping strategies are crucial to increase individuals' capacities of coping and to build a culture of resilience.

P127

DETERMINE STRESS IN NURSING STUDENTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITIES OF TEHRAN IN FIRST MENTAL HEALTH CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Background and Purpose: Many nursing students show negative attitudes in mental health clinical experiences, which can be a barrier to implement a therapeutic relationship. This descriptive correlational study aimed to assess the level of stress among nursing students in Medical Sciences Universities at Tehran in the first mental health clinical experiences. Materials and methods: All the 6th Semester's students at ShahidBeheshti , Tehran and Iran Schooles of Nursing and Midwifery during the first and second semester of 2013-2014 were selected in total counting manner (220 students). Data collection included demographic information and stress self-made questionnaire that validated and made reliable by content and internal consistency methods respectively. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics by SPSS v 18. Results: The mean score of stress was higher than average (44.19± 10.15). Four point two percent of students had low , 67 percent moderate and twenty eight point eight percent had high stress. From 5 domains of mental health clinical experience the highest and lowest level of stress related to "lack of knowledge and professionals skills" and "assignment and workload", respectively. The results of t-test and ANOVA showed that mean scores of stress by sex and marital status had statistically significant difference (p-value 0.01 and 0.03 respectively). Conclusion: Due to the impact of stress on physical and mental health, it is necessary to prepare strategies for students to become familiar with techniques for problem-solving and stress management.

P129
AGE DIFFERENCES IN DAILY AFFECT: AN EXPERIENCE-SAMPLING USING THE CIRCUMPLEX MODEL

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The goal of the study was to test for age differences in the range of affective states defined by the circumplex model of affect using daily data from an experience sampling study. The circumplex model of affect is defined by 2 dimensions: valence (pleasant- unpleasant) and level of arousal(high-low). Subjects (N=115) were divided into young, middle and older age groups. They completed on-line reports consecutively for 60 days each. They rated 8 affective scales described by 2 adjectives each: High-arousal unpleasant (nervous, irritable), Unpleasant (sad, unhappy), Low-arousal unpleasant (bored, sluggish), Low-arousal (passive, sleepy), Low-arousal pleasant (relaxed, calm), Pleasant (happy, pleased), High-arousal pleasant (excited, enthusiastic) and High-arousal (full of energy, strong). Group comparisons by age showed that older subjects reported being less nervous, bored and passive during the day then their younger and middle aged counterparts. Both older and middle aged subjects were also less unhappy and sad than younger subjects, while older subjects were more relaxed and calm than their younger counterparts. Unpleasant affects, regardless of the arousal dimension, were felt less by older people than younger people. Positive affective states were experienced similar across the age groups. Pleasant affects with low-arousal were experienced more by older people in comparison to younger people. The importance of age differences in specific affect dimensions is discussed.

P130

FACTORS AFFECTING TO POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS OF NORTH KOREAN ADOLESCENT DEFECTORS IN SOUTH KOREA

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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The purpose of this paper is to investigate the factors that influence the post-traumatic stresssymptoms of North Korean adolescent defectors in South Korea. Demographic factors such as gender, age, existence of parents, separation from parents, frequency of forced repatriation, and duration in South Korea, along with factors such as low self-esteem, academic stress, and family problems as psychological factors, were included in this study. The study consisted of 380 adolescent participants aged 13-24 with 170 males, 210 females, and a mean duration in South Korea of 29.35months. The measurements were post-traumatic stress symptoms, low self-esteem, academic stress, and the family problems scales of Psychological State Inventory for North Korean Adolescent Refugees. The results of a multiple regression analysis showed that the existence of parents, separation from parents, and duration in South Korea explained 11% of the variance, along with low self-esteem being a strongly influencing factor contributing to an additional 29% of the variance. The interaction among self-esteem, academic stress, and family problems was also significant but explained only 1% of the variance. The conclusions were that low self-esteem has a major role in post-traumatic stress symptoms and may moderate to stress and family problems. These findings have some implications for the intervention of post-traumatic stress symptoms in order to adjust to South Korean society and improve mental health.

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THE EFFECTS OF RETENTION INTERVAL AND INTERGROUP BIAS ON EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY AND ATTRIBUTION OF GUILT IN TURKEY

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Memory may distort and it may be influenced by some factors such as suggestions (Loftus, 2002) or stereotypes (Shapiro, 2009). For instance, for the same crime case, people may attribute more guilt to a member of out-group than a member of in-group or people may tend to give harsher punishments to out-group member than in-group member (Lindholm & Christianson, 2010). In the first study 128 students (religious/not religious) participated. Two short films were recorded. 61 of the participants watched the first version where perpetrator was a woman wearing a head scarf (religious looking) and 67 of them watched the second version where perpetrator was the same woman but not wearing a head scarf. 84 of the subjects answered questions about some details of the film, attribution of guilt to perpetrator and the effect of religious beliefs on their life, immediately after the presentation and 44 of them replied 2 weeks later. Results have shown that, there was a statistically significant difference between the groups of long and short retention interval in the aspect of attribution only for participants who indicated stronger effects of religious beliefs. In the second study, short films and question form were enhanced to be clearer. The number of participants increased. Data collection and analysis is will be completed, and the results will be discussed in terms of eyewitness memory and attribution of guilt.

P142

DIFFERENTIAL-DIAGNOSTIC MARKERS OF THE UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTORS' ACADEMIC MOBILITY ON DIFFERENT STAGES OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Academic mobility (AM) is a factor of professional socialization and a characteristic of teaching staff professionalism which could be seen as a marker of their psychological readiness to retranslation/acceptance of academic values, skills and competences. The purpose is discovering characteristics of the lecturers' professional self-consciousness which correlate meaningfully with AM on all the stages of their professional development. Exposure of AM markers has been carried out with the help of semantic differential method, TST (Kuhn&McPartland) and the inventory GLOBIDMAR (Yermolayeva) in our modification. N=302. Empirical data approved to define the key differential-diagnostic markers of AM represented in professional self-consciousness of the university instructors on the main stages of their professional development. The professional adaptation stage is defined by such structural components of self-consciousness as norm-oriented self-actualization and psychological knowledge; the stage of self-realization – by scientific-research knowledge; the stage of mastership – by globalization identity, psychological and scientific-research knowledge, values of self-realization and acceptance. The differential-diagnostic markers of AM are specific for each stage of the educators' professional genesis. They appeared to be both positive and negative. As far as the distinguished differential-diagnostic markers are factually the characteristics of academically mobile university lecturers it is worth to view them as targets of psycho-correctional influence which aim is an intensification of development of professional self-consciousness and mobile professional behavior of the teaching subjects.

P143
OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM TEAM PERFORMANCE BY LATERAL THINKING TECHNIQUES IN THE TRAINING OF LOW ENFORCEMENT

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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The term "lateral thinking" was first used in 1967 by dr. Edward de Bono, it proposed to designate a systematic process of innovative thinking, logical thinking beyond limiting patterns. Lateral thinking techniques improve a team's ability to solve problems. Objective: Design a program to enhance the performance teamby applying successive lateral thinking techniques. Method: apply lateral thinking exercises, observe team advances and calculate the indicates statistics. Results: Analysis and interpretation of data obtained indicate a positive trend of performance improvement of the group after the program performance tuning by lateral thinking techniques. Individuals enjoy collaborative effective communication, mutual support, freedom, initiative, through exercises such as: "Breaking the ice", "Meanings", "The impossible can be possible", "The news". Conclusion: Always a group is more productive and creative than an individual one, and collective efforts will be appreciated and valued. Lateral thinking techniques applied successively to the group optimizes its performance. Reflection: The main principle of lateral thinking is the way you look at a situation. That way is not unique, but it is one of several possible ways. If we think like that, things would change much in our society. We will not talk about who is right and who is wrong, we will not believe that our view is the only valid and we will be more cooperative with others.

P144

HETEROGENEITY OF COGNITIVE ANOSOGNOSIA IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Aim. This study concern the confirmation of heterogenic nature of anosognosia and the highlighting of cognitive correlates. Introduction. Anosognosia is a multifactorial phenomenon affecting all person's dimensions, especially with Alzheimer's disease (AD). A recent study (Antoine et al., 2013) shows that anosognosia of memory deficits differs from that of other cognitive processes. This study attempts to confirm distinction between levels of anosognosia and to determine its predictors. Method. Severity of dementia was assessed in 100 AD patients by MMSE (Mini-Mental State Examination) and DRS (Dementia Rating Scale). A score of anosognosia was calculated by the prediction-performance task MISAwareness from the DRS to evaluate attention, initiation, conceptualization, construction and memory. Results. AD patients overestimate their performances. All scores of anosognosia are inter-correlated, except for memory; in the same way, all anosognosia scores in the exception of memory were correlated with the overall neuropsychological functioning. Discussion. We confirm the anosognosia of memory deficits' double dissociation, neither correlated with other cognitive domains or impacted by the global cognitive functioning. However, DRS is a screening test, a new study is planned with specific neuropsychological tests. Implications. A best knowledge of these different levels will make care more accessible to patients through the adaptation of speech, based on how he apprehends his disease.

P153

"THEY SAY TIME HEALS IT…IT DOESN'T": BEREAVEMENT EXPERIENCES OF PAKISTANI WOMEN FOLLOWING INFANT MORTALITY

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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The death of an infant can be a painful and distressing experience (Boyle, 1997). Reactions to and adjustments following the loss are often connected with the social, cultural and political position of the mother(Boone, 1985). Socially disadvantaged women, particularly West African, Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women experience the highest rate of infant mortality in the UK (ONS, 2013, 2014). Despite this, there is evidence that these women are underrepresented in decision making bodies for maternity services (Mir et al, 2013). As a result their voices are most often left unheard and their experiences overlooked. Co-constructing their narratives can be an extremely powerful experience for practitioners and an empowering process for the women themselves. This paper presents the findings from one of the first research projects to explore the "seldom heard"bereavement narratives of bereaved Pakistani women as they navigate health services. The paper explores ideas around the impact of disadvantage on women's empowerment and "voice", their accounts of dealing with the professional world and the multiple "stories of blame" associated with the death of an infant. The narratives document the impact of "non-existent" bereavement support, the importance of religion and the power of sharing stories in the process of healing. Women's narratives also suggest ways in which services could better meet their needs.

P155

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR BREAK-UPS OF THE CONTEMPORARY ADOLESCENCES IN JAPAN

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the romantic relationships of the modern university student in Japan. The participants were 194 undergraduates (65 males, 129 females). The average age is 19.19 years old. About 40 % of the participants were freshmen. 54 students(about 30%) of them have never experienced romantic love before. 60 participants answered the questionnaire about their present romantic love relations. Results of the survey indicated as follows: (1) 70 % of the students had a lover of the same age. (2) About 70 % had their romantic relations for within 1 year so far. (3) Men confessed their love, and women were confessed by men. (4) Lovers met one to three times a week, and contacted with e-mail from both sides. (5) They did not have any clear idea about their future relationships. 85 participants answered the questionnaire about their past longest romantic love relations and their break-ups. Results indicated as follows: (1) About 60 % had one or two lovers before, and their lovers were the same age. (2) About 80 % had their romantic relations no longer than one year. (3) 70% of students kissed and 30% had sexual relations. (4) About their break-ups, man and woman replied that they began to talk about parting from one's side. (5) The main reasons of the break-ups are"differences in values"and"uncertain". (6) They had talks of parting one or two times. They recovered within 1 month from the break-ups and half of them were sent back to a friend.

P157
THE EFFECT OF CONGRUENCE OF ARGUMENT STANCE AND PERSONAL STANCE ON MYSIDE BIAS IN WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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This study aimed to examine the effects of argumentation practice on reducing myside bias. Subjects in argumentation conditions were asked to argue for or against a claim, which might be congruent or incongruent with their personal stance. The transfer effect of argumentation practice was measured by subjects' performance in the second issue in which all subjects argued for their own position. Results showed that subjects who argued against the claim recalled significantly more counterarguments in the text than those argued for the claim, indicating a reduction in myside bias. But they did not differ significantly from the control group. In the second issue, subjects whose personal stance was positive and argument stance was negative in the first issue recalled significantly more counterarguments than those whose personal stance and argument stance were both positive. Besides, subjects whose personal stance was negative and argument stance was positive in the first issue recalled significantly more counterarguments than the control group. It suggests that the effect of incongruent argument stance on reducing myside bias can transfer to the second issue. Subjects' rating of their endorsement for the 1st claim before and after the argument practice also showed that arguing against the claim might reduce myside bias. However, the endorsement ratings before and after argument for the 2nd issue were only affected by subjects' personal stance.

P158
THE EFFECT OF PROTEST EXPERIENCE AND POWER CHANGE ON DISTRIBUTOR'S DECISION-MAKING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of protest experience and power change on distributor's decision making. One hundred and sixty-eight college students played three games in the study. In game 1, all participants played the receivers role in a dictator game and received an unfair offer from the dictator. Only participants in the experimental group were given an opportunity to send a protest message to the dictator. In the following two games, all participants played the distributor's role and had to make a decision about how to share a sum of money (NT\$30000 ~50000) with their partners. In game 2, the power size (large vs. small) was manipulated by the type of game (dictator game vs. ultimatum game) they played. In game 3, the power change (gain vs. loss) was manipulated by a change in the type of game (from ultimatum game to dictator game vs. from dictator game to ultimatum game). The result showed that, participants who chose to protest to the unfair distribution were less selfish in the second game than the control group. But the effect of the protest disappeared in the third game. Results also showed that larger power breeds larger selfishness and as power increases, people become more selfish, and vice versa. It suggests that the protest experience can restrain a person's tendency to make self-interested decision, but this effect is meteoric.

P160
FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP: WHICH OUTCOMES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION?

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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A growing number of university entrepreneurial courses has risen in the last decade. The effectiveness of these initiatives, then, has been indicated as an urgent topic to be addressed in order to help policy makers to understand the real impact of entrepreneurial education. In this vein, this study reports preliminary results of an empirical investigation aiming at (1) verifying the impact of an entrepreneurial university course and (2) elucidating the most important correlations between training inputs and achieved outcomes. A pre and post-test design was followed to collect data and a multidimensional definition of learning was embraced to set training outcomes. Accordingly, cognitive outcomes, attitudes and skills were monitored in a sample of 60 students, although a set of repeated measure Anova was only possible for 14 students to be performed. Findings show that entrepreneurial training course, focusing on experiential learning, fosters especially attitudes and skills than cognitive outcomes. A higher level of self-efficacy in making decision and a lower level of pessimism for the future were observed after the course, while no significant increase towards an entrepreneurial career choice was recorded. The entrepreneurial performance during training was correlated with having parents entrepreneurs, an entrepreneurial career orientation and a lower level of pessimism. These results deserve to be corroborated in a larger sample size supported by a control group.

P175
THE EMOTIONAL BURDEN OF CUSTOMER SERVICE WORK AND ITS EFFECT ON JOB BURNOUT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The aim of the study was to verify the hypothesis that emotional labor (EL, i.e., the process by which service workers manage their true feelings in order to display organizationally desired emotions) mediates the relationship between negative emotions (NE) experienced by employees during interactions with clients and burnout. Participants (N=214) were presented with a list of adjectives describing emotions and asked to rate the extent to which they experienced each emotion while interacting with a client. Participants also completed measures of burnout and EL (deep and surface acting). To test our hypothesis, we conducted hierarchical multiple regression analyses on two aspects of burnout: emotional exhaustion (EE) and depersonalization (DEP). Predictor variables were entered into each regression analysis in three steps. Demographic variables in Step 1, positive and negative emotions in Step 2, and EL strategies in Step 3. NE predicted both EE and DEP, but their significance diminished after EL strategies were entered into the regression analysis. However, findings indicate that only surface acting (i.e., the expression of required emotions without changing one's true inner feelings) significantly predicts EE and DEP. Mediation analyses revealed that surface EL is a mediator between NE and both EE and DEP. Hence, this study extends previous findings by demonstrating that the relationship between NE experienced while interacting with customers and burnout is mediated by EL.

P176

READING THE ACT OF PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATIONS: EFFECTS ON FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND SEX BIAS IN SELECTION DECISION

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Many scholars are interested in reducing facial attractiveness and sex selection decision and they gave us a lot of propositions, but no one studied the effects of reading the Act of the prohibitions of discriminations on facial attractiveness and sex bias in selection. 120 selectors read the Act on prohibition of discriminations or not before rate 6 photos (genders x facial attractions x sex-type jobs). The 2x2x2x2 design included 4 within-subjects variables. An univariation no repeat-measures analysis conducted the composite score show an effect of reading the Act of prohibitions of discriminations on the sex-type jobs and genders bias, but no effects on the facial attraction bias.

P180
WHITE MATTER ALTERATIONS AND SYMPTOM DIMENSIONS MODELS IN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER: A DTI STUDY

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is highly heterogeneous, and probably best described by a multidimensional model involving several symptom dimensions, whose number and phenotypes are debated. We investigated, through TBSS, white matter (WM) alterations associated with OCD in 58 patients and 58 matched healthy controls (HC). Then we tested two different symptom dimensions models within OCD patients for both current and onset symptom dimension. We observed a widespread decrease of FA and increase of RD between OCD patients and HC, carried however by the effect of previous and current medications. In the analysis of symptom dimensions, only a finer-grained model was associated with WM correlates. Patients having current Symmetry dimension show a decrease in RD and MD in a large cluster involving the body of corpus callosum and left WM regions. Patients having Doubt/Checking dimension at onset show a widespread decrease of AD. Patients having Rituals/Superstition dimension at onset show an increase in FA in the genu of corpus callosum, bilateral posterior limb of the internal capsule, and bilateral anterior thalamic radiations. Our results support a multidimensional model of OCD, and suggest that the distinction of clinically homogenous dimensions is necessary for the identification of neural correlates. We confirm the effect of medications on WM, and we evidence, for the first time, that onset symptom dimensions are associated with enduring alterations of brain structure.

P184
SPORTS EXPERIENCE AND THE ACQUISITION OF DRIVING SKILLS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Driver's training can be classified into several areas: manipulation skills, perceiving the end of the vehicle, awareness of traffic, understanding traffic signs, and knowing traffic laws. As with driving, playing sports involves appropriate body manipulation, situation awareness, and understanding rules. For this study, we hypothesized that sports experience in high school would affect the acquisition of driving skills. We identified 22 skills that driving students had to acquire during their training. After they had trained for each skill, we asked the students by questionnaire to indicate how successfully they had learned the skill. To reveal student overconfidence, we asked the instructors the same questions. The ANOVA for the basic skills revealed the significant main effect of sports experience. Students who had sports experience were evaluated more highly than those with no sports experience. Significant interactions were observed for curves, narrow roads, lane changes, and simulators. For these skills, the self-evaluation of students with sports experience was higher, but instructor evaluations were not affected by sports experience. While sports experience can confer an advantage in acquiring basic driving skills, it can also create overconfidence.

P189

THE ROLE OF PARENTAL AUTONOMY SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL IN URBAN AND RURAL CHINESE ADOLESCENTS' ADJUSTMENT

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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There has been much debate on how parental autonomy support (AS; e.g., "My parents allow me to make choices whenever possible") and psychological control (PC; e.g., "My parents say that I should feel guilty when I do not meet their expectations")may affect adolescents' adjustment differently across cultures, given varying emphasis onadolescent autonomy vs. parental authority. Recent attention has been paid to within-culture variations such as between urban and rural areas due possibly to differential economic developmentand modernization. This study thus compared314 urban (155 girls) and 536 rural (293 girls) Chinese 7th graders (Mage=13.56years, SD=.52). Students reported on parentalAS and PC,their emotionalwell-being (WB; life satisfaction, self-esteem and depression – reversed keyed) and academic relative autonomy(RA) – greater autonomous (e.g., "I do my homework because it's fun") vs. controlled motivation (e.g., "I do my homework because I'll get in trouble if I don't"). Regression analyses showed that 1) the greater parental AS, the higherstudents'WB (β=.34) andRA(β=.18), while these links were stronger among urban (βs=.52 and.31) vs.rural students (βs=.34 and .18), βs=.14 and .10 for the effect of area(1=urban; 0=rural); 2) the greater parental PC, the lowerstudents'WB(β=-.32) and RA (β=-.14), while these links were stronger amongurban (βs=-.45 and -.28) vs.rural students (βs=-.34 and -.14), βs=-.14 and -.10 for the effect of area;ps=.043to<.001.

P193
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF A CHINESE VERSION OF THE INTERPERSONAL MINDFULNESS IN PARENTING SCALE (IM-P)

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Interest in mindfulness-based parenting interventions is growing recently. However, there is only one research investigating the psychometric properties of the Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale (IM-P)in Dutch. Our study will validate the Chinese version of the IM-P in a general population sample of Chinese parents and compare our results with previous Dutch research. At first we will use exploratory factor analysis to explore factor structure of the IM-P.Then we will confirm the structure using confirmatory factor analysis. What's more, we will inspect the convergent validity of IM-P with Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), and the correlation of IM-P with parent depression, stress and life satisfaction.At last, according to the theoretical model of mindful parenting proposed by Ducan et al. (2009), we will investigate the relationship between mindful parenting and their children's well-being. The result can make contribution to the measurement of mindfulparenting, and is also important for further mindful parenting study in China.In addition, our study can provide a new perspective towards the difference of mindful parenting between Asian and European culture.

P194
COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY:CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION STUDIES OF THE CONSTRUCT

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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The work main goal is the conceptualization and evaluative operationalization of the cognitive flexibility construct as a mental process, seeking to explore the dimensions that constitute it. Other goal is also the understanding of the relation between cognitive flexibility, as a mental process, and intelligent behavior. For this purpose, a construct measurement probe was designed: Cognitive Flexibility Performance Probe (Prova de Desempenho de Flexibilidade – PDFC). The probe is made up of six situations, with a mixed format, i.e., verbal sub-scale and a pictorial sub-scale. The final study was made with a 603 higher student's sample, the results being analyzed through the Classical Test Theory and Item Response Theory. The obtained results indicate a promising proof regarding the cognitive flexibility as a mental process measurement that satisfies the recommendations of AEA, APA & NMCE (1999) and demonstrate a dependency relation between cognitive flexibility, fluid, crystallized and academic intelligence.

P205

COMPARISON OF STRESS- AND LPS-INDUCED DEPRESSIVE BEHAVIOURS AND THE CHANGES OF CENTRAL INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES MRNA IN RATS

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Although pro-inflammatory cytokine changes in depression have been studied widely, few investigations have searched for specific and common changes in cytokines. In the present study, two animal models of depression were compared: a chronic stress model using forced swim stress and an immune activation model using repeated central lipopolysaccharide (LPS) injection. The levels of tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interleukin (IL)-1β and IL-6 mRNA were examined in the brain regions of the prefrontal cortex, amygdala, and hippocampus by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). It was found that either chronic swim stress or repeated central LPS injection induced depressive-like behaviours, including decreased body weight, reduced saccharin preference and increased immobility time or shortened latency of immobility in the tail suspension test. Central TNF-α mRNA expression was elevated in both models, and central IL-6 mRNA expression was unchanged in both models. Central IL-1β mRNA expression was increased only in the chronic immune activation model. The findings from this study suggested that TNF-α may be a common risk inflammatory factor involved in the mechanism of depressive disorders.

P206

MANIFESTATION OF THE DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDE AS A EVALUATION OF FACIAL APPEARANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES ETHNO-CULTURAL GROUPS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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The research purpose is a definition of features of evaluation of various components of ethno-cultural types of facial appearance. Research Methods: The technique "Estimated and intentional interpretation of facial appearance and its correspondence to gender and age constructs". In the questionnaire facial appearance types: "Slavic facial appearance", "Caucasian facial appearance", "Asian facial appearance" are the objects of evaluation. We have offered the participants of research to estimate the degree of correspondence of judgments to a certain type of facial appearance according to the 10 scoring system. For the purpose of definition of distinctions between estimations of "Slavic facial appearance", "Caucasian facial appearance","Asian facial appearance" we have used Wilcoxon's nonparametric Z-criterion (SPSS 16.00 program). Research subjects: Russian students - 37 women, 15 men at the age from to 25 years. Results of research. The students consider that both men and women having "Slavic type of facial appearance" are more beautiful, attractive, more masculine or feminine, than the persons of "Caucasian or Asian type of facial appearance". The discriminatory attitude presented in different types of estimations was shown to people with "Asian type of facial appearance" in a greater degree. Conclusion.The discriminatory attitude to groups with a certain type of facial appearance is expressed in various levels of estimations of components of facial appearance.

P208
THINKING ABOUT OTHERS IN PREMATURE PRESCHOOLERS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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The main objective of this study was to characterise the ability to attribute beliefs to oneself and others in a sample of prematurely born children aged 4 and 5 (N=35) in comparison with a matched control group of full-term children (N=35). With this aim, false belief tasks, common in the study of theory of mind, as well as comprehension tasks with future and counterfactual conditionals, were used. The preterm group performed significantly worse than the control group in both false belief and counterfactual tasks. These results suggest that prematurity is associated with difficulties in social perspective-taking and executive function. These findings may account for some aspects of cortical development and early brain organisation.

P212
CONVERGENT VALIDITY OF PERCEPTUAL INHIBITION: COMPUTERIZED TASK OF PERCEPTUAL INHIBITION FROM ARGENTINA

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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People are easily distracted by extraneous stimuli; but, how they affect these distracting stimuli in everyday life?. There is a process that studies these situations called Perceptual Inhibition, whose main function is to limit or prevent the entry of irrelevant information to the attentional focus. In recent years there has arisen the need to abandon the unitary approach for the inhibition leading to the tripartite approach which proposed a fragmentation into three inhibitory processes: perceptual, cognitive and behavioral. Based on this paradigm, we have designed and developed an integrated Perceptual Inhibition Task in a computerized assessment platform called Cognitive Self regulation Tasks TAC, which constitute a contribution to our context. The main objectives are: first, a) analyze the efficiency of the perceptual inhibition in a group of 106 children aged between 9 and 12 years of age in the city of Mar del Plata; and b) study the convergent validity of the performances of the inhibitory function of the TAC with those obtained in traditional tests Key and Symbol Search from the WISC-IV. Results show high correlations between the two tests, with increasing age of participants increased the percentage of correct answers and decreased the response times; is also observed in all conditions established (4, 8, 16 and 32 distractors). These findings have an impact on cognitive, emotional and behavioral self-regulation.

P214
ERI AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRAIN AMONG INTERNS: DOES ANTICIPATING FUTURE CAREER REWARDS MODERATE THE ASSOCIATIONS?

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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According to Effort-Reward Imbalance (ERI) model, employees may accept high-cost/low-gain conditions in their work for a certain time because they anticipate career promotion and related rewards at a later stage (i.e., strategic choice). The current study examined the associations between ERI and psychological strain among interns who seems to fit this condition. In addition, intentions to work in their future profession and therefore, receive the aforementioned rewards were investigated as moderators of the relationships between ERI and psychological strain. A questionnaire measuring ERI, psychological strain (social dysfunction and anxiety/depression) and theory of planned behavior's components was administered to 172 accounting interns. Regression analyses were conducted to test the proposed relations and moderating hypotheses. ERI was negatively correlated with social dysfunction and overcommitment was positively correlated with both, social dysfunction and anxiety/depression. Intention and attitude toward pursuing a career in accountancy moderated the relationships between overcommitment and social dysfunction whereas norm, intention and attitude moderated the relationships between overcommitment and anxiety/depression. The findings emphasize the important role of career dynamics and raise the possibility that employees may show resiliency toward ERI as well as overcommitment when they expect career rewards at later stage.

P215
DESIGN AND TEST OF A CONCEPTUAL COMBINATION PRIMING PARADIGM FOR IMAGINATION TRAINING

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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An instructional paradigm using conceptual combination as priming activity was proposed for enhancing imagination. Conceptual combination refers to combining two or more than two unrelated concepts to produce new concepts. It is proposed to be the cognitive mechanism underlying human imagination. Conditions that may enhance the chances of producing original ideas from conceptual combination include: 1. a random variation process to attract disparate and remote concepts to meet in the brain, 2. these concepts are conceived in a relatively abstract level, 3. the type of interpretation used to combine the concepts meaningfully, and 4. the selection criteria that value novelty of ideas. A priming paradigm that incorporates the above four conditions is proposed. In the training, participants are instructed about different types of interpretation that can be used to combine two unrelated concepts. They then practice conceptual combination with noun-noun pairs (either in verbal form or in visual form) that are formed by unrelated concepts of different ontological categories, using various types of interpretation. The noun-noun pairs can vary freely in terms of the level of abstractness, or domain knowledge. The effectiveness of the program was examined by an experiment. One hundred and sixty-two college students participated in the study and their originality on two idea generation tasks were compared after conceptual combination training.

P216

CULTURAL-HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF SOLUTION STYLE DISPLAYED IN JAPANESE, KOREAN, BRITISH AND GERMAN SCHOOL TEXTS FROM 1960 AND 2010

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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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, Korea, Britain and Germany published in 1960 and 2010. The 90 case families in texts were analyzed by the qualitative-analysis method. The results were as follows: 1) The children displayed in four countries' texts published in 1960 had the same tendency to avoid conflict to parents. The children in 1960 were expected to behave in harmony with parents by avoidance of conflict. 2) The children' solution styles displayed in four countries' texts published in 2010 showed various tendencies. The German children were much more expected to solve the conflicts by keeping their claim. The British and Japanese children and parents were much more tendency to wait for others to solve. The Korean children were much more tendency to accept their parents' opinions to solve the conflicts with their parents. Social changes like the family style may influence the cultural diversity like relationship between parents and children in conflict solutions. These results indicate that it is important to analyze the relationship between parents-children solution style and family styles' changes in these societies.

P222
CULTURAL DIFFERENCES OF AUSTRIAN AND JAPANESE MOTHERS

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Aims: It is widely acknowledged that maternal health heavily impacts children's health. Parents, especially mothers, are the primary gatekeepers of their children's health worldwide. The aim of this cross-cultural study was to investigate differences in quality of life (QOL) and depression of mothers in a European (Austria) and East-Asian country (Japan). Additionally, the impact of different living situations and external resources(e. g.financial situation and social support from family, friends and important others)and internal resources(e. g. sense of coherence, social and gender roles, perceived stress) were examined. Method: 170 women in Japan and 226 women in Austria with children between three and five in Kindergarten answered the same cross-culturally validated questionnaires. Used were the quality of life questionnaire from the WHO (WHOQOL-Bref), two items for depression from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2), the Sense of coherence scale, the Multidimensional Social Support Scale, a perceived stress scale and other questions to measurefor example gender orientation. Results: Japanese mothers had significantly lower scores on the physical (M=63.36, SD=14.13 vs. M=80.28, SD=12.66), psychological (M=59.14, SD=13.76 vs. M=73.75, SD=14.50), social (M=63.66, SD=14.170 vs. M=73.0, SD=19.13) and environmental QOL-dimensions (M=59.06, SD=13.18 vs. M=80.35, SD=13.17) compared to Austrian mothers (p<.001). 7.6% of Japanese and 7.0% of Austrian mothers were equal to or above a score of 3 on the PHQ-2, indicating a possible major depression. Japanese and Austrian mothers did not differ in experienced stress level. However women in Austria had significantly better sense of coherence scores.As for social support, mothers from both countries get the same amount of support from the family. In addition, women in Austria get significantly more support from important others, friends and partners compared with Japanese mothers. Predictors for better quality of life were in both countries sense of coherence, the experienced stress level, satisfaction with the income, social support and gender roles. Conclusion: Internal and external resources had an impact on quality of life in both countries. We suggest QOL research in mothers globally to find out where needs of improvement can be found. Another step is to develop strategies to improve QOL or well-being of mothers. Creating an environment, where fathers could be more involved in childrearing and mothers have more possibilities to choose between life styles and working and social environments could improve not only QOL in Japanese mothers, but also in other countries and might improve the quality of life of fathers and children.

P228
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIALIZATION, ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND IN-ROLE BEHAVIOUR

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Based on social identity approach and employee socialization models the study aims to analyse the moderating role of organizational identification in the relationship between employee socialization and in-role behaviour. 129 non-managerial employees took part in the study. They filled the questionnaires on organizational socialization (dimensions: performance proficiency, politics, language, people, organizational goals and values, history (Chao et al., 1994) and prospects for the future (Taormina, 1994)), organizational identification (Mael, Ashforth, 1992), in-role behaviour (Williams, Anderson, 1991). Hierarchical regression analysis showed that organizational identification is predicted by politics and prospects for the future. These results are the same for whole sample and for employees working more than 1 year in organization. For newcomers the only predictor of organizational identification is performance proficiency. In-role behaviour is predicted by the people dimension and this result is not related with the employee tenure. Dimensions of politics, performance proficiency and prospects for the future predict higher level of in-role behaviour under the conditions of high organizational identification for employees who are working in the organization more than one year. The results prove the necessity to develop and systematically apply human resource management practices enhancing not just employee socialization, but their identification with the organization as well

P233

STUDY ON PROCESS ANALYSIS OF FILIAL GROUP PLAY THERAPY FOR FAMILY WHO HAD BEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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The purpose of this study was to comprehend the interaction, themes of play and the process of change for subject in the filial play therapy group. Process analysis on three families with mothers were victims of domestic violence and their two children were aged from 3 to 12 years old, via 10 hour (2Hr/week) filial group play therapy , with video recording and group feedback. The results show:1.Interactions:The families interactions, representative speech and leadership-dependent roles progressed to cooperation and intro family communication also progressed to inter family communication.2.Themes of play:(1)Parents' wrangle and frequent violence was often demonstrated through family play.(2)Children were intimacy and alliance with mothers, alienation with father,projected triangulation.(3) Constructed firm and secure houses, expressed desire for a sense of security.3.Emotions:(1)Mothers and children expressed anger and disappointed about father.(2)Expression of agony, helplessness and lack of strength during discussions about violence(3)Release of negative emotions via playing.4.Feedback:(1)Following the progress of the group, all subjects felt increasingly supportive and positive with sympathy.(2)By releasing emotions and sharing inner self through plays for better understanding of family members and family interaction(3) Attributing the violence as the parent's problem and not the child's problem.(4) Positive strength garnered from others' encouragement.

P244

WHY JAPANESE WOMEN ARE ATTRACTED TO HULA KAHIKO(HAWAIIAN TRADITIONAL HULA)?: MYTHS OF GODDESSES KAPO AND LAKA

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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(1) Purpose: To find out therapeutic factors in hula kahiko practice through the analysis of myths of hula goddesses Kapo and Laka. (2) Problem: Hawaiian hula has been become very popular among Japanese women. It is presumed that the background factors are not only a yearning for Western culture or tropical islands, but longing for a connection with nature and encountering deep femininity. In this study, on the basis of documental records of oral tradition in old Hawaii, myths of hula goddesses Kapo and Laka as the symbols of female principle in hula kahiko are examined from the view of analytical psychology. The major points are as follows. (3) Goddesses Kapo and Laka as Great Mother: the goddess of plants, and of death and regeneration. Similarities to Dhyana (Artemis). (4) The position of Kapo and Laka in hula kahiko: Formerly worshipped at the altar and in many chants. (5) The influence of Western culture and the transition of hula kahiko: The decline of worship for Kapo, as the negative aspect of Great Mother, and the popularity of the fire goddess Pele instead. (5) Releasing mind and body, and embodying ambiguous femininity, by dancing and chanting: Steps, hand-motions and lyrics to express Hawaiian myths. (6) Real femininity that present-day Japanese women are seeking: Their inner struggle and hula kahiko practice.

P246
VISUAL TEMPORAL GAP DETECTION ACROSS SPATIAL FREQUENCY CHANNELS

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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It is known that auditory temporal resolution is lower in across-frequency than in within-frequency gap detection. The requirement of temporal processing across different frequency channels to detect a gap is thought to explain this decrease in temporal acuity. The present study investigated whether across-channel processing induces a similar reduction in visual temporal acuity. There is ample evidence that the human visual system contains multiple channels, each of which is selectively sensitive to a different limited range of spatial frequency. We conducted 2 visual temporal gap detection experiments with Gabor patches as the temporal markers to manipulate spatial frequency. The leading and trailing markers were of identical frequency under the within-frequency conditions, and were of different frequencies under the across-frequency conditions. The results showed that, regardless of whether the two markers had identical or slightly different orientations, the temporal gap sensitivity generally decreased under the across-frequency compared to within-frequency conditions, with some exceptions. We, therefore, tentatively conclude that the across-channel processing in the spatial frequency domain lowers the temporal resolution. Further research, such as using adaptive procedures, is needed to support this tentative conclusion.

P265

HOME ENVIRONMENT OF IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENT IN THE UNITED STATES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Because little is known about children of recent US immigrants, we used data from New Immigrant Study to document how often adolescents experienced conditions considered important for well-being (stimulating materials,enriching activities, time spent with family members, types of discipline, emotional support) at home. We provide breakdowns by country of origin and parent education based on the idea that experiences at home reflect both cultural orientation and the process of acculturation. Results from 1233 households show within and between country variations in how frequently children had access to key materials or supportive experiences (musical instruments in home: 18% El Salvador, 56% India; praised child: 46% Mexico vs 73% Europe). There were differences by parent education too but education interacted with country of origin as regards individual indicators and total scores. Results make clear there are marked differences in what US immigrant children experience by way of materials, expectations for performance, enriching activities, emotional support, and family routines. Findings indicate that many US immigrant parents have adopted relatively modern approaches to parenting. Documenting home experiences of immigrant adolescents affords a better understanding of their lives and establishes a foundation for several lines of inquiry pertaining to immigrant children's development. It also enables practitioners to better serve the needs of immigrant families.

P266

THE INTRAPERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL PERVASIVENESS OF SHYNESS IN A SAMPLE OF SHY ARABIC AND NORTH AMERICAN TEENS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Cross-cultural examinations of shyness tend to focus on the experiences of shy adults in Western (i.e., U.S.A.), Eastern (i.e., Asian), and European cultures (cf. Carducci, 2013). The purpose of the present study was to extend these cultural considerations by examining shyness in a sample of Arabic teens. Method: The Shy Arabic Teen (SAT) were 155 (37 males, 117 females, and one stating no gender) students attending a high school in Ramallah, a Palestinian city in the central West Bank. The Shy North American teens (SNAT) were 184 (91 males and 93 females attending a public high in the state of New York. Materials/Procedure: All the participants completed anonymously in their native language the Survey on Shyness (Carducci & Zimbardo, 1995), which assessed various affective, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of shyness. Results/Discussion: Both groups reported the types of people who make them feel shy are other relatives, strangers, and persons of the opposite sex in a group and one-to-one. The most frequently used strategies by both groups to deal with their shyness included attempting to go out and meet other people and trying to talk to individuals they would like to know. SAT were less likely to self-medicate (e.g., drink/take drugs) than the SNAT to deal with their shyness. The pattern of results serves to document the extent to which shy teenagers in these two very different cultures report a high degree of similarity in how they experience and respond to their shyness.

P269

DOING THE RIGHT THING THE WRONG WAY: A RESOURCE PERSPECTIVE OF EXERCISE IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKPLACE ANXIETY AND SATISFACTION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Exercise has been shown to be effective for treating anxiety and improve well-being. However, this research has only considered exercising during recovery periods such as evenings and weekends.Recent theorizing has pointed to the importance of examining recovery strategies during within-day work breaks.We examine the effects of exercising during work hours to bring nuance to the exercise and work recovery literatures. We propose, contrary to existing research findings, that exercising during work hours will impede its beneficial effects and result in lower levels of satisfaction for anxious individuals. Drawing from cognitive interference theories and recovery perspectives, we argue that exercising during work may deplete one's mental store of resources, given that anxious employees are more likely to ruminate about upcoming work tasks that day. Anxious employees who exercise during work hours and return promptly to work without sufficient rest may thus experience a higher level of depleted cognitive resources. Athree-wave study of 255working adultssupported a moderation mediation model. T2 resource depletion significantly mediated the effects of T1 performance anxiety on T3 job and life satisfaction. Further, T1 exercising at work significantly moderated the relationship between T1 performance anxiety and T2 resource depletion. In other words, anxious individuals who exercised during work hours were more likely to feel depleted following the exercise activity. This in turn led to lower levels of job and life satisfaction at T3. Theoretical and practical contributions are discussed.

P272
HOSTILITY AS FORMS OF EMOTIONALLY-CHARGED BEHAVIOR: FEATURES OF CONCEPT'S TREATMENT

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The problem of a ratio of the studied subjective reality and its objectively observed analogs isthe most important in psychology. The term hostility is used along with concepts aggression and anger. Differentiation of these concepts was carried out by A. Buss (1961). He understands hostility as the state, narrow on an orientation always having a certain object. J. Barefoot (1992, 1994) defines hostility as the antagonistic attitude towards people including cognitive, affective and behavioral components. The author went beyond a triad hostility-anger-aggression and described a wide range of behavioral and emotional correlates of hostility. J. Chaplin (1982) treats hostility as personal trait. Such approach allows to identify hostility empirically. But it complicates an explanation of mechanisms of its emergence. A. Elizur (1963) treats hostility as feeling of hostility, indignation, offense which are often quashed in our culture, but almost inevitably shown in the distorted subject's attitude towards people and in their behavior. S. Enikolopov, A. Sadovskaya (1998) understand hostility as a specific picture of the world of the subject within which to external objects negative characteristics are attributed. In psychology it is expedient to distinguish the shown and endured hostility. Studying of psychological mechanisms of hostility can open new opportunities for prevention of social aggression and prevention of serious somatic and mental diseases.

P273

FEATURES OF REFLECTION OF AGGRESSION IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS ON PSYCHOLOGY LIKE "GRAPHIC GUIDE"

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Aggression as tool behavioral reaction of destructive character has the numerous manifestations and theoretical treatments. A projection of a visual image of aggressive behavior in the book Niegel C. Benson "Psychology. A graphic guide to your mind and behavior" (Cambridge, 2007) allows the person who is interested in psychology to get acquainted with manifestations of aggression. The content analysis of the graphic publications representing the subject "aggression" allowed to define belonging to one of approaches to aggression definition. The greatest illustrative row (6 Fig.) reflects provisions of deep and psychological approaches according to which the instinctive nature of aggression is admitted. Aggression is represented as congenital and integral property of any living being, it can be leveled by hormonal regulation. There are illustrations characterizing functional approach to understanding of aggression on the second place on rate of representation (4 Fig.). It is considered as the instrument of successful evolution, domination, self-affirmation, adaptation or assignment of the vital resources. The standard approach defining aggression as the destructive behavior is least reflected. The only drawing reflects the moment of criminal aggression. Conventionally it is possible to claim that the preference of a position according to which aggression provides success in natural selection through causing damage of physical and moral harm to other living being is given.

P277

THE INFLUENCE OF INTEGRITY AND ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON TRUST AND WORK ENGAGEMENT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Work engagement isbecoming increasingly important for organisationaleffectiveness and productivity. Ethical leadership builds an ethical and trusting climate for employees to be engaged in their work. Integrity captures the essence of ethical values and therefore can be seen as an important driver of ethical leadership. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationships between integrity, ethical leadership, trust in the leader, and employees' work engagement. A theoretical model explicating the structural relationships between these variables was developed and validated. The sample consisted of 204 employees from various South African organizations. The content and structure of the constructs were investigated by means of item analysis, as well as confirmatory and exploratory factor analysis. High levels of reliability were found for all the measurement scales used. The results of structural equation modelling (SEM) produced good model fit for the refined measurement models and the structural model. The results indicated positive relationships between leader trust and work engagement; ethical leadership and work engagement; ethical leadership and leader trust; integrity and ethical leadership; and integrity and leader trust. The practical implicationsare thatorganisations should select leaders with integrity and train them in ethical skills. These types of interventions can create an ethical culture in which employees' work engagement can flourish.

P279
DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE TYPES OF PERFECTIONISM IN SOCIAL ANXIETY: ROLE OF PERCEIVED PARENTING

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Perfectionism is a trait that is associated with both adaptive and maladaptive psychological outcomes. Although, early theorists suggested that it is a unidimensional concept, recent studies argue its multidimensional nature composed of both adaptive and maladaptive domains. The present study aims to examine the distinction between adaptive and maladaptive forms of perfectionism through their relationship with antecedent parenting practices, anxiety, and depression. Participants were 389 students from different universities in Turkey. They were administered a battery composed of Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), Parental Bonding Inventory (PBI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS), and Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (BFNE). Results indicated that maladaptive form of perfectionism was related to higher degrees of social anxiety and depression, whereas adaptive perfectionism is negatively associated with both anxiety and depression. Besides, a parenting style that is characterized by low caring and higher overprotection from both mother and father was found to be associated with maladaptive perfectionism; similar findings were not obtained regarding adaptive perfectionism.

P280

A CAREGIVER PROGRAM : DEVELOPING AND TESTING A DEMENTIA CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAM

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Introduction: The early onset of dementia has a direct impact on young couples life. Beyond their respective suffering, this change results in profound modifications in the dyadic relationship. Both partners often feel helpless and therapies are still poorly developed. Method: These observations led to the development of a home support program. This program, at the intersection of meaning therapy, positive psychology and dyadic intervention was proposed to 20 caregivers. Caregivers assessed each of the 10 weekly sessions of 1h30. Results: Assessment results show an interest in helping to have such a space to speak, to express his feelings, to restore a more positive view of the spouse with dementia, to consider its role as a caregiver and the investment it requires. The dyadic module allowed the partners to benefit from a mediation space to verbalize emotions or unresolved conflicts. Discussion: The program has been seen as reassuring because it came reinforce actions already implemented by the caregiver or it allowed him to learn new skills. However, some limitations have been highlighted, including the attendance of the spouse with dementia to some sessions and some vague or difficult to address concepts.

P281
EVALUATION AND COMPARISON OF THE NEEDS OF CAREGIVERS OF YOUNGER DEMENTIA PERSONS AND OLDER DEMENTIA PERSONS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Introduction: A great interest has been shown in the literature in the situation of family caregivers of people with dementia beginning after 65. However, the situation of caregivers of younger dementia people is less documented. Method: 82 caregivers (41 caregivers of younger dementia persons and 41 caregivers of older dementia persons) participated in a semi-structured interview based on a validated tool in Quebec: ESPA (Entente sur le Soutien aux Proches Aidants). The interview questions the needs in terms of help and information to improve the quality of life for both the caregiver and the dementia spouse. The interviews were analyzed using qualitative analysis software N'Vivo and were compared by age. Results: 4 major themes emerge from analyzes highlighting 1) the difficulties caregivers and facilities since the beginning of the disease, 2) their assessment of the assistance they receive,3) their needs and 4) the strategies used to cope with the disease. Caregivers of younger dementia persons and older dementia persons do not differ much on the issue of the difficulties and needs, but more about the types of strategies implemented. Discussion: These findings underscore the importance to develop care plan to support caregivers, but they also raise the issue of the need to invent specific devices.

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BULLYING OF SOCIAL WORKERS. A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON PREVALENCE AND TYPES OF BULLYING AND HARASSMENT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The present study describes the prevalence of Social Workers being victims to bullying and distinguishes between different types of bullying within a cross-sectional design. In relation to Einarsen et al. (2009) bullying is defined as the perception of a person (or a group of people) of being the aim of a series of negative acts, performed with relatively high frequency and over a period of time (6 month). The data was collected through an online-questionnaire by means of the Negative Acts Questionnaire R (Einarsen/Hoel/Notelaers 2009), which contains 22 items with three underlying factors: work-related bullying, personal bullying and physically-intimidating bullying. 239 Social Workers (female = 65.5%. male = 35,5%; age: M=42,51, SD=11,63) participated. First results show that 76,5% have experienced negative acts at work. There are 15,7%, who have experienced at least one negative act weekly, regardless of sex, age or work-experience. The most common type of bullying is the work-related type. In summary the results show that bullying is common in Social Work and that too little attention has been paid to this topic. In order to protect and to preserve the Social Workers individual health there is a need to take action and develop and implement measures for prevention and intervention as well as to investigate possible causes.

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SPORT IN FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS: RISK OR PROTECTIVE FACTOR?

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the function of sport as a risk or protective factor for Feeding and Eating Disorders. Background: Previous studies (Sundgot-Bporgen, 1999; Schek, 2002) agree in showing a higher incidence of symptoms in sportive people. Competitive level has a strong association with an improper diet (Baum, 2006; Denioma, 2009). Caputo Ferriera (2011) compared body dissatisfaction and inappropriate eating behavior in adolescent competitive athletes. Subjects: the sample was composed by 34 swimmers, 71 volleyball players, 120 sedentary. Instruments: All participants completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), the Profile of Mood States (POMS), the Eating Attitude Test (EAT-26) and the Body Uneasiness Test (BUT). Conclusions: Swimming is a protective factor for mood states related to anger/hostility (POMS), eating behavior (WP, BIC, A, CSM). Volleyball is a protective factor for mood states related to tension/anxiety, anger/hostility, depression/dejection (POMS) Bibliography: El Ghoch M., Soave F., Calugi S., Dalle Grave R. Eating Disorders, Physical Fitnes and Sport Performance: A Systematic Review. Nutrients, 2013 Dec16;5 (12): 5140-60.

P293
CONTEXTUAL EFFECTS MODULATE THE PROCESSING OF SOCIAL CUES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Head and gaze directions are essential cues for social interactions (e.g. to infer where someone attends to). When they are directed oppositely we need to extract meaningful information despite stimulus incongruency. Speeded decisions on gaze direction slow-down if head direction is incongruent, hence head direction is a distracter in such conditions. A recently described distraction-filtering mechanism is invoked when distraction is foreseen in a stimulus-processing context, bearing as its hallmark a cost on response time (RT) when distraction is expected, yet absent, relative to when no distraction is expected (distraction-filtering cost). Here, we investigate if distraction-filtering costs occur during gaze-direction decisions with congruent/incongruent head directions and if distraction-filtering costs and congruency effects vary with the proportion of congruent/incongruent trials. We show that: (1) distracter-absent trials (with centrally-oriented head) have slower RTs when they are mixed with congruent/incongruent distracter-present trials compared to when the same distracter-absent trials are shown in isolation; (2) in distracter-present trials, congruent head-gaze pairs have faster RTs (vs. incongruent pairs) in mostly congruent blocks and the opposite pattern is found in mostly incongruent blocks. Thus, a distraction-filtering mechanism helps unbinding and filtering head- from gaze-information, and context modulates congruency effects in distracter-present trials.

P295

THE IMPACT OF MISBEHAVIOR OF PARENTS WHEN DEALING WITH OBSESSIVE AND COMPULSIVE DISORDER OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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In a brief statement, the present research studies the relation between the parental misbehaviour and children obsession and compulsion disorder. This study postulates child's obsession and compulsion disorder due to parental misbehavior. The research society was the students of guidance school in Tehran. The research sample of 100 students was selected at 4 junior high schools.The research tools were SCL-90-R and Questioner. For statistical calculations, Student'sT-test was used and according to the results we could find out that differences between studies groups (Control and Experiment) were significant for both male and female students. we could surely deny the hypothesis of the same average (Mean) for two categories

P298
ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF " PARENT-CHILD COOKING GROUP " ON PARENTS' CHILD-CENTERED PARENTING SKILLS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The purpose of this study was to explore the effects of the "Parent-Child Cooking Group program" based filial therapy model. Ten group members were recruited from nearby elementary schools. The group met once a week for a period of 2 hours, 8 times and 16 hours in total. Using consensual qualitative analysis to analyzed the data from the recordings of "parent-child cooking " and interviews with the parents , the main findings of the study included : 1. Participants who took the eight-week course proved capable of using child-centered parenting skills, notably with regard to the identification capabilities and encouraging skill; 2. From the video recordings of parent-child cooking , it can be seen that the participants developed a pattern of change as their swinging to and fro between the adult- and child-centered parenting styles was followed by enlightenment from a video review, which was in turn followed by gradually increased child-centered parenting behavior; 3. The parenting-video reviewing gave the participants an opportunity to examine their own behavior, to ponder how their two-way interactions with children could improve, and eventually to build a new perspective on the children. In the final part of this study, food is used as a medium in parenting teaching to help the participants quickly build connections between what is taught and their everyday experiences, so their self-awareness and parental confidence would both grow over time.

P304

SOCIAL SUPPORT: WHAT DO CHILDREN NEED TO BUFFER THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF BULLYING ON WELL-BEING?

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Bullying is a widespread problem that affects the well-being of children. Social supportappears to protect children against the negative consequences. Less is known about the kind of social support children need after a bullying experience (i.e. emotional, informational, instrumental and appraisal support). Therefore this study aims to provide more insight into the relationship between bully/victim subtypes (i.e. victims, bullies, bully/victims and uninvolved), their wellbeing and the role of receiving different types of social support. In total 257 children (10-13 year)answered questions about bullying involvement (Amsterdam'sbully questionnaire for children), well-being (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) and social support (Social Support List - Interactions/Discrepancies). Bullying was found to be related to a decrease in wellbeing. No differences were found between bully/victim subtypes and the extent to which they received social support. However, bullies and victims differ in the degree to which they perceive discrepancy between needing and obtaining informational support. Despite the fact that all children receive the same amount of social support, victims of bullying needed more appraisal-, informational- and emotional support. Recommendations are made for further research to understand the specific needs of social support, that could be helpful in developing interventions.

P307
AGE RELATED CHANGES IN WORK MOTIVATION OF JAPANESE NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHERS

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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The purpose of this study was to examine the age related changes in work motivation of Japanese nursery teachers. The motivation was assessed based on self-determination theory (Deci and Ryan, 1985, 2002; Ryan and Deci, 2000). Five types of motivation of 3325 Japanese nursery teachers were examined;(1) Intrinsic motivation (IM), (2) Identified regulation, (3) Introjected regulation, (4) External regulation (EX), and (5) Amotivation, for each of 6 work tasks;(a) Planning nursery teaching and care, (b) Interacting directly with children, (c) Describing the work log or children's personal records, (d) Management of the whole center (ex., clearance, cleaning, or safety check), (f) Evaluating nursery teaching and care, and (g) Adapting to parents. The results showed that the age related changes of motivation depended on motivation type and work tasks. Teachers aged over 50 had different motivation structure from those of younger ages. IM for task (c), (d), and (g)were higher for teachers aged over 55 than those aged 50-55. EX for task (e), (f), and (g) were also higher for teachers aged over 55 than those aged 50-55.These results were discussed in relation to developmental changes in cognitive structure of work tasks, and on and off the job training.

P317
INVESTIGATION OF TRANSFORMATION OF PERSONAL MEANINGS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

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Meaningful regulation of individuals' activities, its structure and mechanisms have been studied by a number of Russian (D.Leontyev, O.Prohorov, N.Salihova etc.) and Ukrainian (S.Babych, Zh.Virna, I.Kryazh etc.) researchers. However, professionals' meanings field and transformations of their work meanings still need deeper research. Objective: to study the types of personal transformation of meanings of professional activities in the process of professional development. Methods. The investigation was done on a sample of 255 representatives of different professions with 5 to 7 years' work experience using I.Kokurina Professional Motivation questionnaire, M.Rokeach Value Orientations, D.Leontiev Life Orientations, S.Panteleyev Self-Attitude questionnaire, O.Fantalova Value-and-Availability Correlations In Various Spheres of Life, and A.Karpov Reflexivity Level. Results. The analysis of the respondents' value orientations allowed to divide them into three groups according to their attitudes to professions. The group members significantly differed ($\rho=0.05$) in the combinations of personal characteristics each of which was responsible for a different type of transformation of personal meanings of profession. Conclusions. The study found three most common types of transformation of personal meanings of profession. The findings can be used in forecasting personal development through professional activities.

P319

PARENT CONTROL AND PARENT-ADOLESCENT CONFLICT AS PARAMETERS OF EXTERNALIZING AND INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Adolescence is a period in life wherein externalizing and internalizing behaviors are evident. Among the factors thought to influence the emergence of such behavior difficulties are parental factors. Parental control (behavioral control, psychological control) refers to the tactics parents use to supervise and control the behaviors and activities of their children. Parent-adolescent conflict refers to a parent-youth dyadic relationship characterized by hostility and negativity. These factors were examined in relation to their association to adolescents' exhibition of externalizing and internalizing behaviors. Participants (adolescents attending secondary schools in Cyprus, as well as both their mothers and fathers) were asked to complete a number of questionnaires. Most results confirmed the hypotheses: low behavioral control, high psychological control, and high parent-adolescent conflict did have an association with the emergence of externalizing and internalizing behaviors.

P321
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADULT ATTACHMENT AND DECISION MAKING IN HOSPITAL NURSES IS MEDIATED BY SELF-REGULATION ABILITY

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

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The study explored the prediction of decision making styles in hospital nursesby their attachment styles in adulthood as well as the possible mediation of these associations by self-regulation. It is based on the assumption that attachment styles, defined as mental working models of self and others, affect the way of decision making in nurses, whose profession includes frequent interaction with other people. The research sample included 161 nurses from the Children's University Hospital Bratislava, Slovakia. Attachment styles were measured by the Relationship Questionnaire, self-regulation by the Self-regulation Scale, and decision making styles by the Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire.Correlation analysis showed that secure adult attachment style is negatively related to hypervigilance. Insecure attachment styles (anxious–preoccupied and fearful-avoidant) correlated positively with the preference of maladaptive decision making styles (hypervigilance, buck-passing and procrastination). Mediation analysis revealed that these relationships are mediated by self-regulation, which means that the effect of attachment styles on decision making stylesmay be carried by self-regulation ability. The results point out to the role which attachment might play in the specific context of nursing.

P322
USING MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING IN MUSCULOSCELETAL HEALTHCARE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Motivational interviewing (MI) has been investigated within a range of healthcare environments but there is lack of research which have systematically assessed its application and effectiveness for people with multiskeletal condition. The aim of the study was to identify all available studies where MI interventions used for people with musculoskeletal condition in order to evaluate their quality and effectiveness. The search of available studies was performed in MEDLINE, HealthSource, Academic Search Complete, ScienceDirect, Sage, Springerlink and dissertation databases, other sources (e.g. connecting with authors directly). Used keywords were motivational interview*, arthritis, musculoskeletal. The search of available studies was performed in April – May, 2014. Only studies with emphirical data in English and German were included to systematic review. Five studies that met the inclusion criteria were identified for quality assessment. There results revealed that MI is an effective intervention increasing physical activity in people with arthritis, improving their physical health and well-being. MI doesn't seem to be very beneficial in improving medication adherence in patients with musculoskeletal condition. MI can be either used as the major intervention or be combined with counselling or other types of intervention. Future studies may consider the application of MI for people with musculoskeletal conditions in enhancing self-management and creating lifestyle changes. Key words: motivational interviewing, musculoskeletal, arthritis , systematic review.

P328
AUTONOMY SUPPORT FROM FATHERS AND ADOLESCENT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Very little is known about autonomy support from fathers and how it is implicated in adolescent social competence and responsible behavior. It is particularly unclear how such relation may vary depending on child gender or aspects of family context. Social relationship theory suggests that father-child relationships are likely to have some distinctive characteristics; and family systems theories point to broader aspects of family context as having influence on each dyadic relationship. Using parent-child observation data from 618 families obtained from 10 sites in the US (controlling for maternal autonomy support), significant relations were found for 3 of 4 measures of social behavior for daughters. Interactions were observed for family conflict for resistance to peer pressure and responsible behavior; and temperament moderated relations for resistance to peer pressure. By contrast, maternal autonomy support was related to self-control in both sons and daughters and for resistance to peers for sons. Findings speak to the unique dynamics of father-daughter and father-son relationships and to increasing individuation during adolescence. They also point to the value of looking simultaneously at father-child and mother-child relationships when trying to understand how each connects to children's behavior. Results have implications for additional inquiry into the evolution of parent-child relationships and for practitioners who work with family systems.

P329
ATTENTION-DEFICIT DISORDER (ADHD) AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS OF OFFENDERS

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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Attention-deficit disorder (ADHD) and suicidal behaviors were investigated in a sample of Canadian prisoners, considering the high level of these behaviors, as compared to the general population. From a sample of 565 newly incarcerated inmates, the link between past suicidal behaviors and mental disorders was evaluated, with a special attention to Attention-deficit disorder (ADHD). Within this sample, 136 (24%) already had suicidal behaviors inside or outside prisons. The prevalence of mental health problems, including ADHD, is always significantly higher in the group of suicidal inmates. A logistic regression model identified six variables having a significant predictive value for suicidal behaviors: drug abuse and dependency, anxiety disorder, mood disorder, psychotic disorder, borderline personality disorder and ADHD. For the 91 inmates who may be ADHD, as measured by the Connors' Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS), the logistic regression model identified three variables having a significant predictive value for suicidal behaviors: mood disorder, borderline personality disorder and problems with self-concept. This last element is one of the four factors included in the CAARS.

P331
EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG JAPANESE UNIVERSITY ATHLETES IN THE INCUBATOR OF SPORTS

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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The purpose of this research is to explore the psychological development of Japanese university athleteswho have a limited social network. Japanese university athletes tend to have unique lifestyles compared to regular students. In addition, they sometimes have difficulty expressing emotions verbally and often use a physical condition instead. This research tries to describetheir psychological development, which is underlying these phenomena, from a clinical perspective. Two case studies of Japanese university athletes are discussed, who have a limited social network and had difficulties in expressing emotions. Semi-structured interviews and Sentence Completion Tests (SCT; Sano & Makita, 1960)were conducted. The questions consisted of the identity status interviews (Marcia, 1964), developmental histories, physical conditionsand family conditions. The data was analyzed using Marcia's instructions and the KJ method (Kawakita, 1967).As a result, this research shows that both participants were categorized as 'Cocooned' (Ogawa, 2013), which type displays psychological immaturity. In addition, two sub types were found: Family Cocooned and Surrogates Cocooned. In conclusion, (1) psychological immaturity is underlying the behavior of Japanese universityathletes,(2) codependency is more concrete in the Family Cocoonedtype. This research implies that clinical support that considers the family/surrogates relationships is important for their psychological development.

P335
FLOW EXPERIENCE UNDER VARYING STRESS CONDITIONS: AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Flow is a holistic sensation in which the individual is completely absorbed by an activity. Experiencing flow is associated with a higher performance and an intrinsically motivated work-behaviour as result of an intensive work-commitment. Conversely, work interruptions and excessive demands are harmful stressors in daily work (Hacker, 2005). To date there are no experimental approaches which focus on the relationship between flow and various stress conditions in work contexts. Our study aimed to explore the link between stress and flow with an experimental design. Crucial is the outstanding question whether, and if so, how flow experiences change under varying stress conditions and what are the subjective experiences that are associated with interruptions of such flow states. Participants had to reach a given level in a video game and were assigned randomly to three stress conditions, consisting of cognitive tasks of varying complexity that disrupted the game-in-play. Our results showed that participants confronted with unresolvable tasks reported less flow-states, less intrinsic motivation during task execution and performed objectively less compared to participants, that were confronted with resolvable tasks or no interruptions. Our study highlights the importance of a work design that prevents work interruptions and thereby resulting in higher performance, improved flow experience, intrinsic motivation and work-satisfaction.

P337

THE EFFECT OF INTERGROUP PERMEABILITY ON IN-GROUP IDENTITY OF EXCLUDED MEMBERS

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Chikae Isobe, Chiba University, Chiba – Japan

Previous studies suggested that if a need for acceptance is threatened by social exclusion, people attune to promising opportunities for socially reconnecting with others. Then, the members might maintain the connection to the in-group, even if the in-group members reject them. Conversely, considering social identity, the rejected members would weaken in-group identification because the in-group is not attractive. In this study, I focused on the intergroup permeability as a moderator and predicted that the rejected member would decrease the in-group identification when group boundaries are impermeable. In order to examine this prediction, The Cyber-ball game which consists of three sessions (acceptance, exclusion, and rejection condition) was conducted. Participants were told that they were allowed to leave in-group and join the other group (in permeable condition) and 3 game players were chosen from among the six in-group members by the lottery before each session. Contrary to the prediction, participants reported lower in-group identity on the impermeable condition than permeability condition when they were not become a game player (exclusion session). Participants reported low in-group identification after they were not thrown the ball from members in both conditions. These results showed that intergroup permeability moderates the impact of exclusion, that is, the intergroup permeability would weaken the threat of immaterial exclusion.

P339

A STUDY ON GENDER IMPLICIT COGNITION, SCHOOL WELL-BEING AND CAREER EFFICACY OF FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MAJORING IN ENGINEERING IN TAIWAN

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The purpose of this study is to explore therelationships among gender implicit cognition, school well-being and career self-efficacyof female high school students majoring in engineering. The sample consisted of 668 students fromvocational high schools in Tainan Taiwan.Research tools included "Gender Implicit Cognition Grid"adapted from Kelly'srepertory grids, "SchoolWell-BeingScale" and "Career Self-Efficacy Scale". The study found that: 1.The most frequently used characteristics of female were being "independent", "gentle", "responsible", and "being an able woman". From their opinions, the ideal female roles should have both strength and tenderness. 2. Subjects' gender implicit cognition can be divided into: original , presumed , differentiated and integrated type .3.About 35% of the interviewees belong to the original type, indicating that students' gender cognition remains in an undifferentiated and un-integrated state.4.Regarding gender implicit cognition types, there was no significant difference among school well-beingand career self-efficacy. 5. "Integration" had significant negative correlation with "teacher and student relationship". 6."Differentiation" had a significant negative correlation with "teacher and student relationship",buthad a positive correlation with "career self-evaluation".7. "Confliction rate" had positive correlation with "career plan".

P341
AN OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE APPLICATION TO STUDY NUMERICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Information technologies have strongly improved psychological research, contributing to speed up the progress of knowledge in this field. Unfortunately, for many years, most part of software solutions for psychological research were very expensive and distributed with proprietary licenses, but open source applications may solve these difficulties. This work applies an open source software developed in Python using the module PyshcoPy, with the aim to study numerical representations in children and adults: we transformed in a computer-based test the paper-and-pencil version of the Number Line Task (NLT), which requires to estimate the position of several digits along a line. Paper-and-pencil and computer versions of the NLT were compared submitting the task to different ages groups, analyzing individuals' performances and response's variability: results indicated that there were not significant differences between the two versions of NLT task in children's and adults' percentage of absolute errors (PAE) and in responses' variability. We concluded that there were not significant differences between the classical NLT version and the open source NLT software to assess the cognitive representation of numerical magnitude; however, differently to the paper-and-pencil task, the computer program allows to record data with a great decimal precision, to record reaction times, to decrease monetary and environmental costs (paper) and to avoid human errors in data entry.

P345

HIKIKOMORI IN ITALY: TWO EARLY ADOLESCENTS IN TREATMENT FOR EXTREME SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Social withdrawal is a potential signals of distress and mental illness such as psychosis, mood disorders, anxiety (Kirkcaldy & Siefen, 2012). The term "hikikomori" defines a particular form of social withdrawal recognized in Japan at the end of the last century (Saito, 1998). At the moment in all the west world (United States, France, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy) there is an increasing frequency of adolescents and young people who show symptoms of hikikomori like a life style centered on the own home and refusal of the school. Requests to take care of teenagers in extreme social withdrawal are increasing. This work describes two cases in treatment of early adolescents. Authors analyse the terapeutic steps of the clinical treatment of two very young teenagers arrived to the Public Health Service because of their extreme social withdrawal. The work focusses the attention on the relationship with the patient, the family and the social context. The theorical framework is the psychological action in a network context. The two cases show that the tratment of hikikomori sindrome is complex. A single type of approach (e.g. individual psychoterapy or family therapy) is not sufficient. Combining different patterns it is possible to create a network able to promote the resources of subject and of his/her family. Results underline the necessity of increasing the clinical knowledges on the social withdrawal sindrome and creating new protocols useful for the psychological treatment.

P346

IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARD ADJECTIVE WORDS CHANGE AFTER EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The implicit association test (IAT) measures relative implicit attitudes toward categorical concepts (e.g. black-white, old-young). In the present study, we measured implicit attitudes toward adjective words indicating categorical concepts, and examined whether these attitudes changed after evaluative conditioning (EC). In the IAT, we used "opened" or "closed" as categorical concepts, and "pleasant" or "unpleasant" as evaluative attributes. Items for "opened" were represented by the letters "r", "h" and "t", which do not have a closed region, and items for "closed" were represented by the letters "d", "b" and "q", which do have a closed region. Fifty-six female undergraduate students were randomly assigned to one of four groups. The Opened-EC group received pairings of opened items (CSs) and pleasant pictures (valence US) and pairings of closed items (CSs) and neutral pictures (non-valence US). The Closed-EC group received pairings of closed items (CSs) with pleasant pictures and pairings of opened items with neutral pictures. The Opened-CONT and Closed-CONT groups were exposed to all stimuli without systematic CSs and US pairings. In the IAT before EC, implicit attitudes toward "closed" were relatively more negative than toward "opened". Following EC, implicit attitudes toward "closed" in the Closed-EC group changed from negative to positive. These results indicate that implicit attitudes toward adjective words were altered by EC.

P349

ELEMENTS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF EXTREME SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL (HIKIKOMORI SINDROME) DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists consider the social withdrawal and the loss of interest in the human environment as potential signals of distress and mental illness. A particular form of extreme social withdrawal is the hikikomori sindrome, identified in Japan (Saito, 1998). The hikikomori are called "family heremits" or "bedroom heremits". The Unità Funzionale Salute Mentale Infanzia e Adolescenza of Arezzo has received during last years a number of requests to take care of hikikomori adolescents, collecting useful datas for the assessment . The poster analyzes a number of clinical cases focusing the interest on five early adolescents in treatment. It compares the different anamnesis, the symptomatology, likeness and difference in the teenagers's life style. The study identifies some aspects in common among the five subjects. These characteristics can be used as signals of the hikikomori sindrome. The hikikomori's life style is centered on the own home; he/she presents an extreme withdrawal from peer group and a refusal of school; it is always present a distortion of the sleep-wake cycle and a conflict with parents; there is not a diagnosis of other significant psychiatric disorders. The phenomenon of hikikomory sindrome appears also with the beginning of adolescence. The signs of disease are in large part similar to the Japanese descriptions, although if the authors notice some aspects tipical of the italian cultural context.

P351
RESEARCH ON THE DESIRABLE DEGREE OF SELF-PARTICIPATION TO THE CONTENT AND METHOD DETERMINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The purpose of this research is to examine the desirable degree of self-participation for ordinary people in determining the contents and the methods of medical services from medical service workers. The research participants are 100 ordinary Japanese people. The purpose of this research and the protection policy of privacy were explained and informed consent was obtained from all the participants. 42 evaluation items are divided into 3 groups consisting of the same number of items according to the participation level of patients in the determination of the contents and the methods of medical services. The 3 groups are called low, medium, and high degree self-participation item groups. The participants were asked to assume 3 cases of mild, moderate and serious illnesses or injuries. In all of the 3 cases, the participants were asked to evaluate the degree of desirability of each item on the 7-point scale. The mean scores of the medium degree self-participation item group were significantly higher than those of the other two item groups in all of the 3 cases ($p < 0.05$). In the serious case, the medium degree self-participation item group showed the highest mean score. These results suggest that, especially in the serious case, there are many people who think it desirable to carry out a medium degree of self-participation as patients in selecting and determining the contents and the methods of the medical services.

P360
BODY DISSATISFACTION, HYPERCOMPETITIVE, ATTITUDES TOWARD APPEARANCE AND MAMMOPLASTY AS PREDICTORS OF BREAST INTENTION MAMMOPLASTY

F16. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Other

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The present study examined the influence of the age, body mass index, body dissatisfaction, socio-cultural attitudes towards appearances, attitudes towards mammoplasty and hypercompetitive above the intention of women to summit breast augmentation surgery. The study was in 302 participants within 18 and 59 years old. The results showed that women had low intention to do the surgery, were satisfied with their body, had positive attitudes towards mammoplasty, moderate level of hypercompetitive and were influenced by the socio-cultural models associated to appearance. A regression multiple was applied to verify the hypothesis of the study, founded that the intention of women to do mammoplasty increased when they were younger, had a positive perception of this surgery, also when they thought it brought benefits, and when they had higher body dissatisfaction when comparing their body to others. The factors attitudes toward appearance, hypercompetitive and body mass index were not significant predictors of the intention. The results were able to prove the psychosocial model, being useful to identify some of the related factors associated to the intention of submitting to cosmetic surgery and also it brought up relevant information for health professionals in this field. However the intention of doing augmentation mammoplasty is not fully explained by these variables, so the recommendation is to continue researching in this area.

P362
COPING STYLE AS PREDICTED BY PERSONALITY AND ATTACHMENT

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Personality characteristics and styles of attachment affect how individuals react in different situations and may affect how they cope. The purpose of this study was to examine if personality and attachment styles predicted coping styles. In total, 271 females and 96 males (mean age = 20.6 years) completed a series of questionnaires to assess their personality (NEO-PI-R), attachment (Relationship Scales Questionnaire), and coping skills (Ways of Coping Checklist). Regression analyses indicated that higher Extraversion, Openness, and Conscientiousness, as well as a Fearful attachment style predicted Problem-focused coping (R^2=.19). The use of Support-seeking was predicted by being older and female as well as having higher Extraversion and Conscientiousness and lower Agreeableness (R^2=.15). Approximately 41% of the variation in Emotion-focused coping was accounted for by higher Neuroticism and Extraversion, as well as a Fearful attachment style. Higher Neuroticism and Extraversion accounted for 25% of the variability in Self-Blame. Wishful thinking was predicted by higher Neuroticism and Openness, as well as a Fearful Attachment Style (R^2=.39). A Fearful attachment style and Higher Neuroticism accounted for 33% of the variability in Avoidance-Focused Coping. In general, individuals who are more likely to deal with a problem head-on or seek the support of others are more likely to be extroverted and conscientious. On the other hand, emotion focused coping, such as self-blame, wishful thinking, and avoidance, was associated with higher neuroticism and a fearful attachment style. These results support the theory that basic inherent traits affect how individuals react in different situations.

P370
SEXUAL DESIRE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE FEMALE STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The purpose of this study was to understand the levels of sexual desire and sexual activity among college female students with different sexual orientations in Taiwan. A total of 121 senior and junior college female students from a technological university in southern Taiwan were invited to participate in this study; two survey instruments, the Female Sexual Function Index and the Sexual Desire Scale, were used. Of the 121 participants, 97 considered themselves to be heterosexual, whereas 24 identified themselves non-heterosexual. In all, 50.0% of the heterosexuals and 70.8% of the non-heterosexuals had sexual experiences. Non-heterosexual female students had higher levels of sexual desire, i.e. more sexual fantasies, masturbated more, more satisfied with their appearance, and desired more sex with partners and more self-stimulating activity (e.g. masturbation, touching one's own sex organs) than the heterosexuals. Regardless of their sex orientation, those who were more satisfied with their appearance were more likely to have sexual desire to engage in sexual activity by themselves and consider it important to fulfill their sexual desire through self-stimulation activity. The findings helped us learn more about sexual desire and sexual activity among women with different sexual orientations, and such understanding is vital to unveil the sexual taboo in Chinese culture. Suggestions were provided for future studies in this field.

P371
ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAME-SEX MARRIAGE AND HOMOSEXUALITY AMONG COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN TAIWAN

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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The purpose of this study was to explore attitudes towards same-sex marriage and homosexuality among college students in counseling psychology in Taiwan. Of these 250 valid questionnaires collected, 88% of the respondents supportedsame-sex marriage, 89% supported adoption bysame-sex couples, and 85% supported using medical technology to help same-sex couples have children. In the background variables, 12% of the respondents had gay or lesbian relatives, and 71% had LGB friends. There were no significant differences in support for same-sex marriage and adoption by same-sex couples based on gender, age, and having homosexual friends. However, Christians were more reluctant to support same-sex marriage and adoption by same-sex couples. All those who had homosexual relatives supported same-sex marriage and adoption by same-sex couples. Attitudes towards same-sex marriage and adoption by same-sex couples did not differ between participants having and not having LGB friends. There were no significant differencesin attitudes towards homosexualitybased on gender and age status. Those having LGB friends had more positive attitudes towards homosexuality. In general, counseling psychology students had positive attitudes towards homosexuality, andhighly supported same-sex marriage and adoption by same-sex couples. Some suggestions were offered for further research in this field.

P372

PEN VS. KEYBOARD: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COGNITION AND WRITING ACCORDING TO TEXT QUALITY AND ERRORS

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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The aim of this studywas to provide a comprehensive analysis of the relations between cognitive processes and writing regarding longhand and typing. While prior studies mainly focused on the effectiveness in note taking or on the capacity for multitasking, text quality and errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar are less explored. Additionally, some cognitive processes and their role in writing are quite well studied, e.g. working memory, but there are many that have been little explored. Thus, the questions arise which cognitive processes all involved in writing, whether these vary according to longhand or typing, and which impact do longhand and typing have on text quality and errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. To answer these questions, the following study was conducted with a total of 95 participants who were randomly assigned into three experimental groups (longhand, typing on a tablet, typing on a pc). All participants answered a test battery that consisted of various questionnaires to assess thinking styles, problem solving, etc., an intelligence test, a test for the acquisition of working memory capacity, and the writing task. The writing task was to reproduce a full text from a graphically illustrated sequence of actions. Correlations between text quality, errors, and cognitive processes were deliberated by several statistical analyses and related to the writing media.The results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical relevance.

P373

EXTREME SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA ON HIKIKOMORI SINDROME FROM AN ITALIAN TOWN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Saito coined in 1998 the term "hikikomori" to define an extreme form of social withdrawal particularly present in Japan. In all the West there was an increasing frequency of adolescent suffering for extreme social withdrawal during last years. The Unità Funzionale Salute Mentale Infanzia e Adolescenza of Arezzo has received a number of requests to take care of adolescents who bearing strong similarities to hikikomori teenagers or "on the way of the social withdrawal". This context has led to an epidemiological study in order to quantify these behaviors among very young teenagers in the town. The research used a questionnaire addressed to the coordinator teachers of the middle schools of Arezzo. The goal was to collect information on the single student absent for more than 40 days and reasons for the absence. The Absents from school for more than 40 days (not for an illness) were 27 (1% of the students). The teachers do not know the reasons for the absences for 29,6% of students but for 51,9% they indicate psychological problems as the main reason. The 40,7% of these students showed difficulty waking up, leaving home, coming to school, difficulty in relating to others and low self-esteem, signs that could bring to identify the hikikomori syndrome. The research shows that the school is not able to recognize all hikikomori students, but it can provide valuable information to plan an intervention on extreme social withdrawal.

P374

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FEELING HAPPY AND ACADEMIC COMPETENCY: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

B15. Development and Education - Longitudinal analysis

The broaden-and-build theory argued that positive emotions facilitate performance. According to this claim, we examined the relationships of the longitudinal change of pupils' happiness with that of their academic competency. The databases of the Taiwan Educational Panel Survey were used. The samples were contacted in Grade7, Grade 9, Grade 11, and Grade 12. Structural equation modeling was used. Pupils' happiness was indexed by two variables: feeling happy in the present school and feeling happy for the present life. The performance in the aggregate test was used as an indicator of academic competency. This test involved reasoning, math, science, language, and literature. We found that the longitudinal change of the whole happiness did not correlate significantly with that of the academic competency. However, the constant of school happiness was correlated positively with the slope of academic competency. The slope of school happiness was also correlated with the constant and slope of academic competency.The slope of school happiness was negative. Causal modeling was also conducted. Controlling the effect of Wave 1 academic competency, Wave 2 school happiness predicted positively Wave 2 academic competency; controlling the effect of Wave 1 and Wave 2 school happiness, Wave 2 academic competency was predictive positively of Wave 3 school happiness. Our findings supported the broaden-and-build theory and implied that Grade 9 was a key timing for Taiwan students.

P379

YOUNG FEMALE AND SEXUALITY: THE ROLE OF SEXUAL ATTITUDES ON THE QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE.

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Objective: This study was specifically aimed to evaluate the role of sexual attitudes on the quality of sexual life in a group of young Italian female, with particular regard to the role that self-esteem and psychological factors could carry out. Methods: One hundred female between 18 and 28 years were enrolled in the study. All the people were investigated to point out the social, occupational, work-related and relational conditions. Subjects underwent Sexual Attitude Scale, Self-Esteem And Relationship Questionnaire and Sexual Quality of Life Questionnaire. A semi-structured interview was performed to evaluate the sexual function. Results: A correlational study shows the important role that self-esteem and psychological factors, like sexual attitude, can carry out. Significant difference post hoc analyses revealed that respondents who had negative sexual attitude reported more sexual problems than did the others. Conclusions: Subjects with positive sexual attitude, reported only minimal impairment of their quality of sexual life while those negative attitude showed significant alterations in vital areas such as sexuality and social relations. A large prospective study needs to be performed to attempt to determine the effects of self-esteem and the individual treatments on sexual functioning, taking into account the psychosocial factors.

P384
PRESENT TIME PERSPECTIVE AND EXPERIENCE OF PAIN. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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This study systematically reviews relationship between present time perspective and experience of pain. PubMed, EMBASE, PEDro, PsycInfo, Lexis, and EconLit were searched from the date of their inception to October 2014. Results of research indicate that the present time perspective is related with the experience of pain. The hedonistic time perspective is associated with intensified feelings of frustration and anger. The fatalistic perspective may increase the feeling of hopelessness and helplessness in a situation of experiencing pain, which aggravates dealing with pain. The active present time orientation is connected with joy and interest in the moment and these emotions help in dealing with pain. Knowledge of the temporal perspective of patients could have an application in isolating so called risk groups, in other words people who require an early identification and application of defined preventive actions, e.g. working on the change of attitude towards time, developing skills to concentrate on the present, learning a strategy to deal with pain, e.g. relaxing, developing skills to turn a patient's attention away from aversive stimulus.

P385
PERCEIVED SUPPORT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WORK: PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT, FAMILY SUPPORT AND JOB SATISFACTION IN DISABLED WORKERS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Perceived support from different sources in the organizational context is a key factor to well-being and job satisfaction. Recent studies show that perceived family support is another key factor, as it can either create or compensate different conflicts between the two vital areas. Our study examines these relationships in a group of workers under-researched, such as workers with disabilities working in ordinary employment. In short, we analyze the relationship between perceived organizational support (organization, supervisors and co-workers), family support and job satisfaction. We use a sample of 246 workers (53.7% women), aged between 18 and 68 years (mean age, 37.3), with physical, motor, sensory, and psychological disabilities employed in ordinary companies. The results of multiple regression analysis show that the perceived support from three sources inside work, family support, life satisfaction and intention to remain in the organization explaining 60.4% of the variance of job satisfaction. An important concern is the negative relationship between family support and job satisfaction when perceived support at work (organization, supervisor and co-workers) are positive, which may indicate that this strong perceived support increases work centrality in disabled workers and, in turn, this may lead to conflicts in family relationships. These results allow us to explore the complex relationship between the two spheres and deepen in aspects under-studied of work-family conflict in workers with disabilities.

P389

TESTING SOCIAL EXCHANGE RELATIONSHIPS AT WORK: PERCEIVED SUPPORT, BURNOUT AND JOB SATISFACTION IN WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The social exchange theory has dominated the analysis of employee-organization relationships (EOR) in recent decades. Based on the norm of reciprocity, this theory predicts that the results and employee responses are a function of how they are treated as well as of work conditions. Our study tests this explanatory framework in a sample of workers with disabilities employed in ordinary companies, analyzing the relationship between perceived organizational support, job satisfaction, burnout and family support. We use a sample of 246 workers (53.7% women), aged between 18 and 68 years (mean age, 37.3), with physical, motor, sensory and psychological disabilities working in ordinary jobs. To test our proposed model we used a regression-based path analysis using PROCESS software, which is a computational tool for estimating and probing interactions and the conditional indirect effects of moderated mediation models. We find that the positive relationship between organizational support and satisfaction is partially mediated by the levels of burnout, but this relationship in turn is moderated by family support. When employees perceive this support, the relationship between burnout and satisfaction is stronger than when they does not perceive it, indicating that the relationship between these variables does not depend on a simple rule of reciprocity or exchange. Our results extend in a promising direction the EOR explanations by introducing the effect of external variables to work, and have relevant practical implications for managing disabled people in organizations.

P392
NEW CHARACTERIZATION OF ROMANTIC PASSION

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Romantic passion has been considered for two decades as cultural universal (Jankowiak & Fischer, 1992). Hatfield &Rapson (1993; 1996) define passion as a state of intense longing for union with another.On the other hand,Sanchez-Aragon (2007) proposed a continuum consisting of a series of four phases of romantic passion: attraction, infatuation, obsessive love and desperate love. Romantic passion involves culture, a person, his/her object of passion and the interaction of all this elements; which give a more integral vision about the psychological dynamic among elements. Based on this, the purpose of this study was to characterize each of the phases of romantic passion taking into consideration the role of beliefs about expression, sexual personality traits associated seduction strategies used and the consequent sexual satisfaction obtained passionate lovers. To do so, we studied a nonprobabilistic sample of 495 participants from Mexico City. Results show: 1) how culture its influence over the experience of romantic passion mainly in attraction and infatuation, 2) the way in which women look for men conquerors and adventurers, while men search for women with sexual restriction traits in the first two phases, while in the negative ones, lovers need a love object with attributes as sadism and erotic disposicion, 3) finally about the seduction strategies, we found a more wide-ranging use in the positive than in the negative phases.

P399

THE IMPACT OF PATERNAL/MATERNAL SUPPORT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' CAREER INDECISION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CAREER SELF-EFFICACY

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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This study examined the impact of paternal/maternal support on career indecision of college students and the mediating effect of career self-efficacy. Based on an integrative literature review, this study designed four constructs pertaining to paternal/maternal support: emotional support, information provision, autonomy support, and tangible assistance. And the career indecision comprised two subscales : "developmental indecision" and "indecisiveness". The first one was with an emphasis on information factors and the latter one was on personal–emotional factors. According to the results of regression analysis of 633 Taiwanese college students, the dimensions of "self-appraisal", "planning" and "goal selection" of career self-efficacy were complete mediators between maternal emotional support and developmental indecision. The dimensions of "self-appraisal" and "goal selection" of career self-efficacy were complete mediators between maternal tangible assistance and developmental indecision. And there was no significant mediating effect of career self-efficacy on the relation between maternal support and indecisiveness. Furthermore, there were no significant mediating effect of career self-efficacy on both the relation between paternal support and developmental indecision and the relation between paternal support and indecisiveness.

P401

A COMPARISON OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF NORTH KOREAN ADOLESCENT DEFECTORS AND SOUTH KOREAN ADOLESCENTS

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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As of 2014 February, there were 26,368 North Korean defectors living in South Korea, of whom 12.2% were adolescents. The mental health of adolescent defectors is important to their achievement of developmental tasks, and adaptation to South Korea. The purpose of this paper is to objectively evaluate the psychological difficulties of North Korean adolescent defectors living in South Korea (NKAD, N=202), by comparison with South Korean Adolescents (SKA, N=198) aged 14~19. The scores on 11 scales of Psychological State Inventory for North Korean Adolescent Refugees (PSI-NKR-A) were compared across the country of origin, gender, and age. PSI-NKR-A is a brief self-report questionnaire designed to evaluate a broad range of psychological problems of NKAD. MANOVA showed that NKAD had higher scores on Post-Traumatic Stress and Psychosis than SKA, while the latter had higher scores on Academic Stress. The interaction effects of country of origin by gender on Post-Traumatic Stress and Anxiety were significant. Analysis of the simple main effect showed that NKAD Females had significantly higher scores on these scales than NKAD Males, but SKA had no difference on these scales by gender. This study suggests that NKAD suffer from posttraumatic stress and psychotic symptoms that originate in the perilous journey from North Korea to South Korea and adaptation to South Korea. It is especially important to relieve the symptoms of posttraumatic stress and anxiety of NKAD Females.

P406

METHOD «THE DARK ZONE» FOR THE RESEARCH OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN ONTOGENESIS DEVELOPMENT

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Theoretical basis: a man's consciousness is the subjective relation between the ideal and real forms of his activity which models the objective relation between general and individual forms of objects of the nature. The aim: to identify whether students consciousness develops in the process of studying. Technique: a system of becoming more complicated motive tasks so that the student has possibility to perceive the form-sample, but has no possibility to perceive the form of resultant constructing movement trajectory. This technique gives a chance to research into consciousness as the relationship. The research was coducted in 2011-2012. The pupils of the 1 – 11th forns of three schools with different spezialisation located in Almaty (Kazakhstan) took part in the research. Totally – 732 pupils. Indicator of efficiency of motive tasks decision is a difference between the areas of the form sample and the form of the resultant trajectory. Assessment criteria: Friedman's $\chi 2$-criterion and Vilkokson's T-criterion. Results: 1. All the pupils achieved increasing difference between the areas of the form-sample and the form of a resultant trajectory as the tasks became more complicated. 2. In all forms average indexes of efficiency of motive tasks decision were almost identical. Inferences: in the process of studying the initial type of consciousness remains invariable. Conclusion: the education system does not provide development of student's consciousness. It's reforming is essential.

P407
CREATIVE DIALOGUE AS A METHOD OF NEW KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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The origin of new knowledge is a general scientific problem. In the methodology of science (K.Popper, I.Lakatos, T.Kun, P.Feyerabend) there is no solution of this problem. It should be searched resting on the regulation of the historic nature of the human being and any knowledge. The psychological solution of the problem is the creative dialogue. Creative dialogue is the type of communication, when one man becomes an aim for another. The essence of creative dialogue is not an exchange of knowledge, but the attitude of communicating people to the history of knowledge origin. As a result of co-reflexion the history of knowledge origin transforms into historic logic of knowledge origin. Historic logic, applied to the knowledge of communicating people, becomes their psychological means of new knowledge origin.

P409
NEW FACTORS PRODUCING THE REMINISCENCE BUMP IN OLDER ADULTS

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Purpose Previous studies have shown that whenrecalling autobiographical memoriesolder adultsrecall events experiencedwhen they were between 10 and 20 years of age (reminiscence bump).Interviewers inmost past studies however, havebeen undergraduate, or graduate students in late teens to 20s and participantsmight have adjusted their memories tothe interviewers' ageunconsciously. Therefore,the bias of interviewers' age on older adults' narration of autobiographical memories were investigated. Methods Older participants were classified into two groups by the differences of interviewers:In child-interviewer-group(C), an interviewer was an elementary school student (9-year-old boy or 10-year-old girl) with 18 older participants (M=73.2). In adults-interviewer-group(A), an interviewer was an university student(20-year-old man or 21-year-old woman) with 25 older participants (M=72.3).The interview was conducted with one to one.Participants were required to narrateup to three memories. Results and discussion There were 54 valid responses in C and 75 in A. The responses were classified depending on the age when participants experienced the event.A$\chi 2$ test was conducted on response numbers, which indicated that in C, the bump was observed around 10 years, whereas in A, it was observed around10-20 years and over 40 years of age. These results suggestthat the interviewers' age biased the bump and older adultswere affected unconsciously by the age of the interviewers.

P415
THE INFLUENCE OF COLLABORATIVE EMPOWERMENT ON TEACHER'S READING PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Teacher's professional knowledge is an important factor influencing development of student learning, while pedagogical content knowledge is the most important professional knowledge in teaching. Purpose of this research is to enhance elementary school teacher's reading PCK. Researcher-teacher collaboration is applied in a teacher's reading PCK empowerment workshop which focuses on a "pre-class preparatory discussion - instruction activity – after- class reflection and adjustment" cycle. A mixed method research is conducted along with an embedded curriculum-based quasi-teaching experiment. The reading instruction adopts a nonequivalent pretest-posttest quasi-experiment design while subjects are comprised of two classes of grade 5 students in Taiwan. Teachers of the experiment group attend a ten-week reading PCK empowerment workshop; and their students participate in the subsequent reading instruction. The control group participates in usual Chinese instructions. With one-way ANCOVA to partial out impact of pre-test, the research results reveal that students of the experiment group have gained higher perception of teacher's reading pedagogical content knowledge, instruction strategic knowledge, instruction representation knowledge, subject content knowledge, and assessment of student's understanding of knowledge than students of the control group. The research results indicate that collaborative empowerment effectively increase student's perception of teacher's reading PCK.

P417

THE RELATION BETWEEN EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS, GOAL ORIENTATION, AND METACOGNITION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TAIWAN: AN INVESTIGATION ON THE MEDIATED-EFFECTS MODEL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Epistemological beliefs of learners are believed to have an impact on their goal orientations and metacognitions. Accordingly, many scholars advocate that goal orientation serves as a mediator between epistemological beliefs and metacognition. This study aimed to examine the mediating-effect model of epistemological beliefs, goal orientation, and metacognition by using empirical data. 570 seventh-grade participants were recruited from Taiwanese schools. Research data were collected through the use of Epistemological Questionnaire, Goal orientation Questionnaire, and Metacognition Questionnaire. Structural Equation Model of LISREL 8.72 was adopted to conduct the mediating effect examination. The results showed that mastery goal and approach performance goal are the mediators between epistemological beliefs and metacognition. In other words, sophisticated epistemological beliefs can indirectly affect metacognition through mastery goal and approach performance goal.

P420

MESOCORTICOLIMBIC FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN PSYCHOTIC DISORDER: AN ANALYSIS OF PROXY GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Altered dopaminergic neurotransmission in the mesocorticolimbic (MCL) system may mediate psychotic symptoms. In addition, pharmacological dopaminergic manipulation may coincide with altered functional connectivity (fc) "in rest". It was tested whether MCL-fc is conditional on (risk for) psychotic disorder and/or interactions with environmental exposures. Resting-state fMRI scans were obtained from 73 patients with psychotic disorder, 83 unaffected siblings and 72 controls. With the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) as seed region,MCL-fcwas estimated. Regression analyses were used to assess group differences in MCL-fc as well as interactions between group×environmental exposure (i.e., to cannabis, developmental trauma and urbanicity). Compared to controls, patients had decreased NAcc-orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) and NAcc-midbrain connectivity. Siblings showed decreased NAcc-OFC, NAcc-lentiform nucleus (LN) and NAcc-middle cingulate cortex (MCC) connectivity. After correction for additional confounders (tobacco, alcohol, drugs) patients and siblings had decreased fc in the OFC and MCC, the sibling-specific finding in the LN remained. No interaction between group and the environmental exposures in the model of MCL-fc was found. Reduced NAcc-OFC connectivity was seen in patients and siblings, suggesting that altered OFC-fc is a vulnerability marker for psychotic disorder. Differential exposure to environmental risk factors did not impact the association between familial risk and MCL-fc.

P421
ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH DARK PERSONALITIES: THE ANXIOUS NARCISSIST AND THE AVOIDING MACHIAVELLIAN AND PSYCHOPATH

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Recent evolutionary approaches on the Dark Triad suggested two core characteristics of these socially undesirable personality traits: confidence in predicting future outcomes and openness to short-term mating. These assumptions are in line with empirical evidence that showed a preference for potentially exploitive relationships in people with high scores on these traits. To date, no studies have assessed the patterns of dyadic behaviour of Dark Triad personalities. The current research aimed to understand the link between the Dark Triad (narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy), adult attachment and dyadic behaviour in romantic relationship. A sample of 249 students that live currently in a relationship completed an online questionnaire, consisting of the German versions of the Dirty Dozen, Experience in Close Relationships-Scale and the Partnership Questionnaire. Our results showed that both Machiavellianism and psychopathy were positively related to attachment avoidance, whereas narcissism showed a positive relationship with attachment anxiety. Furthermore the ability to make intimate emotional bonds was reduced in psychopathic partners and both Machiavellians and psychopaths reported more conflicts in their relationship. This study shed light on the attachment patterns across this personality cluster and confirmed recent evidence on short-term mating strategy in Dark Triad personalities.

P422
THE ROLE OF TEMPORAL DISTANCE IN SELF-PREDICTION: A MOTIVATED CONSTRUAL PERSPECTIVE

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Our work examines two sources of influence on predictions about the self: Valence of self-relevant information and temporal distance from the future-self. We build on the motivation literature, which suggests that self-representations are often colored by the self-enhancement: Individuals are motivated to maintain or elevate their positive self-views (Alicke & Sedikides, 2009). Moreover, we draw from Construal Level Theory (Liberman, Trope, & Stephan, 2007), which suggests that temporally distant (compared to near) self-predictions will increasingly rely on information that reflects the "gist" of the self. We hypothesized that, as individuals are motivated to maintain and enhance favorable self-views, temporal distance will lead to increased reliance on positive self-relevant information. The findings of three experiments supported the hypotheses. Distal (compared to near) predictions about the self were more positive and confident, and were thought to reflect the true self (Experiment 1). Moreover, distal predictions increasingly relied on positive (rather than negative) attributes of the self (Experiment 2). Furthermore, distal predictions reflected a greater Better than Average Effect (i.e., higher ratings on positive attributes and lower rating on the negative ones in comparison to peers; Experiment 3). The motivation to maintain and enhance the favorability of self-views plays a critical role in construal and use of self-relevant information in self-predictions.

P425

THE EXPLORING ANALYSIS OF THE ADHD CHILDREN'S FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN TAIWAN

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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This research was based on the concepts and theories of the structural family therapy with the observation, the qualitative co-interview and the reflection methods of the Interpersonal Process Record (IPR) to deeply understand the family structural relationship of the ADHD children. The results were explained as follows: 1. The ADHD children's symptoms all revealed the parents' explicit or concealed conflicts. 2. In the family of the parents' explicit conflicts, one parent was allied with the children against the other parent, thus the children were pushed to the field of the parents' conflicts. In the family of the parents' concealed conflicts, the children were intimated with one parent, but distant to the other parent; or the family was separated into two parent and child cross-generational sub-systems coalition with the rigid boundary. 3. The couple's rigid boundary was contributed to impossibility of their cooperation to educate their children; therefore, the wife became the leader with no influences of the husband in the family. 4. Most of the mothers and children revealed the enmeshed with the fathers in disengaged, opposition, or adaption. 5. The couple relationship showed the gender issue. Whereas the wives asked for more supports, the husbands requested more respects. 6. The parents were too involved into the children's world with more focus on the children, but less attention to the couple sub-system and relationship. 7. Most of the children showed the issues of the siblings' competition and conflicts.

P427

DOES FILIAL PIETY FADE AWAY? FUNCTION OF CULTURAL BELIEFS ON TAIWAN'S ADULT CHILDREN PARENTAL SUPPORTS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Traditionally, filial piety serves as behaviors guidelines for Taiwan's adult children. Taiwan has been under going rapid social and economic change. Will the cultural beliefs function differently on parental supports? The proposed study draw 331(male 165 female 166) adult children who has living parents either father or mother has health issues from the Taiwan Social Change Survey: Year 2 of Cycle 6 (2011- 2012). Exploring function of cultural beliefs (children indebted to parent, and children obligate to provide parents a descent living environment), individual characteristics (gender, and income), and affection and conflict with parents on the supports provide by adult children (financial supports, helping household chores, and emotional comfort). OLS used to analyze the data. Preliminary result suggests that the function of cultural beliefs remains playing a role on intergenerational relationships but in a different pathway. Application of the proposed study will discuss.

P430
COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE THEORY OF MIND IMPAIRMENTS IN OPIOID-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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Difficulties in interpersonal relationships are shown in substance-dependent patients, and can be explained by impairments in theory of mind (TOM) ability. The aim of the present study was to explore both cognitive and affective TOM abilities in opioid-dependent patients (OD). Auto-evaluative questionnaires and performance tasks were administered to OD (n=30) and healthy controls (n=30). The Theory of Mind Assessment Scale (THOMAS), a semi-structured interview, was used to evaluate cognitive and affective TOM. Cognitive TOM was also assessed with the Versailles-Situational Intention Reading (V-SIR), a movie paradigm in which participants have to infer characters' intentions. Emotional competences in identifying others emotional states or one's own emotions was also measured with an auto-evaluative questionnaire: the Profile of Emotional Competence (PEC). The results on the performance tasks (THOMAS and V-SIR) showed a deficit of both cognitive and affective TOM in OD. In contrast, with an auto-evaluation (PEC), OD didn't report any impairment in emotional abilities towards other's emotions, whereas they assessed difficulties in emotional competences towards one' s own emotions. These results point out a lack of awareness of their social competences impairments, in spite of a good perception of their difficulties towards their own emotions. These results were independent from the length of abstinence, suggesting that TOM deficits may remain stable after clinical remission.

P432

RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND ITS STRUCTURE IN DIFFERENT RELIGIONS

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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The purpose of current research was to investigate the structure of religious identity in different religions.The study was based on developed by Deborah Van Camp Gordon Allport's conception of religiously, so we used 4-dimentional structure of religious identity that could be represented through the scheme orientation: 1. personal vs 2. social / content: A. internal (identity) vs B. external (benefits). 1xA: Individual faith identity. 1xB: Religious group identity. 2xA: Personal benefits of religion. 2xB: Social benefits of religion. The first stage of research was carried out in Moscow on 78 Orthodox and Jewish young people aged 16-21. The participants were asked to fill in the 32 items questionnaire based on Individual / Social Religious Identity Measure by D. Van Camp. The measure was translated into Russian and adapted according to Russian realities. The results confirmed our hypothesis that the structure of religious identity remained the same within the different religious denominations, but its content was different and depended on the persons' religious affiliation. Those results are quite encouraging so today we are carrying out a wider study, including young Orthodox, Muslim and Buddhist young people of different Russian regions. Key words: religious identity, religious identity structure, religious denominations.

P436

THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL VALENCE OF EPISODIC EVENTS ON THE IMPLICIT MEASUREMENTS OF THE ETHNIC ATTITUDES

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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The problem of correlation of events of episodic memory with the overall representation of attitude has been little studied. The speed of access to representations (activation of the attitude) is studied by means of implicit methods. Theoretical hypothesis: The attitude activation speed in the semantic memory changes in the procedures of implicit measure under the influence of a recent (up to a week) affectively significant episodic event associated with the object of attitude. Method: - Participants: 120 students, 18-30 years, Mdn=19, Russians. - Implicit Measures: Procedure of unconscious semantic priming in a task of affective categorization; Implicit Associative Test in a task of affective categorization. - Explicit Measures: Surveys: Types of Ethnic Identity, Intensity of Emotional Impact. - Procedure: (1) Implicit measurements for all groups; (2) The show of specially designed video clips with affective valence (positive, negative, neutral) for creation the corresponding ethnic episodic events and assessment of the intensity of emotional impact after this show for experimental groups; (3) Repeated implicit measurements for the all groups – at once, or in a day, or in a week after the show. Results and Conclusions: The effect of watching positive and negative video clips in greater degree slows the processes of attitude activation compared to neutral. The rate of activation of attitude in the experimental groups is retarded in compare to control groups.The hypothesis is partially confirmed.

P439

THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF MENTAL HEALTH STATUS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN OLDER ADULTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Mojca Petrič, University of Primorska, Koper – Slovenia

Physical activity represents a significant factor in successful aging. Research has consistently demonstrated that physical activity and exercise predict subjective well-being in theelderly (Achouretal., 2011; Ní Mhaoláinetal., 2012). In the current study, the hypotesis that general health status plays a mediated role between physical actviity (PA) and life satisfaction was investigated. The sample consisted of 144 healthy older adults (age M= 67.18; SD = 5.24) from a Slovenian urban area. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and Satisfaction with LifeScale (SWLS) ware used to assessmental heath status and satisfaction with life, respectively. Additionaly, the participants were asked to report the amount of their PA. Results indicated that self-reported PA was positively correlated with SWLS scores, while GHQ scores were negatively correlated with PA and SWLS scores. The examined model revealed that mental health status mediated the relationship between self-reported PA and satisfaction with life. The Boots rapping 95% confidence intervals indicated that the indirect effect was significant, b = 0.73, p< .001, CI [0.21, 1.37]. Furthermore, the mediation effect size was medium. The findings emphasize the importance of promoting adequate levels of physical activity among older people in order to improve their quality of life.

P447

WORK LONGER OR LIVE SMARTER? STRIVING FOR DESIRABLE WORK TIME ARRANGEMENTS IN DIVERSE CULTURAL CONTEXTS

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

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The long working hours and their noxious effects seem to be more prevalent in today's competitive global business world. This study thus explores the joint role of personal choice and social welfare provision in the context of working hours and work attitudes across a wide range of countries with diverse levels of economic development, cultural background and welfare regimes. To this purpose, secondary analysis was employed using data collected from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). The ISSP recruits nationally representative samples in its member countries to conduct surveys meeting rigorous academic standards. Data from 8,525 employees (nine countries) were analyzed. The nine countries represent four types of social welfare regimes: the social democratic welfare (Denmark, Sweden, and Norway), liberal welfare (United States and Australia), conservative corporatist welfare (France and Germany), and the East Asian welfare (Taiwan and South Korea). I found that the fit between desired and actual working hours was associated with higher job satisfaction and organizational commitment. However, this association did vary across different social welfare regimes. Logistic regression further revealed that compared against the East Asian welfare regime, employees in countries with social democratic, conservative, and liberal welfare systems, were more likely to experience a fit between personal preferences and actual choices of working hours. Furthermore, after controlling for the macro-level social institutional factors and micro-level demographics, personal financial needs of "wanting to earn less" could still predict the state of misfit. To my knowledge, this is the first study using multiple national representative samples to test the effect of social welfare regimes on the relationship between fit of working hours and work attitudes in a global context. Basing on the results, recommendations are made to organizations to facilitate a state of fit between individual preferences and available choices through supplying multiple options to employees.

P450

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EATING ATTITUDES AMONG SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS IN TAIWAN

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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The purpose of this study was to explore the gender differences of eating attitudes among senior elementary school students in Taiwan. Four elementary schools located in southern Taiwan were purposely selected, and all students in fifth and sixth grades (age 11-12) were asked to fill out the Children's Eating Attitude Test-26. Of the 1,704 valid questionnaires collected, there were 894 (52.5%) boys and 810 (47.5%) girls. Using a cut-off point of 20, a total of 214 (12.6%) students, including 116 males and 98 females, were at risk for an eating disorder. It is unexpected, the number of boys more than girls. Of all participants, the girls scored significantly higher than the boys in the following questions: "I think a lot about wanting to be thinner", "I am scared about being overweight," and "I enjoy trying new rich foods." However, the boys had higher scores than the girls in the following questions: "I stay away from eating when I am hungry", "I think about food a lot of the time," and "I have the urge to vomit after eating." When analyzing at-risk participants, the girls scored significantly higher than the boys in these two questions, "I think a lot about wanting to be thinner," and "I am scared about being overweight." The differences in eating attitudes were further discussed, and certain suggestions for the prevention of eating disorders among pre-adolescent boys and girls were also provided.

P453

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CREATIVE IDEAS IN WORK ORGANIZATIONS: OVERCOMING "INNOVATION PARADOX"

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Hisataka Furukawa, Japan University of Economics, Tokyo – Japan

Innovation can be conceptualized as encompassing two different activities: the generation of novel, useful ideas and their implementation. The production of creative ideas does not necessarily imply their implementation. The innovation paradox means that the more ideas are creative, the greater they face difficulties in implementation. From previous research, it is not at all clear how (1) idea creativity relates to implementation, (2) what factors are more likely to improve otherwise probably negative odds of creative ideas actually being implemented, and (3) how these factors combine to jointly shape idea implementation. This study extends theory and research by differing between 2 types of creativity: incremental and radical. Using data from 186 employees and their supervisors, results revealed that extrinsic rewards system(e.g., pay and recognition), configuration of team members' attributes, and creative-relevant ability of teams are associated primarily with incremental creativity; that strong ties (number of supportive buy-in contacts) and lesser perceived conflict with other related departments in the organization are associated to radical creativity.These findings suggest that idea implementation, in contrast to idea generation, is a social and political process. Implementation is facilitated under the condition that employees not only care for goals of their own department, but also for goals other departments jointly

P455
TRANSFORMING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN A MONOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF HONG KONG

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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This presentation will examine issues of cultural identity arising from immigration in a dominant Chinese society with a focus on cultural processes designed to eliminate cultural differences. Yet Cooper and Denne (1998 p. 3) have argued that "globalization has led to increased awareness of differences and similarities both within and across cultures" while Arnett (2002, p.774) suggested that, "globalization has its primary psychological influence on issues of identity".How were these tensions resolved? The results showed a multi-level impact of cultural values involving both dominant and minority cultures. At the institutional and policy levels dominant cultural values constructed a framework that encouraged assimilation and integration of minority cultures. At the personal level, many in the minority cultures responded with a culture of resistance to preserve what they saw as essential cultural elements such as language, religion and social values.At the same time, many representatives of the minorities saw also themselves as part a 'civic contract' in which they would actively contribute to their new society. This outcome came close to Arnett's (2002, p. 777) view that "the central psychological consequence of globalization is that it results in transformations in identity" . In the current case, however, it was not so much a transformation of identity as an expansion keeping intact what had been traditionally valued while adopting new values for a new social sphere.

P461
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL SUBJECT RELATED ANXIETY

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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For elder students there are current empirical results that girls' self-reported general higher levels of math anxiety compared to their male peers may rather be related to gender-stereotyped self-concepts than to their real math achievement. It is not quite clear if similar relations can also be found for younger children and also for boys and their anxiety with respect to language. The presented study analyzes gender differences in school subject specific anxiety with respect to mathematics, German language and science with a questionnaire adapted for the three subjects from a questionnaire on general school anxiety from Wiesczerkowski et al. (1979). The sample consisted of 283 students, 143 boys and 140 girls, from different types of German schools (primary school (n=54), secondary modern school (n=124) and grammar school (n=104)). Statistical analysis was done by ANOVA, with subject related anxiety score as dependent variable and gender and type of school as fixed factors. Results show some school type related differences and a subject related gender stereotyped pattern for mathematics and for science anxiety for all three types of schools. For the subject German language only primary school boys reported a slightly higher anxiety than girls. Results are discussed in terms of the development of conflicting general and specific aspects of children's gender stereotyped self-concepts and their implications for educational practices.

P463
FAMILY HAPPINESS IN A POST-MINING COMMUNITY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Vicki Koen, North-West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa
Elize S. Van Eeden, North-West University - South Africa

The main aim of this research as part of a South African integrative multidisciplinary (IMD) research project was to explore and describe aspects that influence family happiness in the Bekkersdal community, which is located in the Gauteng Province of South Africa. A parallel mixed method research design was implemented and systematic sampling was used. The sample (n = 498) included households in the informal settlement of the community. Data were collected through the use of a questionnaire and computerized data analyses software, namely SPSS 22 and AtlasTi 7 were used to respectively analyze the quantitative and qualitative data. The results indicate that the majority of participants (58%) reported that their families were unhappy. The results also identify the most prominent contributing and hindering aspects to family happiness in Bekkersdal.

P464
PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES IN A SOUTH AFRICAN CONTEXT: A PROSPECTIVE MULTIFACTORIAL MODEL

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Chrizanne Van Eeden, North-West University, Vanderbijlpark - South Africa
Sebastiaan Rothmann, North-West University, Vanderbijlpark - South Africa

This study investigated the psychosocial well-being of a group of South African families by determining the prevalence of psychosocial well-being indicators. A cross-sectional survey design and a purposive, voluntary sampling technique were used. Data on family well-being were collected from 772 youths attending five secondary schools located in the Northern province of South Africa (females = 64%, majority ethnicity = African: 67%). Data were captured and statistically analyzed utilizing the PASW 18.0 program. Structural equation modeling (SEM) methods implemented in AMOS were used to test the measurement models. The results supported a two-factor model of family psychosocial well-being consisting of family functioning and family feelings. Family functioning included family relational patterns, family functioning style and family hardiness, while the second factor, family feelings, included family satisfaction and attachment.

P469

PARIETAL AND PREFRONTAL ACTIVATION DURING RECEIVING DELAYED VISUAL FEEDBACK OF ONE'S OWN HAND MOVEMENTS: A NIRS STUDY

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Shinichi Hirata, Sakuragaoka Hospital, Kumamoto – Japan
Ryuji Fukuhara, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto – Japan
Manabu Ikeda, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto – Japan

Neural mechanisms of the sense of agency, that is the sense that one controls one's own bodily actions, has attracted much attention in studies using neuroimaging techniques. It has been found that the posterior parietal cortex was activated by losing one's sense of agency, that is detecting incongruence between one's own predicted and actual action outcomes. But this finding has never been supported by Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS), which is more useful than other neuroimaging devices because of minimal restriction on subjects' bodies and little influence of electromagnetic noise. Besides, the prefrontal cortex has not been studied while it has been considered to be implicated in conscious detection of sensory-motor mismatches. In this presentation, we will show by means of NIRS what area in the parietal and prefrontal cortex is more activated when watching delayed images of one's own right hand movements than those with no delay. We observed the increased oxyhemoglobin signal, which is interpreted as regional brain activation, in ipsilateral angular, precentral, and postcentral gyri and prefrontal cortex when the images were more delayed. To put our results and previous findings together, these areas would be respectively involved in processing one's own action outcomes as other's ones, emitting motor commands to control one's own body, processing afferent proprioceptive signals elicited by actions, and conscious detection of sensory-motor mismatches.

P474
TRIAL-BY-TRIAL MODULATIONS IN THE GAZE-CUEING TASK

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Cristina Iani, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia – Italy
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The gaze-cueing effect (GCE) refers to the tendency for observers to respond faster to targets in locations that were cued by task-irrelevant gaze direction than to not-cued targets (i.e. Driver et al., 1999). Recent findings suggested that the GCE could result from the conflict between the spatial information conveyed by gaze direction and the target spatial position (Green et al., 2013). The present study investigated if trial-by-trial sequential effects reported in conflict tasks such as the Simon task (Simon & Rudell, 1967) are also present in the gaze-cueing task. In the Simon task, the interference effect is reduced or eliminated following an incongruent trial suggesting the existence of conflict adaptation processes (e.g., Iani et al., 2009). We hypothesized that if the GCE were the result of a cognitive conflict, then trial-by-trial conflict adaptations, similar to that reported in the Simon task should occur. To this end, we required participants (n=32) to perform both the gaze-cueing task and the Simon task in two consecutive sessions. Results showed no Simon effect following an incongruent trial. The GCE was larger when the preceding trial was congruent than when it was incongruent. Crucially, this result was due to congruent trials speeding up when the preceding trial was also congruent. Differently from the Simon task, no adaptations were evident after incongruent trials. These results are interpreted as speaking against a cognitive conflict account of the GCE.

P475
IS VIDEO GAME TRAINING EFFECTIVE TO IMPROVE WORKING MEMORY IN OLDER ADULTS?

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Reales Jose Manuel, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Mayas Julia, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Soledad Ballesteros, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid – Spain

Normal ageing produces important age-related brain changes, especially in the prefrontal cortex. These brain changes are associated with declines in several cognitive processes including working memory. To investigate the effects of video game training in the spatial working memory of older adults, we conducted a longitudinal intervention study with a group that received training and a control group. Nineteen volunteer older adults (mean age= 69.95, SD= 6.73) received 16 1-hr video game training sessions with a series of video games selected from a commercial package (Lumosity). In each session, participants practiced 6 selected video games twice. The results of the trained group were compared with the results of an active control group composed by 20 healthy older adults (mean age= 73.20, SD= 6.72). The results showed that the trainees improved significantly their performance in all the video games after completing the training sessions. Most important, we found significant improvements after training in the trained group, and no change in the active control group, in two computerized tasks designed to assess spatial working memory, a Corsi blocks task and a Jigsaw puzzle task. These results suggest that: 1) the ageing brain shows cognitive plasticity, and 2) video game training might be an effective intervention tool to improve working memory in older adults.

P477

THE COMPARISON OF SOCIA SKILLS IN CHILDREN OF EMPLOYED MOTHERS TEACHERS AND OTHER JOBS WITH HOUSEWIVES, CHILDREN

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Flora Yunesi, Islamic Azad University, Firooz Abad – Iran
Masoumeh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj – Iran
Fariba Sayadi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj – Iran

The aim of this study was to compare the level of social skills in children whose mothers,were employe (teachers, nurses and obstetrician) with non-employed mothers,s children. The sample consist of 12-15 years old children of 120 mothers(n1=40 teachers, n2=40 nurses and obstetricians, n4=40 housewives), that was randomly selected from Firooz Abad. To assess social Skills, Manson social skills test was used. The result revealed that the level of social skills in children whose mothers were teachers, were higher than those of nurses, obstetrician and housewives. Also, this level was higher in children of housewives in comparison with those of nurses and obstetrician. It can be concluded that mothers, job play an important role in their children,s social skills. Key words: social skills, mothers,employments

P478

HIGH SOCIAL ANXIETY INHIBITS THE MERE EXPOSURE EFFECT ON EXPLICIT BUT NOT IMPLICIT ATTITUDES

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Emi MIura, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba – Japan

The mere exposure effect refers to the phenomenon that unreinforced exposure to a stimulus is sufficient to enhance people's attitudes towards that stimulus. A broad array of stimuli encountered both inside and outside of the laboratory, including photographs, drawings, polygons, words, and people, produce the mere exposure effect. However, little is known about the relation between this effect and personality traits. We examined the influence of social anxiety traits on explicit and implicit mere exposure effects. Participants were repeatedly presented with novel person faces. Next, participants completed a computerized Single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT) and self-reported rating task in order to measure implicit and explicit attitudes toward the exposed and unexposed persons. Results indicated that participants low in social anxiety traits showed more preference for the repeatedly exposed person both on implicit and explicit attitudes. However, participants high in social anxiety traits showed more preference only on implicit attitudes. Research on social phobias has shown that socially anxious individuals interpret ambiguous social information more negatively than do non-anxious individuals. The present study suggests that although individuals high in social anxiety do not explicitly express preferences for repeatedly exposed persons due to the interpretation bias, their implicit preferences are formed in a similar way as those of non-anxious individuals.

P484

WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND FACILITATION – WHERE SHOULD WE EXPECT CONSEQUENCES: AT A SENDING OR AT A RECEIVING DOMAIN?

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Bogusława Lachowska, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

In the poster an analysis was presented of the relationship between work-family conflict, family-work conflict, work-family facilitation, and family-work facilitation and the quality of life of working parents. The analysis covered the quality of life in work and family domains: satisfaction with work and marriage, and work and marital distress, as well as the global quality of life: life satisfaction and global distress. The study covered 151 couples from dual-earner families. All subjects had at least secondary education, and were raising at least one child aged under 12. It was observed that the conflict role is associated with negative effects, in the domain which is the source of difficulties (a sending domain), as well as in the domain subjected to difficulties-inducing influences (a receiving domain), and with respect to the global quality of life. Facilitation is related with positive effects only with respect to the quality of life in the sending domain, and with the global quality of life. The results were interpreted in the light of the source attribution theory, social exchange theory, and norms of reciprocity.

P485
THE PAIN AND SUFFERING OF CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS ILLNESSES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Paola Venuti, University of Trento, Rovereto (TN) – Italy

Aim: Assessment of the behavioral, emotional and cognitive aspects in the pediatric pain. This project started in May 2012 and will finish in December 2014. Design: Observational study – intergroup – open label – single group for each disease by using these tools: (1) Pain assessment scales: VASn and Wong Backer (rating of intensity) (2) Pediatric Pain Coping Inventory (questionnaire) (3) Projective Drawings Technique (Person, Family, Tree) (4) Short interview and observation. Participants: The Children (N=40) were recruited from Pediatric wards of Hospitals of Trento and Rovereto: 15 oncological, 13 rheumatic disease, 7 cystic fibrosis, 5 rare disease (7-10 years N=19; 11-14 years N=21). Results: The pain at present is low, but the memory of suffering is placed on medium-high levels for all diseases. Among the strategies of pain management, Social Support (staying with parents….) is the most effective coping strategy and has play an important role in the management of pain in these children. Who has suffered the most has a stronger sense of self: the more you feel emotionally adequate, less strategies are used. The males, in all projective tests, draw themselves less adequate than females.

P486

THE EFFECT OF SPANISH ECONOMIC DOWNTURN ON THE WELL-BEING AT WORK

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Maria Villaplana Garcia, Mutua Universal, University of Murcia, Murcia – Spain

The concept of Well-being at work has received an increasing amount of attention in tough economic times, because include occupational safety and health aspects related to organizational effectivity. The purpose of this project is to examine determinants of absenteeism and its relationship with factors described in the integrated Models of sickness absence behavior and return to work. Analyze the relevance of the effect of several variables on the indicators of the temporary sickness absence in Spain. We studied all the processes registered in a Mutual (Spanish National Health System). We calculated the Effect Size (d) using the Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r_{xy}), Eta Squared (η^2) and Cramer's V (V). Splitting the follow up period into two halves allow us to show the influence of the changing economic cycle upon the indicators of absenteeism. Rising unemployment was associated with an important decrease in sickness absence in temporary employees ($V=0.145$; $p<0.000$) and in economic sectors -construction and industry- but not in agriculture, services ($V=0.116$; $p<0.000$) and the biggest organizations ($\eta^2=0.424$; $p<0.000$); the economic downturn did not effect ($\eta^2=0.424$; $p<0.000$) on the length. The findings of effects between several psychosocial factors and the indicators are of importance for interventions aiming at reducing sickness absence; occupational health experts, employers and governments should recognize that its prevention may improve the absenteeism and presenteeism.

P487
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LINGUISTIC AND ACADEMIC COMPETENCE IN DEAF PRIMARY STUDENTS RELATED TO LANGUAGE AND MATHS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Severe or profound hearing-loss makes the development of oral and written language significantly difficult. Linguistic limitations and poverty of experiences have an effect on learning. Deaf students' level in reading, writing and mathematics is scarcely ever equal to their hearing mates'. The aim of our research is to find out whether deaf primary students benefit from using current hearing technologies and whether they need a specialized help in order to reach a normal learning level. 48 students with a severe or profound hearing-loss, 26 employing cochlear implant and 22 using hearing-aid, have taken part in our research. All of them attend general primary education classrooms. The assessment battery comprised four tests (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test III, Grammatical Structure Comprehension Test, Reading Processes Evaluation Battery and Writing Processes Evaluation Battery) and two academic competence scales (language and mathematics). Results show how students reach a normal lexical level, both in oral and written language, which implies an average academic performance in the first cycle of primary education. Notwithstanding, more than a 50 % show grammatical difficulties that affect reading comprehension and writing. Furthermore, competences in language and mathematics are as well affected once these students reach the second and third cycles. Our data seem to confirm the convenience of a specific intervention on grammatical competence in a very early age.

P490

IS AN UNINVOLVED ATTITUDE ASSOCIATED WITH ONLINE COMMUNICATION IN JAPANESE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS?

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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Fujio Yoshida, Tokyo Seitoku University, Yachiyo – Japan

It has been suggested that young Japanese people have poor interpersonal relationships with their friends (Kurihara, 1989; Sengoku, 1998). According to Ueno et al. (2004), such individuals want to keep a proper distance from their friends, while keeping in touch with them. As is clear, individuals are raised surrounded by modes of communication such as e-mail, voice, and/or message apps on their cellphones. Using these technologies, young people concurrently maintain a proper distance from their friends and sustain relationships with them (Doi, 2004). The present study focuses on an uninvolved attitude, which is a trait associated with the use of cellphones and/or smartphones by young people. In a web-based survey, high school students (N=835) were asked to complete a questionnaire that measured uninvolved attitudes toward their friends, cognitions when using mobile devices, frequency of e-mail and message app use, and level of stress. First, an uninvolved attitude was uncorrelated with frequency of use of e-mail and message apps. Second, structural equation modeling indicated that an uninvolved attitude was related to anxiety when friends do not reply to communications, and when individuals cannot reply to their friends communications as soon as they would like. An uninvolved attitude also related to feeling the need to use modern communication tools to maintain friendships. Anxiety, a restless mood, and feelings of obligation were all related to this stress.

P510

CREATIVE POTENTIAL OF WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: MAIN CORRELATIONS

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Valentyna Lagodzinska, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv – Ukraine

One of the important factors in the development of educational institutions in Ukraine is their organizational culture (L.Karamushka, Zh.Serkis, A.Shevchenko). Objective: to analyze the correlations between the creative potential of the working environment and types of organizational culture of educational organizations. Methods. The investigation was conducted on a sample of 400 staff of educational institutions from different regions of Ukraine using Type of Organizational Culturequestiojnnnaire (Ch.Hendit), scale C (My Working Environment) of Your Creative Potential questionnaire (G.Nikiforov, M.Dmitrieva, V.Snyetkova). Results. The investigation found positive statistically significant correlations between the strength of the creative potential of the working environment and the following types of organizational culture of educational organizations: task culture (rs=0.385, $\rho<0.01$) and personality culture (rs=0.291, $\rho<0.01$). However, the strength of the creative potential of the working environment was shown to have statistically significant negative correlations with the following organizational culture types: power culture (rs=-0.239, $\rho<0.01$) and role culture (rs=-0.173, $\rho<0.01$). Conclusions. The strength of the creative potential of the working environment corresponds to certain types of organizational culture of educational organizations. The investigation findings can be helpful in developing a particular type of organizational culture in educational organizations.

P512

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH A SENSE OF WELL-BEING IN OLD AGE - QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LIFE STORIES OF ELDERLY JAPANESE WOMEN

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

Toshiko Obokata, Teikyo-Heisei University, Toshimaku Yokyo – Japan

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 healthy Japanese women aged 71–88 years. Japan is a super-aging society, and it has been estimated that more than 80% of elderly individuals will be in good health in the near future. However, good health and longevity are not the only important factors related to aging; it is also important that our elders experience a sense of well-being. The life stories of the participants in this study were elicited using semi-structured interviews. According to the results, the most important aspect of their lives was the relationship with their family (e.g., husband, child, parents). Four women emphasized their current everyday happiness rather than historical crises. All participants worshiped their ancestors, regardless of their religious beliefs, and did not fear their own death. We concluded that these data reflect Japanese cultural traditions, which include concern about the sense of well-being experienced by elderly Japanese individuals.

P516
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF YOGA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Positive psychology proposed by Seligman (2000)led to several recent studies developed in the West about constructs such as well-being. Simultaneously, this focus enhanced practices with a past of more than 5000 years in eastern culture, specifically with roots in India, such as Yoga (De-Michelis, 2005), which incorporates several principals related to constructs that have been the target of theoretical and empirical attention within positive psychology, particularly the importance of mindfulness as a promoter of well-being (Ivtzan&Papantoniou, 2013). In this paper, we explore documented impacts of yoga, through a systematic review of existing literature, from any year, country or language. The search identified 29 scientific publications, from which 10 were excluded, after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria. Empirical studies within the area of psychology and with impacts of yoga were included. Theoretical articles, books and research that didn't document impacts were excluded. Several psychological impacts of yoga were described, for example: reduction of distress; decrease in negative affect and increase of positive emotions; higher levels of relaxation states; less general anxiety, depression and anger; decline of neuroticism and psychoticism personality traits; better performance in attention tests, among others. We hope this research allows a better comprehension of yoga benefitsand possibly, integration of some yoga interventions in psychological approaches. Key-words: yoga, psychology, impacts, systematic review

P519
DOES INDIVIDUAL FEEDBACK PREVENT (LARGE) GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CHRONOMETRIC MENTAL-ROTATION TESTS?

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Mental rotation is a domain in which large gender differences in favor of males are usually found.Features of psychometric mental-rotation tests (type of stimulus, time constraint, answer format,scoring procedure)seem to account for this. An explanation for the smaller gender differences in chronometric tasks might be that subjects usually get feedback after every single item whether their solution was correct, which possibly counterbalances women's solving insecurity and positively influences their performance. The study examined the influence of individual item-wise feedback on the performance of males and females in a chronometric (i.e. computerized) mental-rotation test with cube figures. Subjects(fourth-graders: 40 boys; 59 girls) had been randomly assigned to one of the testing conditions(with feedback/without feedback). Results show that males and females differed significantly in reaction time ($F(1, 85)=5.11$, $p<.05$, $\eta^2=.057$) but not in accuracy. Whether they got feedback only influenced subjects' reaction time ($F(1, 85)=12.92$, $p<.01$, $\eta^2=.13$) but not their accuracy. There was no significant interaction between gender and condition.The study provides first evidence that individual item-wise feedback reduces the reaction time in chronometric tests, and that this effect is gender-independent,at least in children. Possible extensions of the results on adults and implications for the role of individual feedback in tests and at school will be discussed.

P524
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS IN ADOLESCENCE: WHAT IS BEHIND DEVIANCY?

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The aim of our research was to study and understand what types of behaviours are displayed by adolescents from the general population and what significant variables may be involved in their behavioural manifestations (namely, social skills, self concept, personality, family relations, socioeconomic status, age and gender). A sample of 489 Portuguese youths were asked to fill, in classroom, a sociodemographic questionnaire and Youth Self-Report; Social Skills Questionnaire – Student Form; Family Environment Scale; Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale-2; and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-J. Their parents were also asked to fill the Child Behavior Checklist and a sociodemographic questionnaire. Results point out to the existence of significant differences between individuals with higher and lower antisocial tendencies in several dimensions of personality, self-concept, social skills, and family environment and some of those dimensions predicted the score obtained in some factors from YSR and CBCL. We believe that this study presents great value for understanding such a challenging phenomenon, providing significant results and explaining important amounts of variance while addressing multiple sets of variables. Therefore, by considering multiple sets of variables, our work provides an important contribute in deepening our knowledge of the variables in play in adolescent antisocial behaviour and offers interesting cues for designing and implementing intervention programs.

P525
POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' MOTIVES FOR THESIS PROJECT MAKING IN CONTEXT OF THEIR FUTURE PROFESSIONAL CAREER TRAINING

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Different aspects of professional career have been studied by a number of western (D.Syuper, D.Hal, E.Sheynta) and Ukrainian (I.Bondarevska, O.Bondarchuk, T.Kanivets, A.Poplavskaya, M.Suryakova) researchers. However the psychological characteristics of post-graduate students' career training, in particular their motives for thesis project making, have not been deeply studied. Objective: to analyze the motives of post-graduate students' thesis project making in taking career training. Methods and design. The investigation was done on a sample of 277 post-graduate students of humanities and technical specialties from several universities in Ukraine using a specially designed Future Career of Post-Graduate Students questionnaire. Results. The investigation revealed a number of problems in post-graduate students' motives for thesis project making: a) there was disparity in the strength of creative and self-realisation motives and professional development motives (35.0% vs. 63.7%); b) the importance of creative and self-realisation motives did not increase in the course of post-graduate studies ($\rho<0.001$); c) post-graduate students of humanities and full-time post-graduate students were slightly behind the post-graduate students of technical specialties and distance learning in the strength of the creative and self-realisation motives ($\rho<0.05$, $\rho<0.01$). Conclusions: The findings can be used in training post-graduate students to develop their creativity in career making.

P528
A GENDER PERSPECTIVE ON PORNOGRAPHY

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Althoughimages of sex are ancient in history, pornography is a more recent concept due to its association to new audio-visual means. Men explore their sexuality more freely than women, which is reflected in pornography by focusing on men's pleasure.However, "porn for women" has recently emerged, based on the idea that women are also pornography consumers who want to see different contents. Our aim is to investigate in a preliminary way what ideas do men and women have about adult films. We designed a list of 51 items which comprised conventional and non-conventional elements about the number of participants, theirappearance and behaviour, the sexual practices, the orgasms (who and when) and the ejaculations (quantity and where). We asked 16 men and 33 women in Spain to rate how frequent these items were, how frequent they would like them to be, and theirgeneral opinion about pornography (positive-negative in a 5 point Likert scale).We carried out percentage analyses. Results show that men and women have a similar opinion about pornography and conventional elements are more frequent than non-conventional. Also, men liked conventional elements more than women but, for the majority of cases, these items were not wanted to appear in films neither by men nor women (i.e. facial ejaculations). In conclusion, present adult filmsdo not satisfy neither women nor men.Thus, a change is needed in order to allow audiences to experience their sexuality according to their tastes.

P539

"GROW FELIX": GOOD EDUCATIONAL HABITS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND PROPER NUTRITION

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Introduction. The project "Grow Felix: involvement for the prevention and reduction of obesity of both child and adolescent" is integrated into the Regional Plan of prevention of Campania region, an area with the highest prevalence of Overweight/obesity (49%) in children aged 8-9 years old. Purpose. The aim is to promote, consolidate and change lifestyles and healthy eating habits in advanced age , implementing best practice, in partnership with school/family/health. Materials and methods. The project is aimed for third grade classes of elementary school, it involved families in two informative meetings, three workshops (Snack in class, Vegetables/Fruit Party.), signed the "Snack Pact": an educational accordance between all individuals aimed at consuming a healthy mid-morning snack. During the workshops the students through courses with the teacher, have illustrated the values of healthy and proper nutrition and the importance of physical activity. Parents have presented dishes made of vegetables/fruit ,followed by tasting. At the start of the new school year, with the "Final Event", school/family/health care passes the baton to the new class. Results. From 2012 to date, the project has involved 59 Schools equal to 90% of the 7 health districts concerned, 5317 children with their respective parents and 261 teachers. Conclusions. The project "Grow Felix" has showed that involving teachers, pupils, parents and activating good habits, have turned out to be a valuable tool to promote a healthy lifestyle.

P541

EFFECTS OF EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES ON THE TONIC AND PHASIC CARDIAC AUTONOMIC RESPONSE

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Emotion regulation theory aims to explain the interactions between individuals and the environment. In this context, Emotion Regulation Difficulties (ERD) disrupt the physiological component of emotions through the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and are involved in several psychopathological states. Objective: We were interested in comparing the influence of a film-elicited emotion procedure on the ANS activity of two groups with different levels of ERD. Methods: A total of 63 women (undergraduate students) ranging from 18 to 27 (20.7 ± 1.99) years old were included. Using the upper and lower quartile of a questionnaire assessing ERD, two groups, one with low (LERD) and one with high (HERD) levels of ERD were constituted and studied during a film-elicited emotion procedure. Cardiac vagal activity (HF-HRV) was analyzed during three periods: baseline, film-elicited emotion, and recovery. Results: The cardiovascular results showed a decrease in HF-HRV from baseline to elicitation for both groups. Then, from elicitation to recovery, HF-HRV increased for the LERD group, whereas a low HF-HRV level persisted for the HERD group. Conclusions: The HERD group exhibited inappropriate cardiac vagal recovery after a negative emotion elicitation had ended. Cardiac vagal tone took longer to return to its initial state in the HERD group than in the LERD group. Prolonged cardiac vagal suppression might constitute an early marker of ERD leading to lower cardiac vagal tone.

P544

CARDIAC AUTONOMIC RESPONSE OF TEENAGERS WITH EARLY ADVERSITY: EFFECT OF AN IAPS-BASED EMOTION INDUCTION PARADIGM

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Intense or repeated stressors during the critical development period characterize early adversity (EA). Links between EA and heightened risk of developing psychological disorders are supposedly based on emotion regulation abilities (ER) and the moderation effect of vagal tone. This study proposes to explore the effects of EA on the tonic and phasic cardiac autonomic response (CAR) and the relationships with ER and dissociation. Two groups of 20 teenagers (14- to 19-year-olds) with or without abuse and neglect (A/N versus control) were compared. CAR was recorded during an emotion induction paradigm and indexed with heart rate variability (HRV). The results revealed that the A/N group reported higher scores than controls for ER difficulties and somatoform dissociation. The CAR results showed that tonic HRV was diminished in the A/N group. ANOVA also indicated that expected suppression of HRV during emotion was preserved in the control group but was missing in the A/N group. Additionally, Lack of Awareness predicted tonic HRV levels and depression predicted phasic HRV withdrawal. In conclusion, EA impacts ER difficulties (especially non-acceptance and access to strategies) as well as depression and dissociation. It also diminishes tonic and rigidifies phasic CAR, emphasizing psychological and cardiovascular risks of A/N teenagers.

P551

PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF SHORT TERM WEIGHT LOSS IN OBESE PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROSCOPIC SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Background: Obesity is a multifactorial disease whose prevalence in the world's population appears to be rising. Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy (LSG) represents one of the gold standard intervention to cure morbid obesity and the Excessive Weight Loss (EWL%) expected at six months after surgery is on average 45%. However, not all of obese patients underwent LSG lose the same percentage of weight and the reasons are not yet clear. The objective of this study is to identify psychological predictors of weight loss at 3-9 months after surgery. Previous studies focused on psychological predictors of weight loss after bariatric surgery reported conflicting data and, moreover, most of them considered mid and long term outcomes after surgery, when the surgical effects diminished and the psychological emerged. The aim of the present study was to identify psychological predictors of weight loss at 3-9 months after LSG. Method: thirty-nine obese patients underwent LSG. Each of them performed three psychodiagnostic interviews before surgery in which they filled theSymptom Checklist-90 (SCL–90), to evaluate the psychological state and symptomatology. After 3-9 months to intervention the weight for each participant was collected. Result: Hostility ($r = -.4181$; $p = .009$), somatization ($r = -.4135$; $p = .010$), anxiety ($r = -.3510$; $p = .031$), Global Severity Index ($r = -.3600$; $p = .026$) and psychoticism ($r = -.3216$; $p = .049$), were correlated to weight loss. Moreover hostility was the most significant predictor of weight loss (Kg) after surgery (3-9 months). Age was independent to weight loss ($r = -.22$; $p = .181$) and males lost more weight than females (33 ± 2.8 vs 25.5 ± 1.5). Conclusion: This study suggests to considerfemale gender and pre-surgical high score of hostility as risk factors for post-operative outcomes. A specific psychological intervention focused on managing hostility and impulsivity overall in female patients could help to favor weight loss, maintain the weight reached and avoid weight regain.

P560

THE FACTOR STRUCTURE, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF THE EXISTENTIAL LONELINESS QUESTIONNAIRE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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n spite of being accepted as a universal concept, loneliness is still controversial in terms of source and nature of it. Existential loneliness as a new form of loneliness has been defined in the literature as a primary and inevitable condition of human existence: being alone in the anticipation of death. The Existential Loneliness Questionnaire (ELQ) is the latest measurement tool for existential loneliness to our knowledge, and the aim of the current study is to adapt it into Turkish and to examine its factor structure and psychometric properties. The sample consisted of 250 Turkish university students. Beck Depression Inventory, Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale for Adults-Short Form, and Hopelessness Scale were used for convergent validity. According to the analyses, three meaningful factors emerged and they explained 50.77 % of the variance. The analyses revealed high internal consistency. As expected, existential loneliness had positive relationships with depression, hopelessness, social and emotional loneliness. After deleting two items with low item-total correlation, the final 20-item version of the questionnaire seems to be a reliable and valid measure of existential loneliness for Turkish population. Understanding existential loneliness may be important for developing existential therapeutic perspective especially for individuals who have to deal with approaching death or have difficulty in finding meaning in life.

P561

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY AND WILLINGNESS TO ACCESS MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: A MIXED METHODS APPROACH TO IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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University students experience a high degree of mental health concerns; however, they are unlikely to seek formal help. Past research has indicated that help-seeking may be impeded by a lack of mental health literacy (awareness and appraisal of a problem,expression of a need for help,knowledge of available help sources, and willingness to access help). Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, data was collected from 145 university undergraduates.Quantitative data was collected to determine students' knowledge and use of campus services, preferred help-sources, and appraisal of common symptoms. Qualitative data was collected to identify the key symptoms that are appraised to be "early warning signs" versus "early action signs", as well as to identify the barriers and facilitators that influence help-seeking.Results indicated that each step of the help-seeking process was characterized by a lack of mental health literacy. Insufficient knowledge influenced students' appraisal of symptoms, choice in help sources, ability to access available help, and willingness to access available help. Furthermore, regression analyses indicated that knowledge of mental health services was the best predictor of actual service use.Students made drastic distinctions between early warning signs and early action signs, only appraising extreme symptoms as both a warning and a prompt to take action. As such, students appear to respond reactively rather than proactively to mental health concerns.

P562

HOW CAN WE BEST SUPPORT INDIVIDUALS WHO SELF-HARM? PERSPECTIVES FROM THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Introduction: Individuals who engage in deliberate self-harm often report feeling misunderstood and unsupported. Extant research has indicated that friends and family members are key to recovery from self-harm; therefore, improving the quality of support provided by friends and family could aid in the recovery process. The goal of the current study was to increase knowledge of the self-harm recovery process by exploring the experiences of people who have already recovered. Method: Ten individuals (ages 18 – 25) who recovered from self-harm approximately 3 years prior to the study participated in comprehensive interviews about their recovery experiences. Interviews were analyzed using thematic content analysis using an interpretive phenomenological framework. Results: From the data, themes were created for five topic areas: 1) parents' role in self-harm and recovery; 2) friends' role in self-harm and recovery; 3) the formal and informal help-seeking process; 4) the recovery process; and 5) support needs. Based on their lived experiences, participants were able to comment on what was most and least helpful to their recovery process and provide advice to friends and family, mental health professionals, as well as individuals currently struggling with self-harm. Implications: Knowledge of self-harm recovery can inform and improve support for individuals who self-harm. Implications for more successful education and efficacious treatment are discussed accordingly.

P563

THE LINKS BETWEEN READING PERFORMANCE AND SUBJECT AND OBJECTIVE MEASURES OF READING ANXIETY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

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Foreign language reading anxiety (FLRA), an anxiety experienced by language learners when reading in a foreign language, is negatively correlated with foreign language skills. While past studies relied primarily on subjective FLRA self-reports, how well they can reflect physiological indicators of anxiety remains unclear. This study investigated the links between subjective and objective measures of FLRA and their relationships with reading comprehension in children. A total of 102 Chinese primary fourth graders completed a self-rated Foreign Language Reading Anxiety Scale (FLRAS). Based on the scores, 33 of them (20 low-FLRAS, 13 high-FLRAS) were selected. They completed a nonverbal reasoning task (control) and an English reading comprehension task with their heart rate (HR) monitored during the process. HR was found to increase in the high-FLRAS group but reduce in the low-FLRAS group during the reading comprehension task. Results of hierarchical regression showed that percentage change in mean HR significantly predicted FLRAS after gender was controlled. The low-FLRAS group outperformed the high-FLRAS group in reading comprehension. Reading comprehension score was significantly predicted only by FLRAS after gender was controlled. This study has demonstrated the effectiveness of subjective measure of FLRA in predicting foreign language ability and its link with physiological FLRA. The findings suggest students' foreign language skills could be enhanced by reducing FLRA.

P564

NEONATAL CHARACTERISTICS, STRESS EXPERIENCES IN NICU AND TEMPERAMENT AS PREDICTORS OF BEHAVIOR IN TODDLERS BORN PRETERM

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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The aim of the study was examine the predictor effectsof the infant`s neonatalcharacteristics, the cumulative stress-relatedexperiencesin Neonatal Intensive Care Unit(NICU),and the temperamenton behaviorof toddlers born preterm.The sample comprised 55 toddlers at 18-36 months of age. At toddlerhood, the mothers wereinterviewed using the Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire and the Child Behavior Checklist 11/2 – 5 years. The medical charts were analyzed to obtain the neonates` characteristics and the stress-related events during NICU hospitalization measured by Neonatal Infant Stressor Scale.The statistical descriptive and the linear regression analyses were performed.The results showed that early respiratory distress (ERD)at neonatal phase, and toddlers' temperament with higher frustration and lowersurgency scores were predictorsof total behavior problems at toddlerhood (R^2 = 31%;p ≤ 0.0001). The ERD andtoddlers' temperamentwith higher frustrationscore predicted toddlers' externalizing problems (R^2 = 35%; p ≤ 0.0001).Also, the ERD andtoddlers' temperamentwith higher frustration and motor activation, and lower surgencyscores predicted toddlers` internalizing problems(R^2 = 28%;p = 0.001).Otherwise, the stress-related experiences at NICU did not predict behavior problems.In conclusion, the association of early respiratory distress of neonates and later temperament domains enhance the risk for behavioral problems in toddlers born preterm.

P565
BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN TODDLERS BORN PRETERM ACCORDING HEALTH CONDITION AT NEONATAL PERIOD

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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The aim of thestudy was to compare the behavior problems of toddlersbornpreterm differentiated according to the presence or absence of early respiratory distress in neonatal period. Fifty-seven toddlers were split in29 toddlers who presented early respiratory distress diagnostic (ERD) (Diagnostic Group – DG, gestational age mean = 30 weeks [± 2] and birthweight mean = 1,140 grams [± 248])and 28 toddlers who did not present ERD diagnostic (Not Diagnostic Group – NDG, gestational age mean = 29 weeks [±2] and birthweight mean = 1,048 grams [± 248]). The mothers were interviewed using the Child Behavior Checklist for ages 11/2 – 5yearsfor behavior assessmentat toddlerhood.The statistical descriptive analysis and theindependent-samples t test were performed. The results showed that DG presented more behavior problems than NDG (DG = 60[±11] and NDG = 54 [±11]; p = 0.05).Forinternalizingbehavior problems, DG also presented more behavior problems than NDG (DG = 57[±10] and NDG = 50[±12]; p = 0.04).In addition, for externalizing behavior problems,DG presented more behavior problems than NDG (DG = 61[±10] and NDG = 55[± 8]; p = 0.01).The present study showed that toddlersborn preterm with ERD diagnostic at neonatal period had more behavior problems than toddler's counterparts without the diagnostic did. In conclusion, taken together prematurity and ERD enhance the risk for behavior problems in toddlers. Preventive interventions should be addressed.

P566
PERSONAL BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD AND SCHOOL RELATED JUSTICE EXPERIENCES OF ADOLESCENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The Just World Theory (e.g., Lerner, 1980) proposes that people need to believe in a just world in which people get what they deserve and deserve what they get. Research evidenced that general and personal BJW should be differentiated (e.g., Dalbert, 1999), and there is an adaptive relationship between personal BJW and school related experiences (e.g., Dalbert & Stöber, 2006). The present study examines longitudinal data for the relationship between personal BJW and school related justice experiences of adolescents with different national and religious background. Our sample comprised N = 245 adolescent school students (German: n = 183; Turkish/Muslim: n = 62; Christian: n = 100) attending grade levels 7 to 10 of four different secondary schools (German; 1 "Gymnasium"; 3 "Oberschulen"). The following hypotheses will be investigated: (1) The more adolescents believe in a personal just world, the more their evaluation of their school grades, their teachers' and their classmates' behavior as just should increase over time, and (2) this should be true for all adolescents, independent of their national or religious background.

P568
EFFICACY OF ACT RAISING SAFE KIDS PROGRAM ON PARENTING EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The present randomized-controlled trial aimedto evaluate the efficacy of the universal prevention program ACT-Raising Safe Kids (ACT-RSK; American Psychological Association) to modify the parenting educational practices in a Brazilian sample of mothers. In addition, themaintenanceof changes was evaluated in a follow-up assessment after 3-4 months. Mothers of children at 3-8 years were recruited in two schools andwere randomly assigned to Intervention ACT-RSK group (IG, n = 10)and Control group (CG, n=10).The participants answered the ACT Questionnaire to assess parenting practices in pre-, post-test and follow-up phases.The statistical treatment comprised descriptive analysisand also between- and within- group comparisons (Mann-Whitney andWilcoxon tests;$p \leq 0.05$). The results revealed that the IG showed better parental style score than CG in post-test (IG, median=40; CG, median=34; p=0.04). In comparison to pre-test, the IGwere better on parental style (Pre,median=34;Post, median=40; p<0.01) and electronic media control by parents (Pre, median=15; Post, median=17; p= 0.05) in post-test. There were no statistical differences within post-test and follow-up; the positive change detected in post-test was maintained in the follow-up. In CG there was no statistical significant difference withingroups. In conclusion, the ACT-RSK presented efficacy to improve parenting educational practices and this improvement was maintained after 3-4 months post- intervention.

P570
CYBERBULLYING

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Roughly 2,5 billion individuals have internet connection and approximately two billion of them have one or more accounts in several social media network. Cyber platform may give rise to abuse or victimization. It recently has been appeared a nascent bullying type in literature. Cyberbulliying is a bullying type aims harrassing to victims repeatedly and deliberately. Additionally, cyberbullying uses electronic technology including devices and equipments such like cell phones, computers and tablets and communication tools consist of social media sites, text messages, chat, and websites. It may occurs by means of nicknaming, blackmailing, rumouring, photosharing, pretend to be someone else, sending unwanted messages, and sexual harrassment. Virtually, all of the cyberbulliers are traditional bulliers and all of the victims are traditional victims in real life. Cyberbullers are generally isolated, unliked, arrogant, lack of empathy personalites. This type of manner is observed among adolescents. Victim may not be aware of the purpose of cyberbullier, identity of him/her and why he/she is doing this manner. Therefore, cyber victims who are exposed to this manner feel like more psychologically weak, helpless and angry rather than traditional bullied victims. The conclusions of cybersbullying are; outrage, unable to focus on lessons, truantry, bring weapons to school, depression, drug addiction, committing a crime, desperateness, anxiety and trying to commit a suicide.

P572

THE COMPONENTS OF CHILDREN'S EMOTION KNOWLEDGE: WHICH ARE ENHANCED BY FAMILY SYSTEM

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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This study examined children's emotion knowledge and its potential correlates in the domain of family experiences. Participating in the study were 180 elementary school-aged children, ages 7-12 years. Self-report questionnaires concerning the family flexibility, cohesion and communication, as well as parental beliefs, behaviors and feelings toward children were obtained from the mothers and fathers of children who had been given an assessment of their family system and parental attitudes. Children's overall level of emotion knowledge as well as such its components like .knowledge of emotional language, knowledge of emotional expressiveness, knowledge of importance of emotions in individual's functioning, knowledge of sources of emotions and knowledge of emotional regulation were also assessed by test based on a series of emotion-based problem-solving items. The results indicated that individual differences in children's emotion knowledge were related to specific dimensions of family experiences. The data provide support for the notion that favorable family environment is positively related to key aspects of children's emotion understanding.

P573
VIDEO GAMES AND CONTEXT EFFECTS

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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The aim of this study is to investigate whether there is a plausibly causal relationship between video game playing and child cognitive and non-cognitive skills. According to the literature about this issue video game playing has a statistically significant positive effect on children's cognitive skills. The context of a visual object is constituted by stimuli in its surroundings. Context effects are present when the perception of an object changes when its context changes, without any physical change in the object itself. Several experiments have shown that playing action games induces changes in a number of sensory, perceptual, and attentional abilities that are important for many tasks in spatial cognition. Research is going to be carried out in Turkey. Participants are going to be children and adults who play video games or do not. 300 participants will be included in the study. Ebbinghaus and Müller-Lyer illusion will be showed to children who are 4-10 years old and adults. Participants will be asked which figures are equal, smaller, and bigger. Thanks to literature we expect that the context effect will influence the ones who play video games less when compared to the ones who do not play. The results of the research will be applied to the education systems so that we can make contribution to the development of the children's spatial skills.

P575
EMOTEST: THE TEST OF EMOTION KNOWLEDGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Most of current emotion knowledge tests examine toddlers or preschoolers emotion knowledge. Moreover, a lot of measures examine only one component of the multifaceted construct. The aim of this study was to examine the reliability and the construct validity of a new measure of emotion knowledge, EmoTest, which was designated for elementary school-aged children. Because of the complexity of emotion knowledge, the EmoTest consists of five subtests which measure such components of emotion knowledge like knowledge of emotional language, knowledge of emotional expression, knowledge of situational sources of emotions, knowledge of importance of emotional in individual's functioning, knowledge of emotional regulation. Due to emotion knowledge is an important predictor of children's social and academic success, its measure may be useful for researchers and professionals working with children.

P578

THE IMPACT OF GESTATIONAL AGE AND SEX ON TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN TODDLERS BORN PRETERM

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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The aim of the study was to evaluate temperament and behavior problems in toddlers born extremely preterm (EPT,gestational age <30 weeks) and toddlers born moderately preterm(MPT, gestational age $\geq$ 30 weeks), regarding the main and/or interaction effects ofgestational age and sex variables. The sample were composed by 111 toddlers (50% girls/ 50% boys) with low birthweight,between 18 and 36 months of age, divided into62 EPT(gestational age,mean = 28 weeks [$\pm$ 1.7]) and 49MPT (gestational age, mean = 32 weeks [$\pm$ 1]). The mothers were interviewed using the Child Behavior Checklist for ages 11/2-5 years (behavior assessment) and the Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire (temperament assessment). An ANOVA 2 X 2 analysis (group vs. sex) was performed to examine the main and/or interactive effects of independentvariables on dependent variables (temperament and behavior). The results showed a direct effect ofsex on temperament. In comparison to boys, the girls showed higher scores on negative affectivityfactor ($p = 0.007$) and its motor activation dimension ($p = 0.02$), and also on low intensity pleasure dimension of effortful control factor ($p = 0.008$). There were no differences on behavior problems.In conclusion,temperament of girls born preterm presented more negative affectivity, which was a risk factor for internalized behavior problems. Otherwise, they revealed a potential protective factor of low intensity pleasure of voluntary control.

P579
AFFECTIVE PERSONALITY TYPES, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, AND NEO FFI FACTORS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The present study explores the relationship between the affective personality types, constructed from responses to scales PANAS (PA) positive affect and negative affect (NA), with the personality dimensions evaluated by the NEO FFI. Self-report assessments of live satisfaction and subjective wellbeing were also obtained. Participants were 378 Spanish students, from 18 to 36 years old (mean = 22.5; D.T. = 2.96) being 54% women. Participants were classified on four affective personality types. Subsequent ANOVAs showed meaningful differences among them, being the type of self-actualization (high PA and low NA) who had the highest level of subjective well-being, while the self-destructive type (low PA and high NA) showed the lower level; the high affective personality type was more adaptive than the low affective type. Personality profiles with the NEO-FFI dimensions provided a deeper understanding of individual differences among university students.

P580
CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION AND MACHIAVELLISM AS STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL COMPETITION

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of this research is to contribute to knowledge about the nature of conspicuous consumption and its relationship with the strategies of social competition. Conspicuous consumption is commonly defined as lavish spending on things that you don't need for the sole purpose of attaining or maintaining social status. Although this phenomenon has profound effects on the economy its psychological underpinnings are not well understood. Independent lines of evidence have indicated that conspicuous consumption and Machiavellism are two specific manifestations of social competition that are both accompanied by high esteem of power. This is one in a series of studies dealing with the phenomenon of conspicuous consumption. The main objective of this study was to investigate variance shared by the positive attitude towards conspicuous consumption, Machiavellism, interpersonal value power and social dominance styles.Multiple regression analysis indicated that ruthless self-advancement, Machiavellism (as two strategies of social competition) and power (an interpersonal value) predict 26% of total variance in the attitude towards conspicuous consumption (R = 0.51, F(3,196) = 23.12, p< 0.001). This finding is in line with the evolutionary theory of costly signaling and provides an important step towards more comprehensive understanding of a seemingly irrational consumer behavior.

P583

A CRITICAL LOOK AT SOCIAL POLICIES WITHIN THE PRISON SYSTEM IN RIO DE JANEIRO

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The research produces reflections on prison as a sphere of production and reproduction of social structure within the capitalist society, whereas those reproduce the contradictory context of society itself. In this sense, the research analyzes the social policies embedded in the Brazilian prison context, being pervaded by the conception of citizenship and, paradoxically, by the implicit positivist perspective in the context of prisons. The legislation and minimum standards for the "treatment" of prisoners in Brazil (Law 7210 of July 11, 1984 - referred to as Penal Execution Law) rules provide that it should be held in conditions that allow proper redress the offense committed without loss of physical, mental and social integrity of the prisoner. In this sense, the process of fulfillment of punishment provided by law is of a positivist nature, individualizing the crime, the penalty and considering the prospect of "treatment" and "social rehabilitation". To this end, the legislation provides for the development of social policies (social, legal, educational, psychological and productive working assistance) that enables the guarantee of human and social rights of the prison population, as well as the development of the conditions of return to social life. The research presents the various contradictions that traverse the field of criminal enforcement in the Brazilian scenario and challenges in the context of professional practice.

P585

UNIVERSITY AND PRISON: AN EXTENSION EXPERIENCE ON PENITENCIÁRIA INDUSTRIAL ESMERALDINO BANDEIRA

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The present work is the proposal to provide an assessment of the extension project "University and Prison: a critical and dialectical dialogue" of the School of Social Service of the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The project develops a social-educational work with inmates of the Penitenciária Industrial Esmeraldino Bandeira, along with the sector of psychology, with the objective to discuss and reflect on the prison everyday and the prospects of a return to social life; and a study group with students, teachers and professionals from different disciplines, with the aim of presenting diverse literature on the subject area, providing a space for reading, debate and build a theoretical framework, which gives subsidies stages of research and intervention. A preliminary assessment of this project was carried out in a systematic and procedural manner throughout the process of developing activities. In the study group, the students highlight the possibility of interaction with the subject, plus the opportunity to integrate with students from other institutions of higher education and other professionals, coordinating teaching, research and extension. Within the social and educational work, the inmates stress that they had the possibility to reflect on issues such as: the prison routine, the support and the "deprivation of liberty" of their family, job prospects and limitations and changes in the labor market.

P591
QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENS (STAGES III AND IV)

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has been increasing progressively leading to poorer quality of life (QoL). This cross-sectional study evaluated 137 patients with CKD in stages III or IV in treatment at the Clinical Hospital of Botucatu Medical School (UNESP) to describe QoL indices and associated factors. Were used a Sociodemographic and Clinical form, Generic Assessment Questionnaire Quality of Life - Medical Outcomes Study 36 - Item Short Form Health Survey and the Beck Depression Inventory. The mean age of patients was 56.7 years, with 5.3 years of education. The mean glomerular filtration rate was 35.3 ml/min/1,73m2, and 62.8% of the patients were into stage III CKD. The QoL indices had lower averages 58.4 to 74.2. The descriptive analysis indicated no statistically significant differences in the distribution of patients in different stages of CKD. The worst rates of QoL in all areas were independently associated with the presence of depressive symptoms. Sex, age, marital status, occupation, presence of diabetes mellitus, urea, creatinine and hemoglobin levels influenced the QoL although it was not associated with all domains. Given the results of this study, a comprehensive care of patients with CKD in stages III and IV is considered important, paying attention to the factors that interfere with their QoL levels with special attention to presence of depressive symptoms, that indicates psychological distress and can interfere with treatment of CKD.

P592
WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY CORRELATES WITH VISUAL SEARCH IN TIME WHILE READING

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Individual differences in working memory capacity are related to variations in a wide range of cognitive tasks for which attention is called upon to process stimuli among distractors. Visual search tasks are no exception to this rule, but the effect seems limited: It only appears when the tasks require selective attentional focus to specific locations over long fixation delays. In the present study, individual differences in a letter search task, analogue to proofreading, were examined. The working memory capacity of 172 participants was assessed with the operation span task. Participants also performed a letter search task in which they had to detect all instances of a target letter while reading a prose passage for comprehension. For the letter search task, we used a rapid serial visual presentation procedure in which words appear one at a time at the center of the screen.As it is usually observed, participants detected more letters in content than in function words and were faster at detecting letters in content words; a phenomenon known as the missing-letter effect. Most importantly, higher working memory capacity participants detected more target letters than lower capacity participants, and they better understood the text. In addition, only higher working memory participants presented the typical pattern of response latencies. Results show that in visual search tasks, working memory capacity is related to the ability to control the focus of attention.

P595
COGNITIVE CORRELATES OF CHILDREN'S SPELLING PROFICIENCY

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Derek Berg, Queen's University, Kingston – Canada

Writing fluency is facilitated through sub-processes related to translating, planning, and reviewing (Berninger et al., 1995). Embedded within translation is spelling. Proficiency in spelling is supported through phonologically-associated mechanisms such as naming letters (Savage et al., 2008) and through detection and recall of orthographic patternsthat activate memory-based functions (Service &Turpeinen, 2001). With a group of 96 children (mean age 10 years, 1 month), the present study sought to expand upon these relationships with specific attention to interactions between processing speed (naming speed, articulation rate) and memory (short-term memory, verbal working memory, and visual-spatial working memory) in predicting spelling proficiency. Three important findings emerged. First, articulation rate failed to contribute additional variance to spelling after accounting for naming speed (r2=.34).Second, while visual-spatial working memory contributed significant individual variance to spelling (r2=.18), its contribution was eliminated after controlling for naming speed. Third, a complete regression model indicated that naming speed, short-term memory, and verbal working memory were significant contributors to spelling proficiency (accounting for 53% of the variance). Results suggest that while both lower- and higher-order cognitive functions are involved in children's spelling, a full explanation of the cognitive correlates of spelling awaits clarification.

P596
COGNITIVE UNDERPINNINGS OF CHILDREN'S MATHEMATICAL REASONING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Examination of the cognitive processes that underlay children's mathematics proficiency has been primarily focused upon word problem solving (e.g., Swanson, 2011) and arithmetic calculation (e.g., Berg, 2008). Less attention has directed at mathematical reasoning. The present study sought to address this imbalance through an investigation into the contributions of processing speed, executive functioning, and memory to mathematical reasoning in a sample of 108 children, mean age 7 years, 8 months. A series of multiple regression models indicated three important findings. First, while each cognitive domain contributed significant individual variance, short-term memory ($r2 = .39$) and visual-spatial working memory ($r2 = .34$) were the strongest contributors. Second, in contrast to research in arithmetic calculation and word problem solving, verbal working memory did not emerge as a unique contributor to mathematical reasoning. Third, a summative regression equation (capturing 62% of the variance) indicated that processing speed, short-term memory, switching attention, inhibitory control, and visual-spatial working memory was the strongest model for explaining mathematical reasoning. Results underscore the notion that a complex set of cognitive processes is involved in mathematical reasoning. Further, and in alignment with arithmetic calculation and word problem solving, a core group of cognitive processes appear to contribute to proficiency across these areas of mathematics.

P597

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILD DELINQUENCY AND SOCIAL SKILLS IN JAPANESE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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This study examined the relationship between mild delinquency and social skills in Japanese junior high school students. It has been suggested that children with problematic behaviors often lack social skills. In Japan, mild delinquency like shoplifting represented more than 70% of all cases of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, this study focused on mild delinquency of junior high school students. The data was drawn from questionnaires distributed to 1,822 students in junior high schools in Japan. Mild delinquency included smoking, shoplifting, drinking and other similar behaviors. Social skills had 4 components: "beginning relationships with others", "assertiveness", "maintaining relationships with others" and "emotional control." 563 of the students experienced mild delinquency, compared with1,259 students who did not. Students who experienced mild delinquency had higher scores of "beginning relationships with others" and lower scores of "maintaining relationships with others" and "emotional control." There were no differences in the scores for "affirmation." While it is often said that delinquent students lack social skills, this study found that these students both have the ability to begin relationships with others and to assert their ideas to others. However, they lack the ability to listen and to pay attention to others and to control their emotions. It is suggested that this imbalance in the social skills leads to trouble with others.

P599

THE "HOW" AND "WHAT" OF PROACTIVE PERSONALITY: RELATIONSHIPS WITH LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS, MOTIVATION AND JOB PERFORMANCE

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Drawing on the trait activation theory (TAT) and self-determination theory (SDT), this study aims to answer questions of "how"individual's proactive personality trait (PP) would be activated under the influence of leadership behaviors and "what" is the motivational mechanism linking the interactional effect of PP and leadership to different work behaviors. We collected 3 waves of data and found that transformational leadership moderated the mediating effects of autonomous motivation linking PP and pro-organizational behavior, pro-self behavior, OCBO, and OCBI. The mediating effects were only significant when transformational leadershipwas low than it was high.The results are consistent with previous findings of employee proactivity and their leaders' extraversion, a best personality predictor of transformationalleadership.Proactive followers work better under low transformational leadership because when both follower and leader are assertive and dominant, follower would be less motivated to perform proactively.Our study contributes to TAT by combining that with SDT, which points out the underpinningmotivational mechanism and that enhances our understandings of how PP would interact with transformational leadership. This study also has practical implications to leaders that when followers are proactive, they should be cautious inexercising transformational leadership behaviors and better design the job to facilitate their followers' autonomous motivation.

P604

A PURSUIT THE PURPOSE IN LIFE PROGRAM TO IMPROVE SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING OF OLDER FEMALE OFFENDERS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The number of female offenders aged 65 or over increased rapidly in Japan. Effective psychological interventions that arespecially designed for older persons are needed. The aim of this study is developing the psychological program for older female offenders. A pursuit the purpose in life program was offered to older female offenders with the objective of increasing the psychological wellbeing. The ten participants, aged 60 to 72, were assigned to the intervention. The intervention consisted of a weekly group sessions lasting two hours for 9 weeks plus home work. Participants completed the inventories concerning with psychological well-being and Cognitive function. After the intervention, participants had improved significantly more than in before the intervention, on the majority of the psychological well-being indicators; will, hope, positive relationship with others, self-acceptance and purpose in life. Results are discussed in terms of implicationsfor effectiveness of this program on participants' efficacy of achieving the purpose in life. The process of the intervention indicated that sharing the theme, improvement of trust and designing the learning environments were essential factors in effective educational program of older offenders.

P605
EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON RULE-BREAKING BEHAVIOURS IN PUBLIC SPACE

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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This study investigated the effect of students' attitudes towards rule-breaking behaviours (individual factor) and their classroom neighbours' behaviours (situational factor) on students' behaviours in public spaces. A questionnaire measured the attitudes of 342 students towards 5 rule-breaking behaviours (e.g. littering). Students rated their degree of approval in 4 situations that described their and their neighbours' rule-breaking behaviours. To identify the students' classroom neighbours (i.e. person sitting next to them), they wrote down their neighbours' questionnaire numbers. The students' attitudes were analysed using game theory and classified into 5 principles (e.g. obedient, deviant, conforming). The frequency of rule-breaking behaviours differed between principles, as confirmed by ANOVAs. The deviant principle had the highest frequency, whereas the obedient principle, the lowest. The frequency of conforming was between deviant and obedient. In addition, for classroom-rule breaking (e.g. talking in class), the mean frequency of the neighbours' rule-breaking behaviours was calculated per student, and the students were divided into high and low groups according to the neighbours' frequency. ANOVAs confirmed that higher neighbours' frequency increased students' rule-breaking behaviours. The results imply that rule-breaking behaviours are affected by the students' own attitudes (principles) and their neighbours' behaviours.

P606

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATERNALISTIC LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE WITHDRAWAL: DOES ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE MATTER?

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Leadership is not only an important topic in the organizational behavior research, but also a necessary issue in management practice. Paternalistic leadership is a typically leadership style in Chinese organizations. The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between paternalistic leadership (authoritarianism, benevolence, and morality) and employee withdrawal. Besides, we also examine the moderating effect of organizational justice. Data were collected from 207 supervisor and subordinate dyads of 51 stores in a Chinese food and beverage company. Paternalistic leadership and organizational justice were prior collected from subordinates. After six months, employee withdrawal was collected from supervisors. The results indicate that benevolence and morality were both negative related to employee withdrawal. Authoritarianism did not significantly predict employee withdrawal. Furthermore, the relationship between authoritarianism and employee withdrawal would be moderated by distributive justice and procedural justice. Finally, the theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

P607

FACTORS AFFECTING THE REINSTATEMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE TAKEN MEDICAL LEAVE DUE TO MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The Department of Mental Health, Panasonic Health Care Center has supported the return of employees following mental health problems through the reinstatement support panel. Since 2006, it has conducted survey-based research to clarify factors affecting the work situation after return. This study analyzed data collected over approximately 6 years, the results of which showed that the rate of work continuation was low in employees who had taken leave of absence three or more times. Furthermore, the following factors were found to exert a positive influence on continuation of work: having stable sleep; the cooperation and understanding of family; helping out with household chores while on leave; and, regaining motivation and energy. Based on the above studies, we investigated in more detail. The Self-Diagnosis Checklist for Assessment of Workers' Accumulated Fatigue and the new Stroop Test II have been administered to assess factors impacting continuation of work after reinstatement. It was found that employees who had taken leave for mental health reasons had significantly lower accurate task completion rates than healthy employees, and disparities in hemoglobin alteration in the frontal brain region were noted. In addition, these employees had markedly poor self-awareness of fatigue, and the findings suggest possible problems with neural energy efficiency during task completion. We will continue to implement evidence-based, effective return-to-work assistance.

P608
THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON MALES' PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS

C14. Culture and society – Music

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The present experiment explored the role of musically induced arousal on a person's perception of physical attractiveness. Male college students (N=40) rated the attractiveness of photographs of females while listening to a playlist of music controlled for both tempo (fast or slow) and sexually explicit lyrical content (lyrics or no lyrics). We hypothesized that the increased arousal induced by the fast tempo, lyrical condition would lead participants to rated females in the "high" attractiveness group as more attractive and the females in the "low" attractiveness group as less attractive when compared to participants in the other conditions. Statistical analyses did not yield any support of our key hypothesis. However, when testing our hypotheses on the change in physiological response, we found significant main effects for tempo and lyrics, as well as a significant interaction of the two, on heart rate. Specifically, participants in the fast tempo, lyrical condition experienced the greatest increase of heart rate, indicative of having the highest arousal levels.

P609
A STROOP FACILITATION EFFECT FOR DEATH CUES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Death is the most definitive event to happen in any organism's life. The Terror Management Theory (TMT) proposes that human beings are afraid of death and develop various defense mechanisms to manage such fear. According to the TMT, the initial defense mechanisms involve suppressing the death-related thoughts. Several studies have demonstrated that the emotional Stroop test can be a useful tool to study death-related fear. The current research was designed to investigate the characteristics of responses to death-related words in an emotional Stroop task. The sample was composed of 31 undergraduate students who were asked to indicate the color of words presented in Spanish. These were either death-related (e.g., corresponding to coffin), social-anxiety-related (e.g., failure), and neutral words (e.g., name), being emotional and neutral words matched in frequency and longitude. The results showed Stroop interference with social anxiety words, but Stroop facilitation with death-related words. The Stroop interference has been interpreted as an indication of a more detailed processing of stimuli, which reflects vigilance in reviewing the contents represented by each word. The Stroop facilitation would indicate a more superficial stimulus processing, consistent with avoidance of word content. In this sense, as far as is known to the authors, this is the first evidence showing a Stroop facilitation effect with death-related words. These results appear consistent with the TMT.

P610
STRESS SYMPTOMS AFTER SEPARATION: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLES

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Attachment relationships continue throughout the lifespan that effect the romantic relationships and cognitive interpretation of stressful events. Attachment style is an important factor in coping with stress. The first aim of this study was to investigate whether stress symptoms that emergent after separation differs according to attachment styles. The second was to compare attachment styles with the subdimension of stress symptoms. 120 (75 females, 45 males) college students who had a separation in recent year participated in the study. To collect data, demographic information form, Experience In Close Relationships (EICR) and Stress Self-Assessment Checklist (SSAC) were used. Cluster analysis was applied to the Students` scores that obtained from EICR. Group differences were tested by t-test and F statistics. Differences found between students with secure attachment and fearful attachment styles according to the scores that they got from the cognitive-affective subdimension and total score of stress symptoms. Males and females differed on stress symptoms. Gender did not predict college students` attachment styles. Our findings showed that Turkish college students with fearful attachment style have stress symptoms more than the students with secure attachment style. These results show that attachment styles are important in coping with stress. Our results are consistent with the literature but confounding variables should be controlled with further studies.

P611
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPACING EFFECTS IN INCIDENTAL MEMORY OF WORDS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Participants were presented with targets on two occasions. Each time, participants were asked to generate a past episode associated with the targets and judge the pleasantness of that episode during an orienting task, followed by an unexpected free recall test. For participants with high emotional intelligence (EI), the spacing effect (the advantage of a spaced presentation over a massed presentation) was observed for targets associated with pleasant and unpleasant episodes. For participants with low EI, the effect was found only for targets with unpleasant episodes. These results suggest that pleasant episodes elicited less strong emotional encoding than unpleasant episodes. Furthermore, participants with high EI could activate emotional encoding elicited by pleasant episodes even if the emotion was not strongly experienced.

P618
ETHNOGRAPHY AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY IN ORGANIZATIONS

D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility

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The objective of this work is to highlight the advantages of ethnography as an alternate methodology to address the matter of sustainability in organizations. The issue can be presented at an intermediate level of abstraction. Among the characteristics that can be considered under this phenomenon are: 1) the complexity derived from 3 dimensions –social, economic and environmental (Linnenluecke & Griffiths (2010)-; 2) at least 2 perspectives to look at the issue –a reformist and a transformational approach (Räikkönnen, 2014) -; and 3) the absence of a consensus around the definition (Mebratu, 1998). Schein's widely accepted definition of organizational culture considers different organizational levels along with the resolution of internal and external adaptation problems. To this point, ethnography emerges as an alternative methodology to address several aspects such as: ecological approach of organizational analysis, consideration of limited development of the concept and difficulties of practical application. This approach, through numerous techniques, can be considered a flexible and complex alternative that allows the involvement of different actors at different levels (Bruni, 2003). Finally, this proposal suggests the possibility to achieve the development of the concept of sustainability, as well as other aspects of its practical application.

P628

THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COACHING STYLES UPON SPORT MOTIVATION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT ATHLETES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Although the evidence of influence of social support upon one's motivation has been identified, little is known about the effective support styles specific to situations. The aim of the study was therefore to examine the relationship between sport motivation and perceived social support and coaching style as the first step of the development in effective support for athletes. One hundred and eight Japanese university students who belong to sport clubs (M＝19.68, SD＝.96 completed the three questionnaires, which measure motivation in sport, perceived social support, and coaching styles. Results showed that athletes who received both high autonomy and structure support indicated high levels of intrinsic motivation in sport compared to whom received low autonomy support and high structure support.Additionally, frequency of receipt of different types of social support had impact upon motivation, specifically, intrinsic motivation to know, and accomplishments. In conclusion, receipt of autonomous support from coaches might have influence upon motivation in positive manner. Moreover, it is suggested that different types of social support play a significant role in enhancing one's intrinsic motivation. Nevertheless the positive impact of autonomous coaching style and social support upon motivation, further research will be needed to explore the effective coaching styles or social support in terms of enhancing one's motivation for practical application.

P629

THE EFFECT OF MANIPULATED FEEDBACK AND GENERALIZED SELF-EFFICACY ON TASK SPECIFIC SELF-EFFICACY OF JAPANESE STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of manipulated feedback and generalized self-efficacy(GSE) on task specific self-efficacy(TSSE). Participants were 60 undergraduates, who were randomly assigned to each of three experimental conditions (positive, negative or no feedback group). Each group was consisted of 10 high GSE students and 10 low GSE students, whose GSE scores were estimated by GSE scale Narita, et al. (1995) developed. Experimental task was to find miswritten characters in sentence in 90seconds at a trial. Participants were assigned 10 trials. After each trial, they were given manipulated feedback (positive, negative or no feedback). Results showed that (1) there were no differences in performance(true score) of each group, but that (2) TSSE score of low GSE students in positive feedback group was significantly lower than it of high GSE in the same group. These findings were discussed by referring self-efficacy theory and attribution theory.

P630

NOT SO "TRADITIONAL" ANYMORE? GENERATIONAL SHIFTS IN CULTURAL VALUES ON THE SCHWARTZ VALUES SURVEY IN TURKEY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Although research in applied psychology has evidenced that cultural values across the globe have shifted toward more individualistic and mastery-oriented, it is unclear whether these changes are driven by overall societal values changing, or whether they are a product of value changes across generational cohorts. Additionally, almost all of the research on generational values has been conducted in only one society, the US; much of the research has also been cross-sectional in nature. We seek to address these gaps in the literature, via use of a cross-temporal design, in a non-Western society, Turkey. Specifically, we compare generational change in cultural values on the Schwartz Values Survey across two decades of individuals representing independent samples of the urban, Turkish workforce, employed in a variety of occupations and in numerous urban centers, in both 1998 and 2009 (N = 779). We find that self-transcendence (harmony) and conservation (collectivism) values have decreased over time, while self-enhancement (mastery) has increased over time. That is, results indicate that values related to universalism, benevolence, conformity, security, and tradition have decreased over time, and that values related to achievement, power, and stimulation have increased over time. Theoretical and practical implications of these changes in cultural values across younger cohorts of a traditionally collectivistic, hierarchical, and harmony-oriented society, Turkey, are discussed.

P631

HOST ADOLESCENTS' STEREOTYPES TOWARDS YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Understanding intergroup stereotypes is essential when studying intercultural relations. Most research has focussed on adults' stereotypes, partially relegating the adolescents' perspective. However, understanding adolescents' attitudes towards minority groups may be useful to promote cultural diversity. This study aims to analyse the stereotypes of morality, sociability, and competence that Spanish adolescents had about adolescents from different minority groups. Spanish adolescents (n = 156) filled out a questionnaire reporting their stereotypes about Moroccan, Romanian, and Ecuadorian adolescents, their quality of intergroup contact with them, and their preference for immigrant teens to stay in Spain. Results showed that participants perceived that their Ecuadorian mates were more moral and sociable than Moroccans or Romanians. Moroccans were perceived as lowly moral and sociable, but moderated in competence. Romanians were perceived as low in morality but moderated in sociability and competence. Ecuadorians were perceived as highly sociable and moderated in morality and competence. Overall, participants considered that immigrant teens were less moral than sociable. Stereotypes were positively associated with quality of intergroup contact and the preference for immigrants to stay in Spain. These findings highlighted the importance of working on intergroup stereotypes when implementing social interventions to improve intercultural relations during adolescence.

P633

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND SCHOOL READINESS AMONG ITALIAN PRESCHOOLERS. A PERSON CENTERED APPROACH

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Although research has underlined the strong relation between socio-emotional skills and school success, little is known on the role of social-emotional skills on preschooler's school readiness (Denham, 2012). Taking a person-oriented approach, this study investigated the relationship between social-emotional competence and school readiness in a sample of 203 five-year-old children. The SDQ (Goodman, 1997) and the SR-5 (Zanetti & Cavioni, 2014) were used to collect information on socio-emotional competence and school readiness respectively. Two distinct social emotional competence profiles were clustered ("competent" and "at risk") to typify groups of children who differ in terms of emotional symptoms, conduct and peer problems, hyperactivity, and prosocial behavior. Results show significant differences between groups on school readiness scores. Children in the "at risk" group (47.1%) displayed lower scores in language (p=.005), logical-mathematical abilities (p=0.004) and in symbolization skills (=.043) compared to the "competent" group (52,9%). The current findings suggest that, knowing the social emotional profile of children, would help educators to take action and plan specific early childhood program to enhance children's social emotional competence, particularly of those at risk, and consequentially maximize their school readiness and avoid future school failure (Bierman et al., 2008).

P636

PROMOTING LIFE SKILLS THROUGH A RESILIENCE CURRICULUM FOR EARLY YEARS AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN EUROPE

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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The economic crisis which Europe is undergoing at the moment has exacerbated the risks among those already facing disadvantages such as unemployment of young people and new families, increasing poverty and social disadvantage for the whole communities and regions. These challenges underline the need to equip children from an early age with the requisite skills to help them overcome the challenges and obstacles they are set to face in such circumstances while providing healthy and protective contexts which promote their health and well-being. One of the goals of education, therefore is to prepare children and young people for the tests of life through useful and effective skills in navigating the challenges they are set to meet in life. This paper describes the development of a resilience curriculum for children in early years and primary schools in Europe with the aim of enhancing meaningful and relevant education for all children, particularly the most vulnerable ones. It presents and discusses the curriculum framework developed from the existing literature, the key principles and processes underlying the curriculum, and the major themes forming the curriculum.

P639

CULTURAL EXPLANATIONS OF SLEEP PARALYSIS IN ITALY: THE PANDAFECHE ATTACK

C16. Culture and society – Other

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The current study examines cultural explanations of sleep paralysis (SP) in Italy. Specifically we explore whether SP generates cultural explanations and beliefs about the phenomenon. The study was conducted in the region of Abruzzo, Italy, and participants were from the general population (n = 68). All participants had experienced SP at least once in their life. The participants were interviewed using the Sleep Paralysis Experiences and Phenomenology Questionnaire (SP-EPQ). We found a striking cultural explanation of SP in Italy, namely the Pandafeche attack, associated with numerous supernatural beliefs. Thirty-eight percent of participants believed that the Pandafeche might have caused their SP; the Pandafeche was thought to be either an evil witch, a ghostlike-spirit or a terrifying humanoid cat. In about ¼ (24%) of cases, the Pandafeche was hallucinated during SP. Participants applied various strategies to prevent a Pandafeche attack, such as sleeping in supine position, placing a broom by the bedroom door, or putting a pile of sand by the bed. Case studies are presented to illustrate the study findings. The current study is the first to report such a cultural explanation and causal interpretation of the phenomenology of SP in Italy.

P642
THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ANXIETY ON STROOP TEST PERFORMANCE

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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The aim of that study is to understand the effects of social anxiety and social pressure on Stroop Test performance among university students. Prediction of high anxiety impairs peoples' performance is made by the relation between performance and arousal which is found by Yerkes-Dodson. It is explained that increased self-focused attention or aroused affect suffers social task performance in social anxious individuals. Our participants were 80 Turkish students (40 men, 40 women). Four experimental conditions were designed; participants in group 1,2 and 3 performed test respectively in front of two, five, and eight observers.Researcher applied the test to participants in control condition without any observer. Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale was applied to participants. In light of previous research number of errors in test and time to complete test were measured for different experimental groups. Differences between genders in dependent variables were assessed. Findings suggest that the number of errors on test were not differentiating between men and women. But women complete the task in a shorter time than men. Also, we found significant difference between the experimental group with 8 observers and control group in terms of the number of errors on test. Our research results are consistent with literature about social anxiety and performance. It was demonstrated that results from previous studies are also valid for Turkish sample.

P647

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND SUBJECTIVE AGE IN LATE ADULTHOOD

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Many researchers have focused on identifying factors that contribute to youthful subjective age in older adults, such as demographic variables, health status or personality traits, but only few studies examined the role of leisure activity. They mainly focused on the importance of physical activities in subjective age (Clark, Long & Schiffman, 1999; Uotinen, 2005) and neglected other aspects of activity engagement. Therefore, we examined the contribution of leisure activity level and engagement in different types of leisure activity to subjective age, controlling for demographic variables and subjective health. 274 older adults (73% female), aged 65 to 91 years (M=71,82), living in the community, completed a modified VLS activity questionnaire (Jopp & Hertzog, 2010) and reported on personal data, subjective health and subjective age (felt age). In the first step of a multiple regression analysis, demographics and subjective health explained 14 % of the variance in felt age. The only significant predictor was self-rated health. In the next step, activity level explained additional 6% of the variance. 8 types of activities accounted for additional 8% of the variance in subjective age in second step, with activities with close social partners and group-centered public activities as significant contributors. The findings suggest an important role of leisure activities, especially social activities, for youthful subjective age as one of the indicators of successful aging.

P649

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, PARENTING STYLES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND THE NEEDS THREATS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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This study was designed to examine the relationship between early maladaptive schemas, parenting styles, psychological symptoms and the need threats in university students. The sample of the study consisted of 133 undergraduate students studying at Hacettepe University. Aforementioned variables were assessed by Young Schema Questionnaire- Short Form 3, The Turkish versions of the Young Parenting Inventory, Symptom Assesment Inventory, Need Threat Scale. A series of regression analyses revealed that perceived paternal Conditional/Success-Oriented parenting style predicted the decrease in self esteem. The Pessimistic/Anxious paternel parenting style predicted the increase in self esteem. Extreme Permissive/Unlimited and Pessimistic/Anxious paternal parenting styles predicted the increase in the need of control. On the other hand paternal Punitive parenting style predicted the decrease in perceived control. Unexpectedly, none of the maternal parenting styles predicted basic need threats. Analyzing the relationship between psychological symptoms and self-esteem, results showed that the increase in anxiety score predicted the increase in self esteem and phobic anxiety predicted the decrease in self esteem. Moreover, the decrease in self-esteem predicted by the increase in interpersonal sensitivity. Finally, analyses showed that there is no significant relationship between five schema domains and basic need threats. In conclusion, findings pointed out the predictive power of early maladaptive schemas, perceived parenting styles and psychological symptoms on need threats. The results of this study were discussed in the light of the relevant literature.

P651
ANALYSIS OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AND SLUGGISH COGNITIVE TEMPO

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Recent studies suggest reflect on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Sluggish Cognitive Tempo (SCT), as they may be two separate disorders with different causes, symptoms, characteristics and treatments. The aim of this study was to analyze the differences in cognitive profiles of two groups of children who were diagnosed as ADHD and SCT respectively. The participants were 40 children, 20 diagnosed as ADHD and 20 as SCT, aged between 6 and 13 years. The Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children version IV (WISC-IV) was used to analyze the neuropsychological profile of the participants. A cross-sectional design was used and data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test. The results showed significant differences between groups in working memory and processing speed, as well as in different subtests of these measures. This work has showed differences between the neurocognitive profiles of ADHD and SCT, which suggests that these may be different disorders or disease entities.

P652
PARENTING STYLES IN THE PERIODS OF CRISES OF CHILDHOOD

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Family plays a crucial role in the child´s development, especially in the periods of age crises. Any age crisis is the crisis of the system of relationship when parents´ behavior needs to be reorganized accordingto the new behavior of a child.Present research aims to identify the differences in parenting styles in critical (3 and 7 years) and stable (4-6 years) periods of childhood. The study involved 260 mothersfrom Saint-Petersburg (Russia) (130 boys' mothers and 130 girls' mothers). For study purposes sample was divided into three groups: 2,5–3,5 years; 4- 6 years; 6,5 - 7 years. Methods: "Analysis of family relationships"questionnaire(E. Eidemiller, V. Yustitskis),"Symptoms of the 3 and 7 years old child´s crisis questionnaire"(V.Vasilenko). Results: the study revealed that overprotection, excessive prohibitions and preference to childish traits more pronounced in the periods of age crises.Mothers of children with pronounced crises characterized by the projection of their own undesirable qualities.In the case of «seven year old child´s crisis» they also had more higher indicators of underdevelopment of parental feelings, preference to feminine traits. Conclusion: during the crisis periods parents go through the stage of "amplifying" – they try to resist the new child's behavior that can be expressed in strengthening overprotection and prohibitions. The greater maturity of parenting styles can be regarded as resources for the successful flow of the age crisis.

P656

THE OPINION OF YOUNG WOMEN REGARDING THE ASSERTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES TO NEGOTIATE CONDOM USE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Introduction: Campaigns to increase condom use among young people must take into account the opinions of this population with regards to the most appropriate methods for negotiating their use with a partner. The aim of this study was to investigate how young women classify, along the assertiveness continuum (non-assertive, assertive, aggressive), a number of negotiation strategies for convincing their partner of the need to use a condom and to refuse to have unprotected sex. Method: The sample consisted of 48 undergraduate students, all of whom attended seven training sessions. Data on participant age was not collected in order to maintain the anonymity of students who participated in the program. Results: Regarding strategies to suggest condom use, 93% of participants considered that threatening not to have sex was an aggressive approach. In addition, 72.7% thought that using arguments concerning the transmission of STIs was aggressive and 75.5% thought that giving a condom to a partner was also an aggressive strategy. In contrast, continuing to propose the use of a condom was considered to be passive by 65.2% of the sample. In the case of refusing to have unprotected sex, 87% opined that giving an excuse for not having sex was a passive strategy, while 60.9% thought that emotional blackmail was aggressive. Conclusions: Not all strategies to negotiate condom use are considered assertive by young women. These results must be taken into account during the design of targeted prevention programs.

P658
WHAT ARE THE MOST APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES TO REFUSE UNPROTECTED SEX? THE OPINION OF YOUNG WOMEN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Introduction: Negotiation skills training, including those for decliningunprotected sex, have been incorporated into programs aimed atreducing the risk of HIV infection in many at-risk populations, including young women. The present study investigated the perceived assertiveness and empathetic assertiveness of a number of strategies young women may useto decline unprotected sex. Method: The sample consisted of 48 undergraduate students, all ofwhom attended seventraining sessions. Data on participant age was not collected in order to maintain the anonymity of those who participated in the program. The perceived assertiveness and empathic assertiveness of strategies were measured using the following questionstems: To what extent do you think this strategy is assertive? (1=not assertive; 10=fully assertive) and: How would you feel if your partner refused to have sex with you without a condom in this way? (1=not well; 10=very well). Findings: The strategies with higher scores for assertiveness were -Provide arguments related to: health (mean=8,86), STI prevention (mean=8,57), avoiding worry (mean=8,43) and directly saying no (mean=8,14). The strategies rated most highly as demonstrating empathic assertiveness were -Provide arguments related toavoiding worry(mean=8,29), propose petting (mean=7,29) and arguments related to health (mean=7). Conclusions: Prevention programs should include training in those strategies thatyoung femalesreportedto be the most assertive and empathetic methodsfor refusingto have unprotected sex.

P660
DYSFUNCTIONAL REWARD MECHANISMS IN ADDICTION DISEASE AND GAMBLING BEHAVIOR

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Neuroscience studies show the similarity of reward-related neurocircuitry and dysfunctional behavioral patterns on Pathological Gambling (PG) and Substance Use Disorders (SUD). Evidences proved that PG and SUD are associated with deficits in frontal lobe function; thus, the compulsive addictive behavior can be described as a condition that subvert the ability to make decisions. The present study aimed to compare the results of evidences concerning the relationship between the high sensivity of the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) and the hemispheric lateralisation effect that supports the gambling behavior in addiction disease. We focused on two studies that included a group of Cocaine Addictive (CA) patients and high-BAS subjects who were tested using the Iowa Gambling Task; also metacognitive questionary and EEG (alpha band modulation) were analized. It was found that the "left hemisphere unbalance" may be considered as a critical marker of dysfunctional decision-making in addictive behaviors (SUD and PG) and a factor able to explain the tendency to opt in favor of more reward-related conditions and to ignore long-term negative consequences. These results could have important repercussions in the social context for both the treatment and prevention of addiction disease. Indeed, specific clinical protocols can be applied to induce a balancing inter-hemispheric effect that could improve clinical conditions of addictive patients and prevent the risk of relapse.

P661
EFFECT OF MATERNAL SELF-ESTEEM AND PARENTING STYLE ON YOUNG CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL COGNITION

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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In the childhood years, there are marked individual differences in children's emotional cognition. Although family experiences are thought to be important in the development of these differences, the nature of the relation is still far from clearly understood. This study aimed to examine the effect of maternal self-esteem and parenting style on young children's emotional cognition. Participants were 27 Japanese preschoolers and their mothers who joined the longitudinal study. When the children were three- and four year olds, the children's mothers completed a questionnaire assessing maternal self-esteem (i.e. anxiety in social settings, feelings of efficacy, feelings of incompetence, feelings of inferiority) and parenting style (i.e. directive, independence-promoting, overprotective, noninterfering). One year later, the author assessed the four- and five-year-old children's emotional cognition (sadness, anger, fear, disgust, and joy). It was found that both of maternal anxiety in social settings and feelings of incompetence were positively associated with the children's cognition of anger. Moreover, maternal anxiety in social settings was negatively related to the children's cognition of fear. These results are suggestive of the possibility that maternal self-esteem effects on children's emotional development.

P665

INNOVATION OF COUNSELLING METHODS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS TO INCREASE THEIR EMPLOYABILITY

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Article deals with one activity of National project "Comprehensive counseling and prevention system to influence socio-pathological phenomena in the school environment" that realized Research Institute of Child Psychology and Patopsychology. We will introduce new methods for pedagogical –psychological counseling (digitalization of test methods, monitoring interventions, evaluation of the counseling process) for children with special needs. Poster will present outcomes of the counseling and diagnostic evaluation of professional activity in counseling centers in Slovakia. We will focus on behavior monitoring during counseling sessions with children with conduct disorders and learning disorders. We will present our experiences with only one digital platform for children testing method in Slovakia.

P668

COLLEGE STUDENTS FUTURE LIFE EVENTS MOTIVATION: DO THEY REALLY WANT TO WORK, MARRY AND BECOME A PARENT?

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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After the great East Japan earthquake in 2011, Japanese senses of family bond or belonging seems to be changing stronger than before, whereas the birthrate is continuing to stay low, and the lifetime non-marriage rate of Japanese males and females are both increasing.The purpose of this study is to explore the factors that affect social interaction regarding family. The preliminary study showed young people had negative attitudes of family, comparing to positive one, and these results suggested that there was the relation between attitudes toward family and the intense of seeking partner (Senoo, 2012). This study investigated the factor of the college student's motivation for working, marriage and becoming a parent in their future. 170 college students (81 males, 89 females) in West Japan area answered the questionnaire that assessed the following variables: hope, anxiety, diffident, worry, pressure and cognition of difficulty on job-seeking behavior, partner-seeking behavior and child-seeking behavior. The results of regression analysis (stepwise method) showed 1) the factors of motivation of job-seeking behavior were hope for working, pressure of job-seeking and hope for becoming a parent, 2) anxiety about unmarried, hope for marriage and pressure of marriage determined partner-seeking behavior and 3) hope for becoming a parent, worry for infertility and anxiety about lonely positively influenced the motivation of child-seeking behavior, but also cognition of difficulty on reproductive success negatively influenced it.

P669

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXTING AND DATING VIOLENCE AMONG ITALIAN YOUNG ADULTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Sexting is popular within boys and girls: they send and/or receive sexually suggestive messages, photos, videos via smartphone, internet or social networks. It is important to understand when sexting can be considered a self-expression and when it becomes a risky behavior, in particular for adolescents and young adults. We investigated the role of sexting among Italian young adults' dating relationships. Specifically, we studied the associations between sexting and dating violence (DV), i.e. the different form of violence between partners in a romantic relationship. Gender and age differences in sexting behaviors were also investigated. Participants were 501 young adults (157 M & 344 F; mean age=24.22), recruited via an online survey containing socio-demographic data, the Sexting Behaviors Scale and the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationship Inventory. Main results showed that boys send, receive and post significantly more sexts than girls. Conversely, girls were significantly more DV perpetrators. No gender differences for DV victimization were found. There were also positive correlations among different types of sexting and DV. Multiple regressions showed that posting sexts for girls and sending and receiving sexts for boys were predictors of DV. This study showed how sexting has relevant implications as regards DV. Moreover, it appears that girls activate sexting behaviors stemming from a more frequent use of web, whereas boys start sexting mainly via smartphone.

P677
CANCER PATIENTS'PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND TIME PERSPECTIVES DURING THE CHEMOTHERAPY COURSE

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Cancer as a life threatening disease with low survival percentage reveals the importance of two stress factors: predictability and control. The perception of one having a fatal disease makes time more precious and the treatment process may lead to psychological distress which in turn may affect prognosis and survival. Patients' psychological reactions to the illness in relation to their psychosocial environment affect the course of the illness at every phase of the disease. Time perspective (TP) is an adaptive psychological mechanism that affects behavior and it is known that social support (SS) is crucially important during the treatments of chronic diseases. In this context, this research tries to explore the changes in time perspective related to perceived social support and to the demographics of cancer patients. Research questions: Are there any significant differences between the chemotherapy stages based on the time perspective factors? Are there any relations between the perceived social support and different time perspectives? Are there any relations between the time perspective factors and chemotherapy stages? Are there any relations between the social support types and socio-demographical variables? The sample consists of 77 cancer patients who were getting chemotherapy at Europe Florence Nightingale Research and Practice Hospital's BediiGorbon Cancer Unit and accepted to contribute in this research. All of the participants were patients who were facing cancer for the first time (n = 77, 43 female, 34 male, mean age= 55.45). For measures, short version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI), for understanding the role of social support Multi-Dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MDSPSS)and a socio-demographic form that is constructed by the researcher, are used. The data is collected by interviews from three cancer group patients during different phases of chemotherapy: First, middle and the last session. The data is examined by correlations, crosstabs, chi-square and one-way ANOVA statistics by using SPSS 16th edition. According to the findings of this study,there was no significant difference found between five TP's and chemotherapy stages. A statistically significant relationship was observed between perceived SS and past positive TP. But there was no statistically significant result between other TP's and perceived SS results. No significant relationship established between the time perspective factors (received results are divided as being over or below the mean) and chemotherapy stages. Although the results are insignificant, the future TP averages were higher than the mean are mostly at the last chemotherapy session; the past positive TP averages were higher than the mean are mostly at the middle and last stages and these values are thought to be important. It was found that there were significant relationships between perceived SS from a special someone and gender; between perceived SS from family and education levels; and between perceived SS from family and chemotherapy stages whereas no significant relationship was concluded between social support types (special someone, family and friends) and other socio-demographic variables such as age groups, economical status, marital status and cancer stages. This study is carried out as a master thesis and the results are discussed accordingly. The time perspectives' relations to psychological health especially under chronic disease circumstances are evaluated. It is concluded by highlighting the major importance of perceived SS for healthy functioning during medical treatment one more time.

P679
SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF OLDER PRESCHOOLERS AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Preschool age is initial period for formation of social competence. Present research aims to identify the relationships between social competence of older preschoolers and characteristics of parent-child relationships. The study involved 50 children from Saint-Petersburg (including 23 boys and 27 girls, Mage =6.5 years), 50 mothers and 5 educators. Methods: methods "Conversation", "Social emotions" and "Questionnaire of communicative skills" (G.Uruntaeva, J.Afonkina); methods for determining emotions (E.Sergienko, E.Lebedeva, O.Prusakov), anxiety test by R.Temml, M.Dorci, V.Amen; test "Ladder" by V.Schur; methods "Do together" by R.Kalinina; sociometry; projective test by R.Zhil; "Questionnaire of the parent-child interaction" by I.Markovskaya. Factor analysis revealed 5 factors of social competence: "communicative skills", "difficulties in communication", "understanding emotions" "cognitive component of social competence", "self-esteem" and 3 factors of parent-child relationships: "child acceptance", "adult supervision", "emotional background in the family". Regression analysis revealed that all 3 factors of parent-child relationships had an impact on the overall level of social competence, including indicators of social emotions, focus on cooperation, understanding of emotions and communicative skills. Thus, child acceptance, positive emotional background in the family, adequate adult supervision can be regarded as factors of social competence of preschoolers.

P680

THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN ON THEIR SELF-ESTEEM AND ANXIETY. THE ROLE OF COLLECTIVE SELF-ESTEEM

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The present research focused on the psychological processes of coping with discrimination against women using samples of Polish students. The aim of the first study (n = 120), in which PD (perceived discrimination) against gender in-group was experimentally manipulated (newspaper article), was to investigate the relation between PD and state anxiety. The results confirmed the relation between women's PD and the state anxiety while men's PD against their gender group did not affect the state anxiety. Moreover, the results showed the role of women's collective self-esteem (CES) as a moderator in the relation between PD against women and the state anxiety. In the second study with the same manipulation on women's group (n = 120), the results confirmed these effects. After reading the article on discrimination against women, women whose CES was lower reacted with an increase in state anxiety as compared to the control condition. The effect did not occur in women with high CES. Moreover, the state anxiety of women with low CES mediated the relation between PD and their state of self-esteem. To sum up, the results suggest that the effect of PD against women on women's anxiety depends on the level of CSES and that the state anxiety mediates the relationship between PD and the state of self-esteem but only in women with relatively low CES. The results highlight the role of CES in understanding women's response to perceived discrimination against their gender group.

P682
PLAY BEHAVIOR AND SOCIALIZATION IN AUTISM AND TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Bauminger and Kasari (2000) found that high-functioning autistic children do experience feelings of loneliness, implicating that they have a need for social acceptance. This finding challenges the notion that autistic people prefer being alone and do not like interacting with others. This raises the question of how we can facilitate the emotional life and integration of high functioning autistic children. Play is a key element of the process of socialization, and young children do usually spend considerable time playing with their care givers and siblings in the family home. In this study we observed pretend play with objects in parent - child dyads, assuming that these play situations reveal important aspects of socialization. We observed mother – child play activity in semi-structured play situations with diversified object sets and were looking for aspects of the interactions that functioned to practice skills necessary for social participation. We compared preschoolers with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and mentally matched children with typical development (TD). We analyzed the video recordings by Noldus Observer XT 8.0 program software. Our results confirmed decreased rate of pretend play and decreased level of interaction in the ASD group. We believe that the further study of socialization within the framework of object play is a fruitful path to understand developmental differences in autism.

P683
RESEARCH OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITH IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST AND SELF-REPORT PROCEDURES

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Solving the problem of criminal violence is one of the main factors in forming and sustaining a healthy society. Anti-social attitudes are the main predictive factors for criminal behavior, there for it is important to create suitable instruments for assessing these attitudes. The aim of the study was to measure the valence of attitude towards violence with Implicit Association Test and self-report procedures. The sample of the study (N=103, all males) consisted of two groups: convicted individuals (N = 53) and individuals without a criminal record (N = 50). Participation was voluntary and anonymous, all individuals had the right to withdraw their data at any point of the research. Implicit measures: a specially designed experimental procedure of Implicit Association Test (Criminal violence IAT). Self-report measures: Linguistic adaptation of "Criminal attitude towards violence scale" and three independent scales of a diagnostics method of antisocial attitudes. The results showed significant differences of attitudes towards criminal violence between the two groups of participants on both implicit and explicit levels. Positive and negative implicit attitudes were found. Conclusions: The designed implicit measurement instruments can be used to assess the effectiveness of social rehabilitation programs and psychotherapy for present and ex convicts as well as for previously not convicted individuals for measuring their antisocial attitudes in job interviews and psychotherapy.

P684

DOES POLITICIAN'S IMAGE MATTER? PERCEIVED PERSONALITY TRAITS OF POLITICIANS AND POLITICAL PREFERENCES

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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The poster presents the results of a study which explored the role of perceived personality traits of politicians in determining political preferences. In order to distinguish key personality traits of politicians psycho-lexical approach was used. The study was conducted prior to the 2014 presidential elections in Ukraine. The participants were 645 students from six cities in Western, Central and Eastern parts of the country. Each participant described 17 major politicians of the Ukrainian political scene (e.g. Poroshenko, Tymoshenko, Klitschko) using a list of adjectives which measured four basic dimensions of perceived personality traits: (1) Machiavellism; (2) Strenght; (3) Intellect; and (4) Quarrelsomeness. The data was analyzed in the multilevel approach, which allowed to assess the explanatory value of the perceived personality traits on individual level, and prognostic validity on ecological level. The results show that all the perceived personality traits are closely related to political preferences of the voters. The model was proven to be independent of demographic differences which may entail political differences. It was found that if election programs of various politicians are similar, the perceived personality traits are accountable for voters' preferences.

P686
THE IMPACT OF MIMICRY ON CONSUMERS' PRODUCT PREFERENCES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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This study explored whether the beneficial effects of mimicry on product appraisal would transfer to products that are not referenced by the mimicker, but are present during the mimicry. When products were present and visible to participants, but were not discussed by the mimicker, the transfer effects of mimicry on the other products are unclear. Therefore, a laboratory experiment was conducted. Twenty-two undergraduates were assigned randomly to either the mimic or no-mimic condition. Participants were briefed that the experiment regarded their impressions of new products, and they were asked about their soft drink preferences. Using mimicry, the facilitator mirrored the participants' mannerisms, while ensuring an absence of mimicry in the no-mimic condition. The facilitator explained the beneficial features of the supposed new drink (product-a), but the cookies (product-b) placed next to the new drink were not referred to by the facilitator. Finally, the participants completed a survey, which measured their preferences for each product. The results showed that participants in a mimicked condition tended to rate the facilitator and the facilitated product more positively than did those in the no-mimicked condition, but the tendency was not statistically significant. No transfer effects of mimicry were found for product-b, which was not discussed by the facilitator. This result suggests a boundary for the impact of behavioral mimicry on product preferences.

P687

DYSFUNCTIONAL SCHEMAS, COPING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS LEVELS OF OVERWEIGHT AND NORMAL WEIGHT PEOPLE

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Early maladaptive schemas make people vulnerable to develop psychopathology. Over eating and eating disorders are psychological problem shighly related with dysfuctional schemas and coping. Over weight people have high levels of dysfunctional schemas, maladaptive coping and psychological distress than normal weight controls. The aim of the present study was to explore the presence of dysfunctional schemas, maladaptive coping and psychological distress in a group of overweight adults compared with normal weight controls. The sample consist of 189 overweight adults (F= 125, M=64) a meanage of 39.97 years (SD=11.13) mean body massindex (BMI:31.10 kg/m2). The normal-weightsampleconsist of 160 people (F= 121; M= 39) a meanage of 29.15 years (SD= 9.01) mean body massindex (BMI:21.79 kg/m2). MANOVA indicated that overweight people have higher level of early maladaptive schemas and use the avoidance coping strategy more than the normal weight. A significant difference was determined between two groups in terms of anxiety and depression. The overweight group was found to have higher anxiety and depression level compared to the normal group. The analysis indicated that overweight people have higher level of anxiety, depression, early maladaptive schemas and use the avoidance coping strategy more than the normal weight. In the treatment of overweight people, psychological distress level, maladaptive schemas, and coping strategies should be considered.

P691

SERVANT MEDICAL LEADERS CONDUCT MORE EFFICIENT CLINICAL UNITS: A STUDY IN THE HEALTHCARE OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA REGION

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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As the recent literature shows is necessary ensuring a greater focus on the organizational context in which the medical leadership is done in order to evaluate the impact of leadership on organizational performance. The main purpose of this work is verifying if the Servant Leadership (SL) style of medical healthcare management, evaluated by their collaborators physicians, is associated to the physicians' Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCB) and to improvements in healthcare efficiency (evaluated through the Comparative Performance Index as indicators of Clinical Units efficiency). The sample comprehends six Public Hospital located in the Emilia-Romagna Region with n=1248 medical professionals: n=1000 physicians, n=207 Chiefs of Clinical Units and n=41 Chairs of Department. A SEM analysis has indicated that, more the Chiefs of Clinical Units and of Departments have been evaluated by their collaborators as SL, more their Clinical Units have functioned efficiently, thanks also to a moderating effect of OCB of their doctors collaborators. SL model could be a valid perspective in order to study leadership dynamics in healthcare context. Further researches could verify the relation between Leadership Model and healthcare performance, also by considering other performance indicators as the efficacy on clinical outcomes.

P693

PARENTAL CONDITION AND HOUSEHOLD CHAOS AMONG JAPANESE FAMILIES WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Chaotic household is characterized by disorganization in physical (e.g., noisy, crowded) and psychosocial (e.g., lack of regularity in family schedule/routines) setting in a home. These 'chaotic housing conditions' are believed to be one of the influencing factors of child's development (Evans & Wachs, 2010). Understanding what aspects of child development affected by these housing conditions is important issue, but just as important for us is to elucidate what makes household's chaotic condition in the first place. It is indicated that chaotic households are disproportionally frequent among low-SES families, suggesting that poverty could be one of the precursor of the family turning into chaotic condition. At the same time, it can be hypothesized that parents' physical and psychological conditions are the key factor of chaos in the household. This is because when parents are in poor physical and/or psychological condition, it can be expected that they are unable to manage various family issues, eventually resulting in their house chaotic. For example, Pike et al. (2006) have shown that higher chaotic condition is related to higher maternal depressive mood. Referring to these preceding studies, we have addressed the following research question in the present study: is this parental psychological condition - household condition (i.e., chaos) relationship also applicable to Japanese families with young children? The underlying process of this relationship is also discussed.

P696
THE AWARENESS, EXPERIENCE AND APPLICATION OF SELF-REGULATION AS PSYCHOLOGICAL STRENGTH

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Extensive research over more than 8 decades produced a large number of self-regulation theories and models explaining this complex, dynamic human process. Surprisingly, there is a lack of research findings on how self-regulation is subjectively understood and experienced. The aim of this study was thus to explore, from a qualitative perspective, the awareness, experience and application of self-regulation as psychological strength. An availability sample of six different clusters of university students (N=297) provided data on how they respectively regulate their emotions, intuition, stress, diet, physical health, and sexual behavior. A theoretical thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) included preconceived categories of goal planning, goal execution, and discrepancy management. Trustworthiness was ensured by applying data and methodological triangulation, using co-coders and leaving an audit trail of the whole research process. The results indicate that participants are in general, not mindful of self-regulation as a psychological strength, and only moderately aware of their own self-regulatory strategies. Locus of motivation, clarity of self-control and self-monitoring processes, as well as the ability to creatively deal with failure were more important in effective self-regulation than nature of self-chosen goals, level of self-efficacy and number of stumbling blocks. In addition, participants experienced self-regulation often as a difficult, tedious process with subsequent poor persistence. The results firstly emphasize the importance of applying qualitative methodologies in self-regulation research, and secondly, the need for the promotion of self-regulation as psychological strength.

P697
PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN CIVIL COURT HEARINGS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Judicial behavior greatly influences litigant justice perceptions of court processes. We aim to evaluate the congruence between judicial behavior and the requirements of procedural justice in civil court hearings. We used audio record analysis of 162 civil cases. Judicial behavior was assessed by a set of 5 criteria (ethics, adversary style, activation, control of comprehension and informing), where judge behavior could satisfy the requirements of procedural justice from 0 to 100 percent. The results have revealed that the congruence between judge behavior and the requirements of procedural justice varies in different criteria's: ethics – 63.53 %, adversary style of judging – 58.78 %, litigant activation – 67.59 %, control of litigants' comprehension of rights and responsibilities – 34.04 % and litigant informing – 20.97 %. Judge behavior corresponds more to the aforementioned requirements (except ethics) in district rather than county courts, although no gender differences were found. Audio record analysis – a promising method in social justice research – also allowed capturing some differences among 6 different Lithuanian city courts. The results show that the most relevant issues are information conveyance and control of litigant's comprehension of rights and responsibilities. It reflects general law presumption that a person knows and is able to use his legal rights in court. This research was funded by a grant (No. MIP-13288) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

P699

CATASTROPHIC MISINTERPRETATION OF NICOTINE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS: A PLACEBO-CONTROL, DOUBLE BLIND STUDY

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Introduction: several studies suggested that smokers who experience nicotine withdrawal symptoms (NWS) are vulnerable to panic attacks. Ithas been hypothesized that this vulnerability may be mediated by a catastrophic misinterpretation of NWS; thus, smokers high in anxiety sensitivity (AS) may be more vulnerable to panic. Although a rich literature supports this hypothesis, no studies have been conducted to verify it.The goal of the current investigation was to test whether AS or somatosensory amplification (SSA) mediate the effect of NWS on test inducing panic-like symptoms via the inhalation of 35% carbon dioxide (CO_2). Methods: a placebo-controlled, double blind design was used. Participants were 80 regular smokers who were asked to refrain from smoking for 12 hours and wear a placebo patch (abstinence condition) or a nicotine patch (NRT condition).Therefore, subjects completed a 35% CO_2challenge. NA, AS, SSA, heart rate, blood pressure, subjective and objective anxiety, fear and discomfort were measured immediately before and after the challenge. The Mann-Whitney test and a hierarchical regression analysis were conducted to compare abstinence versus NRT response to the test and verify the hypothesis of mediation, respectively. Results: abstinence versus NRT condition did not affect the anxiety response to the test (p = n.s.); AS and SSA did not affect the test response as mediator of NWS. Discussion: AS did not mediate the effect of NWS on the 35% CO_2 test response.

P700
ATTACHMENT IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND CHILD'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS OVER TWO YEARS' TIME

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Relations between early attachment styles and later social difficulties has been extensively studied, but it is considerably less knownabout attachment and social problems in middle childhood. The present study examined social problems in securely and insecurely to mother and father attached children over two-year' time. The sample included 55 children, aged 7-10 (M = 8.67, SD = 0.96) and their mothers. Children's attachment style was assessed using the Child Attachment Interview (Target, Fonagy, Shmueli-Goetz, Datta, & Schneider, 2008) during the first phase of the study. Mothers rated their children's social problems, using the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL 6/18, Achenbach and Rescorla, 2001) 3 times: at baseline, after 1 and 2 years. When measured concurrently, children with insecure attachment had significantly more social problems compared to secure children. One year later children, who were insecurely attached to mother, showed a tendency to exhibit more social problems, but insecurity towards father was not related to social problems. Insecurely attached children still had more social problems after two years, but the differences between the groups were not statistically significant. Analysis showed the decrease of social problems over time in whole sample. The results revealed the most significant differences of social problems in secure and insecure children when measured concurrently and these differences becoming less significant during two years' time.

P701
EXPLORATORY STUDY ABOUT NEEDS OF DISEASE PROGRESSION CANCER PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Background. Cancer patients disease progression can become difficult to manage for the physician, for the aspects to concern therapeutic switch after previous treatments' failure, but also for patient reassurance needs that oncologist have to mediate with information about clinical conditions. Theoretical and empirical basis refer to neo-functionalism in psychology. Neo-functionalism considers person as an integrated system, an organization of functions (rationality, memories, fantasies, emotions but also movements, postures and physiological systems). Neo-functionalism looks at fundamental needs of patients. Purpose. This study aims to investigate emotional experience and psychological needs of cancer patients in disease progression, who are actually in treatment at Department of Surgical, Oncological and Oral Sciences, University of Palermo. We believe that a greater knowledge about patient's specific needs of information, involvement, distress and perceived quality of life, may facilitate care relationship in disease progression conditions. Methods. Patients who are progressed after a chemotherapyhave undergone to psychological tests (Illness Perception Questionnaire IPQ -R Reduced; EORT QLQ- C30; Needs Evaluation Questionnaire NEQ); also socio-demographic data and informations on medical therapies are considered. Results. Patients interviewed give greater importance to the empathic relationship with physician rather than accurate information about disease. They prefer that physician makes treatment decisions rather than to participate actively in decisions.

P707

ACCULTURATION ATTITUDE AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG HIGH-SKILLED SOUTH KOREAN MIGRANTS IN JAPAN

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The present study aims to examine acculturation attitudes among high-skilled South Korean migrants in Japan. Although acculturation and adjustment issues have been actively researched in and around Western countries, little is known about East Asian migrants' acculturation attitudes associated with national identity and mental health issues in East Asia. Based on Berry's "acculturation framework" theory suggesting four strategies, integration, assimilation, marginalization and separation, we conducted quantitative research to understand acculturation-related issues among those migrants in Japan. Participants were asked to complete a set of MIRIPS questionnaires (Berry et al, 2006) including job stress scales (Kawakami et al., 2012) with either paper-pencil or online survey method. It was hypothesized that they would more likely employ separation strategies than other types of strategies for their homogeneous cultural characteristics, but not necessarily show considerable adjustment or mental problems compared to the previous findings (Berry, 1997). Results provide implications on how to improve mental health of the specific migrant group associated with acculturation stress in the country. Our findings are expected to shed light on acculturation and adjustment issues among East Asian workers in East Asia and expand understandings about culture-specific ways of acculturation and their relations with mental health.

P708

MEASURES OF WISCONSIN CARD SORTING TEST PERFORMANCE IN ADULT PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS AND HEALTHY SUBJECTS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Mental illnesses, like depression and schizophrenia, are associated with poorer performance on Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). Although WCST measures of perseveration are regarded as the main outcomes in mental illness indicating frontal dysfunction, some studies show that other WCST measures can also be indicative of mental illness. The purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which the measures of WCST differentiate between otherwise similar groups of psychiatric inpatients in mental health clinic and healthy subjects. Measures of correct responses, perseverative errors, perseverative responses, non-perseverative responses, and unique errors were derived using computerized version of WCST. Psychiatric inpatients and healthy subjects groups were matched for demographic variables, socioeconomic status, social support, performance on other cognitive tests (memory, planning and processing speed tasks). The results of binary logistic regression indicate that WCST can differentiate psychiatric patients in mental health clinic and healthy subjects. The different measures of WCST unequally differentiated psychiatric inpatients and healthy subjects. The study offers an alternative perspective for using WCST in psychiatric inpatient population.

P710
EMOTIONAL AUTONOMY, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND LONELINESS/ALONENESS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Many studies in recent years have shown that adolescents with Learning Disabilities (LD) have more difficulties than typically developing adolescents in acquiring emotional independence from their family, in making friends and in forming peer networks. As consequence they experience higher levels of loneliness associated to the separation/individuation process than their typically developing peers. The present study aims to investigate the emotional autonomy from parents ofadolescents with LD, the quality of their social relationships and their associations with loneliness/aloneness. The participants are 371 typically developing adolescents (TD-group) and 40 adolescents with Learning Difficulties (LD-group) aged between 11 and 19 years. The Emotional Autonomy Scale (Steinberg & Silverberg, 1986), the Loneliness and Aloneness Scale for Children and Adolescents (Marcoen, Goossens & Caes, 1987) and the Assessment of Interpersonal Relations (Bracken, 1993) are administered to each participant. The data show that adolescents with LD display lower emotional autonomy than dotheir typically developing peers [$F_{(1,75)}= 4.72$; p= .035; $\eta2= .09$] and that separation is associated withparent-related loneliness for both the groups [$r(365) = .41$, p< .05; $r(39) = .39$, p < .05] but for LD-group only to peer-related loneliness [$r(39) = .39$; p<.05] and to affinity to aloneness [$r(39) = .61$, p<.05]. In addition peer-related loneliness is associated with adolescents' social well-being [$r(39) = .41$; p<.05]. The findings could have important implications for the implementation of intervention programs focused on individual and family social and emotional competences.

P713

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND SELF-COMPASSION AS DEVELOPMENTAL CAPACITIES OF AN UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Positive psychological capital (PsyCap) is a positive construct which consists of efficacy, hope, optimism, resiliency (Luthans at al., 2004). Self-compassion is a construct of three elements: self-kindness rather than self-judgment; common humanity rather than isolation; mindfulness rather over-identification (Neff, 2003). Self-compassion and PsyCap can be developed and it improves well-being. The purpose: to test the relationship among psychological capital, self-compassion, and life satisfaction of unemployed young people. Methods. It is a pilot study. Participants: unemployed young people (N = 80) enrolled in vocational counselling project at Lithuania Labour Exchange. Methods: Positive psychological capital questionnaire (PCQ-24) (Luthans et al., 2007); Self-Compassion scale (Neff, 2003); Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) (Diener et al., 1985). Results. PsyCap was positively related to satisfaction with Life. Positive self-compassion elements: self-kindness and common humanity were positively related with hope and self-efficacy; common humanity was related with optimism. Negative self-compassion elements: over-identification and isolation were positively related with optimism and resilience; optimism was related with self-judgment. All self-compassion elements (except self-kindness and mindfulness) were positively related with life satisfaction. Conclusion. The results have important implications for studying PsyCap and self-compassion in the future.

P715

INFLUENCE OF MAJOR LIFE EVENTS ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S QUALITY OF LIFE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT PSYCHO-SOCIALS RESOURCES: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON A SWISS SAMPLE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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We investigated the relationship between the major lifeevents and subjective quality of life,considering thepersonal resourcesasa moderatorfactor.A total of 1812 participants from the general population selected for the population-based CoLaus surveywere assessed using NEO Five-Factor Inventory Revised,Social Support Questionnaire, Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life, and Events Questionnaire twice: at baseline and 5-year follow-up. Our results show the differences between gender group concerning socioeconomic status, perceived social support, emotional impact of recent major life events, as well as agreeableness and neuroticism personality dimensions. Indeed, the socioeconomic status is higher for men than for women, while the results show an opposite trend when it comes to the social support and affective impact of life events. In addition, the scores of agreeableness and neuroticism are higher in women than in men participants. Moreover, quality of life was significantly and positively associated with perceived social support, extraversion, and conscientiousness.However, the interaction between major events and neuroticism affect negatively the quality of life in the early months following the occurrence of the event.Our results have some practical implications in terms of measures aimed to help people to cope more efficiently with life demands. Particularly, understand how certain personal factors would influence the adaptation to stressful events, may bring strategies to preserve and enhance personal resources as long as possible, and, therefore, subjective well-being.

P716
POLISH ADAPTATION OF THE CHANGES IN OUTLOOK QUESTIONNAIRE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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A growing number of studies indicate that the process of coping with the experience of traumatic and personally life threatening events can result in significant positive personality change (Aldwin, 1994; Calhoun & Tedeschi, 2006, 2013; Joseph & Linley, 2008). The Changes in Outlook Questionnaire (CiOQ; S. Joseph, R. Williams, & W. Yule, 1993) is a 26-item self-report measure that was designed to assess positive and negative personality changes in the aftermath of adversity. Assessment of both positive and negative changes is an important need for both research and clinical practice, because experiences of positive and negative changes are associated with different clinical prognoses at different times in the aftermath of trauma. In this study, we examined the factor structure and psychometric properties of the Polish version of the CiOQ. The second aim of the study was to test the association between scores on the CiOQ and scores on measures of posttraumatic stress and psychological distress. In total 234 adults, ranging in age from 20 to 72 years, took part in the study. According to the original factor structure, the Polish version of the CiOQ was shown to consist of two factors, corresponding to the CiOP and CiON scales. Both the CiOP and CiON scales were found to possess good internal consistency reliability. Scores on the CiOP were strongly associated with scores on the Stress-Related Growth Scale (Park, Cohen & Murch, 1995). CiOP and CiON was also significantly related to personality factors such as optimism, hope, self-esteem and anxiety. The Polish version confirmed the properties found in the original English CiOQ.

P719
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY FOR TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) theories claim that autobiographical memories of trauma have special features, when compared with memories about other personal experiences. Victims remember trauma like a turning point in their life, tend to show gaps or memory inconsistencies and they often avoid recalling what happened. This study tests whether trauma memories are different from memories about stressful but non-traumatic events. The relationship between some memory aspects (e.g. event impact, coping) and psychological symptoms is analyzed. 50 battered women (trauma group) and 50 non-traumatized women (controls) were assessed. Trauma group participants were asked to remember the worst episode of violence, whereas controls remembered their most stressful experience. Both groups filled out 12 items of the Autobiographical Memory Questionnaire (AMQ) (Berntsen et al., 2003). Mean differences analysis showed that victims reported more memory inconsistencies and intrusions. They rated the event as more unexpected than controls, saw more connections between it and new life experiences, and considered trauma had a negative impact on their personal development. AMQ scores significantly correlated with anxiety, depression and PTSD symptoms. Trauma is a landmark in the autobiographical memory organization, impacting on the way in which victims perceive and interpret themselves and everything around them. Appraisals and coping skills to face these memories might predict the individual mental health.

720

BASIC TRUST, HOPE AND COPING STRATEGIES AS DETERMINANTS OF STRESS-RELATED GROWTH

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Critical life experiences may result not only in lower levels of functioning, but may also promote stress-related growth (SRG): broadened perspectives, increased sense of personal strength, deepened relationships, and spiritual growth. Basic trust is a presumption that the world has an unchangeable order and meaning and is generally positive towards human beings (Erikson, 1950; Trzebiński & Zięba, 2004). Hope is defined as the perceived capability of deriving pathways to desired goals, and motivating oneself via agency thinking to use those pathways (Snyder, 2001). The results of several studies indicate that the level of basic trust and hope is positively related to the challenge approach, positive reinterpretation of new life situations, and to posttraumatic growth. The present study examined the role of coping strategies and positive beliefs such as the basic trust and hope in the process of stress-related growth. 172 people completed measures of the basic trust, hope and optimism. Six months later, they completed a second set of measures that also included questions about their most stressful experience in the past six months as well as coping strategies, and SRG. The results indicate a positive relationship between the level of the basic trust and hope, on the one hand, and SRG, on the other. The use of social support partially mediates the effect of hope on SRG, and the positive reinterpretation and religion coping partially mediates the relation between the basic trust and SRG.

P721

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS RELATED TO BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT OF 2 TO 3 YEAR OLD CHILDREN WHO ATTEND DAYCARE

B16. Development and education – Other

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The recent involvement of women in the workforce has created the need for better assessment of the effects of maternal workforce on child development and behavior, as well as the role of other forms of care, such as preschool daycare. The study's aim to evaluate the children´s behavior problems, from the viewpoint of mothers and caregivers at daycare and to identify, among socio-demographic and health variables of mothers and children, the risk and protective factors for the behavior of children enrolled in day care.Seventy five children, 2 to 3 years old, attending two childcare centers in Botucatu –SP, Brazil, were evaluated. Their parents answered a Structured Interview, providing information on socio-economic aspects, pregnancy conditions. Parents and caregivers answered a Behavior Inventory (CBCL 1/2 to 5 years; C-TRF), identifying externalizing and internalizing behavioral problems.The evaluation by parents and caregivers differed significantly, with parents identifying 21% children with behavior problems, and a prevalence of internalizing type. Challenging care was identified by caregivers as a risk factor, and time spent in day care, maternal education, and breastfeeding were identified as protective factors, after regression analysis.Further research is necessary but the time spent in day care as protective factor for the problematic behaviors alerts to the need for policies that ensure access to appropriate educational institutions for children at this age.

P723
A VOICE IN THE DIRT: AFRICAN PASTORS ON BEING WELL

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The value of pastoral care recitesthe impact of daily interactions with an effect on the well-being of communities and theworkplace. Despite pastors choosing a career (spiritual calling from God), they do not escape the realities of occupational stress, burnout and ill health, yet they remain engaged in their work. In fact their service orientated career in frequently difficult and traumatising circumstances sets a unique ground to study their well-being.Positive psychology evolved in contrast to traditional inquiries into dysfunctional and maladjusted behaviour, to provide an alternative holistic perspective on well-being. Studying pastoral well-being from a positive psychology framework is significant because the underlying assumption is to explore with the aim of enhancing positive psychological resources and flourishing.This study aims to voice the pastor'sunique experiences of serving from a Christian-based religious structure in an African setting, illuminating the effect on their well-being.By applying an interactive qualitative analysis methodology, four pastors participated in a workshop, generating relevant narrative data.Stories were deconstructedfrom a social constructionist stance to creatively reconstruct and reconcile knowledge about the well-being of the pastor. A rich description emanated of pastors' subjective well-being of which the grand narrativewas described through servant leadership(described as an enabler of invigorated and meaningfullyfeelings of engagement).Ethical clearance has been granted.The study has implications for facilitating the well-being of pastors in Africa and offers a rich understanding into the literature of well-being from a positive psychological paradigm.

P727

PRIMARY RESIDENCY AND CONTACT DISPUTES: THE EXPERIENCES OF MOTHERS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

Nikki Themistocleous, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa

This study aims to explore the experiences of mothers who have been through a primary residency and contact (custody) dispute in South Africa. Primary residency and contact disputes are embedded in an area of forensic psychology that is deemed to be a specialist field of expertise.In a recent South African study, Rohrbaugh (2008) stated that "a comprehensive evaluation is needed when the court is faced with complex behavioural health issues or high risk factors such as contentious parents, domestic violence, substance abuse, serious mental illness or child abuse" (p. 32). However, Markan and Weinstock (2005) argue that comprehensive child custody evaluations should instead be the exception and not the rule. There is a dearth of literature in South Africa, and practices tend to be heavily reliant on international standards. This study aims to explore the experiences of mothers who have been through a primary residency and contact dispute. The study is grounded in a social constructionist epistemology, and employs a qualitative research approach. The study is further grounded in systems theory. Purposive sampling strategies will be used. Data will be collected through semi-structured interviews, and thematic analysis will be used. Ethical considerations as well as measures to ensure the study's trustworthiness will be addressed.

P728

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED SATISFACTION AS PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND LIFE SATISFACTION

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The purpose of this study is to identify whether the psychological resilience and psychological need satisfaction are the predictors of the subjective well-being and life satisfaction in the highschool adolescents or not. The population of the study is consisted of a total of 477 students who are studying in grades 10, 11 and 12 at 6 different schools in town Ereğli, province Zonguldak during the 2012- 2013 academic year. In our research, Life Satisfaction Scale, Oxford Happiness Questionnaire-Short Form, Needs Satisfaction Scale and Short Psychological Resilience Scale were used. The data were analyzed by using SPSS 15 statistical software and Pearson Product Moment Correlation, Simple and Multiple Regression Analysis, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the methods of a t- test. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the psychological need satisfaction and psychological resilience significantly predicted the happiness. The research results have been discussed in the light of the study findings and recommendations have been made for future studies. Keywords: Subjective Well-Being, Life Satisfaction, Psychological Resilience, Psychological Needs Satisfaction

P731

THE EFFECT OF GROUP COUNSELLING BASED ON COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH ON SOCIAL ANXIETY, REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND INTERPERSONAL SENSITIVITY

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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The main purpose of the study is to determine the effectiveness of the group counseling program that is based on the cognitive behavioral approach, at reducing social anxiety social fear and social avoidance of university students. Besides the effect of applied intervention on the level of rejection sensitivity and interpersonal sensitivity are also examined. The study was conducted in the 2009-2010 academic year among randomly selected 21 university students at Sakarya University. After the groups were formed, 9-week sessions were started for both groups simultaneously. In this research, 2x3 (experimental/control groups X pretest/posttest/followup measurements) split plot design was used. The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, Rejection Sensitivity Scale and SCL-90, Interpersonal Sensitivity Subtest were used. The scores from three measurements (pre-test, post-test and follow-up) were analyzed by using SPSS 18 packet program with a significance level of 0.5. According to the findings, group X time effect was found to be significant for all variables of social anxiety, social fear, social avoidance, rejection sensitivity and interpersonal sensitivity which make up the dependent variables of the study ($p<.05$). Data proveded that students who were under different experimental conditions affected their pre-test, post-test and follow-up test scores differently.

P732
THE ROLE OF THE MMSE-2:EV IN THE NATIONAL MEMORY SCREENING

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the importance of an early detection of major or mild neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5), and the advantages of the MMSE-2:EV cognitive screening. Currently, some memory problems can be cured, some treated; the key is to recognize them, go through a screening process and then act accordingly. It is laudable the Alzheimer's Foundation of America's initiative, which set an annual free and confidential national day for memory screening on November. In Romania, there isn't yet such a national day of memory screening, but the number of those claiming memory loss is growing. For memory screening, there are many psycho diagnostic tools and it is recommended not to limit ourselves by using only one. MMSE-2:EV was chosen because it is safe, efficient and adapted to the Romanian population. MMSE-2:EV was applied to a total of 122 patients, who were either referred by their physicians or requested themselves a memory assessment, for fear of Alzheimer. The frequency of the examinations was as following: one month after the initial assessment, three months after the first reevaluation and then every six months. During the initial assessment, the blue form MMSE-2: EV was applied, and then the red form, then blue again and so on, for avoiding the learning of the items. The results indicated that regular screening of cognitive functions with MMSE-2: EV is a safe intervention, effective in preventing and treating cognitive decline, which deserves to be extended nationwide.

P733
THE PECULIARITIES OF ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG ADULTS: THE RESULTS OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Research objective: to determine the peculiarities of ethnic identity in various religious and national groups of the population. More than 1500 people, both men and women (aged 30-54) belonging to different confessions (orthodox Christians, Moslems, Buddhists, Catholics, Baptists, Judaists, Atheists) were involved. Hypothesis: the peculiarities of people's ethnic identity belonging to various ethno-confessional groups constitute the basis for the behavioral mechanism of interethnic interaction. Research methods: authors' questionnaires, test form "Types of Ethnic Identity" (G.U. Soldatova). Conclusion: Most respondents (80%) have a positive ethnic identity. Some respondents (8,4%) don't consider ethnicity as a critical issue. Others think social-psychological characteristics but not nationality prevails (8%). A minor part of respondents overemphasizes their ethnicity. Only orthodox Christians (12%) demonstrated ethno-nothingism (the denial of a positive influence of ethnic identity). All those asked among Buddhists have a positive ethnic identity. The priority of ethnic rights over human rights is admitted by some Moslems, Catholics and a very small part of orthodox Christians. The majority of respondents, out of all mentioned confessions, combines positive attitude towards their nations and people of other nationalities.

P737
A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF META-ANALYSIS OF SINGLE-CASE RESEARCH: FROM PRACTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Purpose: The purpose of this research was to review articles that conducted the meta-analysis of single-case research. There were previous reviews related to this research. Beretvas& Chung(2008)conducted the review of single-case meta-analysis. They focused on the metrics (effect size measures) suggested for summarizing outcomes of single-case research. Maggin et al. (2011) also reviewed single-case meta-analysis, but they focused on summarizing the results from practical meta-analysis researches. This is to say, Beretvas & Chung(2008) reviewed methodologically, and Maggin et al. (2011) reviewed practically. Compared with these previous reviews, this review was aimed to synthesize single-case meta-analysis researches both practically and methodologically. That is why we called this review "comprehensive". (2)Method: Several database (EBM Reviews, ERIC, PubMed, PsycINFO) were used to identify articles for inclusion in this review. Articles that satisfied the inclusion criteria were reviewed both practically and methodologically perspective. (3)Results and discussion: The results of the review found that there were diversity and variability in the methods and procedures of single-case meta-analysis. The practical researches that conducted single-case meta-analysis were evaluated using SCRIBE (Single-Case Reporting guideline In BEhavioural interventions, Tale et al., 2014). The provisional guidelines for future single-case meta-analysis were also provided.

P742
THE MEASUREMENT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: TRAIT VS ABILITY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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María Lourdes García-Salmones Fernández, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
José María López Pina, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
José Luis Martínez Rubio, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
Lidia Moreno Blesa, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
Manuel Primo Prieto, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
Blanca Rodríguez Polo, European University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

The construct Emotional Intelligence (EI), has its origins in the studies of Edward Thorndike (1920) who defined Social Intelligence as "the ability to understand and manage men and women, boys and girls, to act wisely in human relations". However, it was Goleman (1995) who succeeded in divulging EI by identifying the competencies to achieve success and happiness. Goleman also revealed that EI is not a static factor that cannot be modified, but rather, is a construct that may be developed and strengthened over time. Currently, one of the debates raised by the EI is the way in which it is measured. On one hand measurement based on self-perception (trait EI) and the other, measurement based on performance tests (ability EI). In the present investigation two tests measuring EI are compared. The TEIQue scale (Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire) that is based on self-perception of emotional capabilities and Test MSCEIT (Emotional Intelligence Test Mayer-Salovey-Caruso) which is based on solving tasks. The research has developed a sample of 50 university professors in the Social Sciences area in which we have compared the measures of both tests and also we have correlated them with different measures of performance to identify strengths and weaknesses in each instrument.

P744
THEORY OF MIND IN TWO GENERATION OF DEAF CHILDREN

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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The study´s aim is to provide an examination of false belief understanding among deaf children using current hearing technology as compared to children who, belonging to a former generation, did not use such technology. The effect of digital hearing aids or cochlear implant on theory of mind (ToM) development has been researched. Furthermore, the relationship between linguistic development and mentalist abilities has been analyzed. The participants, 102 deaf children and adolescents, with hearing parents, were divided into two groups: (1) 54 participants ranged from 6 to 19 years old, who did not use any current hearing support (digital hearing aid nor cochlear implant), were assessed in 2000. (2) 48 children ranged from 6 to 13 years, 26 using cochlear implants and 22 employing digital hearing aids, were assessed between 2012 and 2014. The assessment battery comprised four measures: one language measure (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-III) and three measures of false belief understanding (two first order tasks and one second order task). Results show that, both in ToM and linguistic development, the second group performed significantly better than the first one. In this second group, the difficulties for the attribution of mental states are focused on the second order task. Finally, a significant relationship between linguistic competence and ToM performances has been found in both groups.

P745

IT'S ABOUT TIME: EFFECTS OF TEMPORAL PERSPECTIVE LEADERSHIP ON INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Time should be an important aspect of organizational theory, but it has been neglected for decades, especially in leadership research. Despite many recent studies had devoted to the field of time issues in management and organizational behaviors, they were mainly focused on the effect of subjective time on individual's attitude and behavior. One of important function of a group leader is to harmonize group members with specialized skills to accomplish group target; therefore, the temporal dimensions are especially significant to a group leader. Unfortunately, this issue has not yet been explored. In view of this, we took induction method to develop a theoretical framework of temporal perspective leadership, and then established the reliability and validity of measure and its nomological network. Applying three systematic studies and a total of 634 samples comprised five different sources, results showed that temporal perspective leadership had additional and significant effect on outcomes. Implications for the theory and practice of leadership are discussed, and future research directions offered. By doing so, we hope to encourage future researchers to get involved in and invest in leadership research on time issues.

P747
WHICH WOULD YOU CHANGE, THE COMPUTER'S CHOICE OR YOURS?

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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We previously conducted experiments in two-stage decision-making by using the Monty Hall Dilemma (MHG) in a computer game.Then, a new question arose.Would the second choice be affected by the first decision when it is made by the participants themselves or when it is made automatically by a PC? And, would the participant's anxiety be affected at that time?A total of 78 undergraduate students participated in this experiment and they were assigned to one of the two conditions. Three doors are shown on the display and the Ace (prize) is hidden behind one of the three doors. Behind the other two doors are hidden the Jokers(non-prizes).One condition is the first choice made by a PC (FC) and the other condition is that the choice is made by each participant(FP). After the first choice, participants are shown another Joker. They are then asked for their second choice; whether they wish to   switch their choice or to stick with their original choice.The series of trials is repeated 60 times (5blocks). We carried out an   A-trait anxiety inventory (Spielberger, 1970). We made three-way factorial-mixed ANOVA with the number of switches in each block as the dependent variable: 2 (the first choice: FC/FP) x2 (anxiety: the high/the low group (HG/LG)) x5 (blocks). As for the result, the interaction between the first choice and anxiety was significant, $F(1.64) =4.09, p<.05$.It was indicated that FC and LG's   sense of "self-control" gets higher and allows an easier shift of changes.

P748
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE EXCELLENT PROFESSORS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Emotional Intelligence (EI) is a physiological concept that represents the skills that allow people to properly establish connection between cognition and the emotions adapted to each specific context. These skills enable people to obtain satisfactory results in developing their activities. This research project aims to analyze the relationship between 75 teachers' emotional intelligence from Faculty of Social Science and the assessment carried out by their own students. In order to measure the EI we employed the EI Test developed by Mayer-Salovey-Caruso (MSCEIT). Through this test a global score is obtained and divided between experiential and strategic facets. Furthermore, this test sets punctuation for each of four main areas: the ability for accurately perceiving emotions; for employing emotions in order to facilitate thinking; problems resolution and creativity; and emotions management for own personal grown. Student's assessment has been obtain throughout surveys in which several variables, apart from global opinion of the student, are measured: mastery in the subject, interest generated assessment system, academic methodologies, educational materials employed, etc. The results of the research allow us to establish an IE profile of what is supposed to be an excellent teacher from the student's point of view, and identify differences between the IE areas and teachers features.

P753
ATTITUDES TOWARDS BREAST COSMETIC SURGERY: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Amanda Nerini, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Claudia Giorgi, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Duccio Baroni, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Cristina Stefanile, University of Florence, Florence – Italy

The aim of the present study was to establish how individual variables, such as self-monitoring and self-awareness, can contribute to women's attitudes towards breast cosmetic surgery, beyond some sociocultural factors such as perceived media pressures, peer attributions, and the internalization of aesthetic ideals.Participants were 132 Italian women (mean age = 33.62, SD = 13.72; BMI = 21.43, SD = 3.22), who completed a questionnaire aimed at measuring the variables of interest. Path analysis indicated that perceived media pressures, peer attributions, and self-monitoring influenced participants' attitudes towards breast cosmetic surgery through the internalization of beauty ideals. Both private and public self-awareness had a direct effect on the dependent variable; specifically, public self-awareness was positively associated with breast cosmetic surgery, while private self-awareness was negatively related to the dependent variable. These findings contribute to the understanding of the reasons that trigger women's attitudes towards cosmetic surgery. Individuals who tend to conform to social norms are more likely to hold positive attitudes towards cosmetic surgery. Notably, such a tendency is not only determined by dispositional factors, but also by situational and transient cues. To identify personal reasons that lead individuals to consider breast cosmetic surgery could help to evaluate if these procedures can have a real positive impact on individuals' wellbeing.

P755
THE SCALE OF ROMANTIC PARTNER'S CHARACTERISTICS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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The purpose of the study, which included 281 university students (76,9 % females) from the first year of study on different faculties of University of Maribor, Slovenia was to investigate hom much importance the research subjects attach todifferent characteristics of the real or hypotheticalromantic partner.For the purpose of the studywe developedThe scale of partner's characteristicsand examined it's subscales.We examined the correlations between importance which the subjectsattach todifferent partner's characteristics and their attachment styles (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991), relationships with peers (e.g., trust, open communication and alienation) (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987) and dimensions of personal characteristics (e.g., energy, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability and openness) (Caprara, Barbaranelli, Borgogni, Bucik in Boben, 2002).The results demonstrated that subjects attached the highest importance to agreement with his/her partner (the female students significant higher importance than their male students peers),his/her behaviour and sociability.The male students attached higher importance to parner's appearance that the female students.Attachment the importance todifferent partner's characteristics was related with the subjects' personality characteristics, attachment styles and relationships with their peers.

P756

FILIAL, PARENTAL, MARITAL, AND COLLECTIVE FAMILY EFFICACY BELIEFS – EXPERIENCES RELATED WITH ADAPTATION OF INSTRUMENTS IN POLAND

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The objective of the presentation is to show the results of studies devoted to the adaptation to the Polish conditions of four questionnaires investigating self-efficacy beliefs of various family members. Psychometric properties of scales designed to assess efficacy beliefs that family members hold about their role as spouse, parent, and child, and the functioning of family as a holistic system were described. All questionnaires were elaborated by a team composed of: G. V. Caprara, C. Regalia, E. Scabini, C. Barbaranelli and A. Bandura. In Polish conditions the study covered 509 mothers/fathers, 484 adolescents, including also the representatives of the same families (148 mothers/parents, and 148 children), which allowed intra-family comparisons. In order to determine the validity of the scales adopted, the respondents' self-efficacy beliefs were assessed (adults and adolescents), the quality of communication between parents and adolescents as perceived by both parties, the effects and styles of conflict resolution in relationships between adolescents, and the mother and father, number of difficult situations in a family, family life satisfaction, and marriage satisfaction. Factorial validity and reliability of the scales were analyzed. Confirmatory factor analysis was performed in order to test for the uniqueness of the two scales administered to adolescents and three scales administered to parents.

P760

TYPES OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES ABOUT ATTRACTIVENESS OF A PERSON: AN INTERCULTURAL DIMENSION

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The study is about cognitive-emotional components of social attitudes concerning the attractiveness of a person. The Russian modern society presents 5 types of social attitudes related to the attractiveness or 5 types of beauty: Beauty is an outer and inner harmony (26,1%); Beauty is a public image (19,6%); Beauty is natural (18,5%), Beauty is human (18,5%). The French modern society presents 8 types of social attitudes related to the attractiveness or 8 types of beauty: Beauty is a maturity of personality (20,9%); Beauty is a lifestyle (19,3%); Beauty is a relationship between interior beauty and exterior details (17,7%); Beauty is a relationship between exterior details and personal and behavioural features (12,9%); Beauty is a function of physical appearance (9,7%); Beauty is the human soul (8,1%); Beauty is an agreement with the other (6,4%); Beauty is a demonstration of positivity (4,8%). Concerning social attitudes related to the attractive person, for instance of Russian and French modern society, we report the types of attitudes including the external signs as the basis of attractiveness' identification. The content of types of attitudes in Russian and French society differs slightly. The content knowledge of each type of attitudes improves the prognosis of participants' behaviour and expectations in the process of communication depending on current social situations.

P761

PEDIATRIC PAIN. REMOTE MONITORING OF PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF PAIN IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY BY I-CARE A TECHNOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Benjamín Domínguez Trejo, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City – Mexico
Juan Antonio Guerrero Ibáñez, University of Colima, Colima – Mexico
Oscar González Pérez, University of Colima, Colima – Mexico
Rosa Martha Meda Lara, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara – Mexico
Juan José Contreras Castillo, University of Colima, Colima – Mexico

One of the clinic challenges in the oncological ailments in infancy is the handling of chronic pain that is associated with the capacity of emotional and physiological self-regulation. The use of self-reports to evaluate the pain is usually highly subjective. This current research work presents i- CARE that is an application for Tablets based on emerging technologies for the remote monitoring of physiological variables of pediatric oncology sustained on the Body Area Network (BAN) paradigm and allows to teach children the self-regulation of physiological variables, oxygen saturation and heart rate frequency in an interactive and playful way. It is also an option to systematize physiological and emotional data of the pain and to incorporate them in an internet network system for medical decision making. The application is characterized by the use of corporal sensors that collect clinic information and store them in a mobile device, and which is subsequently transmitted to a server through 3G or Wi-Fi to a cloud. The objectives of this proposal are: To design a prototype; to evaluate it in clinical samples; to train the pediatric patient in biological feedback of physiological variables; and to obtain a technological product tested and validated. I-CARE is a proposal that gathers the efforts of doctors, psychologists and technologists. In addition,it is an interagency project with bioethics principles.

P764
COLLEGE STUDENTS' CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Zlatka Cugmas, University of Maribor, Maribor – Slovenia

The purpose of the study, which included 180 college students (48.9 % male) from the first three years of study on different faculties, was to investigate the correlations between their relationships (trust, open communication and alienation) with their mothers, fathers, friends and romantic partners; correlations between these relationships, attachment style on romantic partners, characteristics of past romantic relationships and openness towards parents and romantic partners. For the purpose of study the relationships with parents, friends and romantic partners we translated andadapted IPPA (Armsden& Greenberg, 1987). Attachment styles were measured using their descriptions, developed by Hazar and Shaver (1987). We developed the scales of characteristics of the subjects' romantic relationships and openness towards their parents and partners. The results showed significant relations between subject's relationships with his/her partner, attachment style, and relationships with friends and parents. Subjects with different attachment styles significantly differed in the characteristics of their romantic relationships. The results showed some significant gender differences.

P773

WOMEN IN RUSSIAN FAMILY: INTER-GENERATIONAL TRANSLATION OF FAMILY INTERACTION PATTERNS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Despite the existence of personality generational specifics as a certain complex of characteristics, "caused by the social and historical, but not biological reasons", the continuity and reproduction of previous experience between generations can be seen. Our research, focused on inter-generational transfer of interaction and proximity relations patterns in family generations, has revealed the influence of senior generation women on their descendants. Three generations of Russian women took part in research (grandmother, mother and granddaughter of one family). 61% of senior generation women endured war in their childhood, a third of them faced hunger, defarming and repressions. The research has shown that the careful type of family interaction prevails in women of one family. Hence the care demonstrated by senior generation is a strategy of survival, the way of finding the reason to live. It also helps to overcome own abandonment, neutralize the anxiety and traumatic images (for example, connected with World War II) that possibly creates conditions for the feeling of safety formation in descendants. The results of research allow to assume that under the influence of existing vital circumstances the certain optimum (self-protective) strategy of interaction, providing adaptability in coping with difficulties, is developed at women.

P787
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LITHUANIAN VERSION OF THE ADJUSTMENT DISORDERS INSTRUMENT

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Background: There are constant debates about validity of Adjustment disorders (AjD) diagnosis. WHO ICD-11 stress-related disorders task group proposed a new description of AjD. New instrument for measurement of AjD has been developed by Maercker et al. 2007. The aim of this study was to assess the validity of Lithuanian version of an AjD instrument, based on new ICD-11 criteria. Methods: Sample of 626 (59.9% women, 40.1% men) participants from Lithuanian population between 18 and 89 years old with an average age of 39.00 years participated in our study. Lithuanian language version of Adjustment disorder questionnaire consisting of two parts was used in this study. The first part consisted of the list of sixteen types of stressful events during last two years (e.g. divorce, serious illness). The second part comprised of 17 items that reflected new Adjustment disorder diagnostic criteria (avoidance, intrusions and failure to adapt). Research was funded by a grant (MIP-079/2014) from the Research Council of Lithuania. Results: 87% of participants reported exposure of at least one stressful event. The Lithuanian language version of Adjustment disorders questionnaire demonstrated good internal consistency with a Cronbach alpha coefficient in each subscale from 0.82 to 0.85, and 0.93 for the total instrument. The model fit statistics of the confirmatory factor analysis supported validity of the three factor solution of AjD.

P789
THE EFFECT OF EMPATHY AND HELPING BEHAVIORS ON VOLUNTEERS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Volunteer work tends to require medium- to long-term commitment, making it important to persist in volunteering efforts. We investigated how empathy and mental leeway motivate volunteers to continue volunteer work. A total of 230 junior college students answered the following self-reported questionnaires: (1) the Empathic-Affective Response Scale (Sakurai et al., 2011), (2) a scale on mental leeway (Takashima et al., 2004), and (3) an item exploring motivation to continue volunteer work. The empathic–affective responses we examined involved two factors: (a) empathizing with others' positive affect (e.g., "I rejoice with those who rejoice"), and (b) empathizing and sympathizing with others' negative affect (e.g., "I pity someone as a poor unfortunate"). A chi-square test revealed that the effects of empathizing with others' positive affect influenced motivation to continue in volunteer work. In addition, the results revealed low-empathic group with others' positive affect tended to avoid volunteering. The present study revealed no significant relationships between mental leeway (e.g., "I have room to breathe") and motivation to continue volunteer work. These findings provide evidence that high empathy with others' positive affect get involved in voluntary work. Future research in this area should examine means of improving one's empathy with others' positive affect.

P800

OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS CHARACTERISTICS AS INDICATORS OF THE VECTION ILLUSION

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Motion sickness symptoms can occur in the absence of real physical motion of the observer. Specifically, the vection illusion (an example of visually induced motion sickness) often ensues as a result of exposure to dynamic visual displays. We developed a method of quantitative evaluation of the vection illusion (VI) strength based on opto-kinetic nystagmus (OKN) characteristics during the VI perception. According to our hypothesis the OKN may be considered as the compensation mechanism to reduce the VI. We studied the VI strength depending on viewing angle values of dynamic visual displays. The VI was initiated using the CAVE virtual reality system. The VI strength was analyzed using the SSQ questionnaire and OKN characteristics. Results revealed complex links between viewing angle values, the VI strength and OKN characteristics. When dynamic visual stimulation were occupying half of the visual field, the VI strength and OKN characteristics were not very pronounced. For stimulation which occupied the whole visual field the VI strength was greatly higher and the OKN characteristics were significantly changed: there were a lot of microsaccades in the slow OKN phase and high-amplitude high-frequency saccades in the fast OKN phase with blinks at the end of the OKN cycle. Our result showed that the OKN characteristics were tightly linked with the VI strength, so it would be possible to use them as real time indicators of the VI perception.

P822

A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIMENSIONS: RATE OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, COHABITATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME AMONG NATIONS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Geert Hofstede who has been conducted several comprehensive studies about national culture, defined the value systems as the core elements of the cultural patterns of different societies. The values that distinguished countries from each other has been grouped into five clusters which are power distance (PDI), uncertainty avoidance (UAI), individualism versus collectivism (IDV), masculinity versus femininity (MAS), and long versus short-term orientation (LTO). Although Hofstede's cultural dimensions by nations have been studied in many research, the relation between Hofstede's dimensions and the rate of marriage, divorce and cohabitation has net been studied yet. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to investigate the relationship of rate of marriage, divorce, cohabitation and per capita income with the Hofstede's cultural dimensions namely power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism versus collectivism, masculinity versus femininity and long versus short-term orientation.As a result of the analysis, per capita income in countries with low power distance and high individualism was high. More consultative and democratic power relations and valuing personal achievements influence the income of the people, accordingly wealth of the countries. In addition to that, people live in countries with low level of masculinity cohabited more. Therefore, it can be said that there is an oppression on people in masculine societies in that not to cohabite.

P828

STAI BENE COL TUO LAVORO - SUPPORT PROJECT FOR ENTREPRENEURS AND WORKERS IN DISTRESS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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This paper aims to illustrate the data gathered by "Stai Bene col Tuo Lavoro", project aimed at psychological support to employers and employees in distress due to the employment field. The service is provided by Sant'Anna Hospital in Como in collaboration with the Como Chamber of Commerce. The present socio-economic scenario exposes the individual to sufferings not only from an economical point of view, but also involves the most intimate aspects, crucial for the mental well-being and quality of life. During the first year of the service, more than 100 people have requested information about out service, from which 53 have started a psychological treatment. Our pre-analysis shows that 40% of the clients (patients) who accessed to our service required medical leave for more than 15 days, and 92% of these have experienced conflict at work; 65% of the entire sample has reported anxiety symptoms, 54% reported mood alteration and 48% anger; 71% reported sleeping problems. As far as gender differences are concerned, we found that 43% of women were suffering from gastrointestinal disorders compared with only 24% of men. Some of the major achievements of this service are the followings: the increasing of the awareness and information about the psychological distress related to the socio-economic situation on the territory; the realization of a support network between institutions; the finding of future major perspectives of research and interventions, as well as prevention.

P833

DOES SOCIAL SUPPORT MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION OF TYPE C BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING IN BREAST CANCER' CAREGIVERS?

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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An individual's entire family and social network is affected by the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. It is also known that caregivers of ill family members had higher levels of emotional distress than the general population. Type C behaviors may constitute a health risk factor for the caregivers of cancer patients, too. This negative impact of type C behavior on psychological well-being is may be lessened by social support. Thus, the aim of the present study was to investigate the moderating role of perceived social support on the type C behavior-psychological well-being association among breast cancer patients' caregivers in Turkey. One-hundred and eleven caregivers of breast cancer patients who were being followed at oncology clinics were selected as participants. Hierarchical Multiple Regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis. Higher type C behaviors were associated with higher psychological symptoms. On the other hand, the interaction of global perceived social support and type C behaviors was not significant, which means that global perceived social support did not moderate the relationship between type C behaviors and psychological symptoms. This study addressed a new topic and has clinical implications in terms of the intervention programs.

P837

THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ILLNESS BELIEFS IN ADHERENCE TO LONG-TERM TREATMENT REGIMEN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Adherence to long-term treatment is a complex health-related behavior that involves not only taking prescribed medication, but also numerous lifestyle changes. The non-adherence still remains an issue in the healthcare system and contributes to the increased risk of poor treatment efficacy, higher healthcare costs, increased patient morbidity and mortality. Beliefs regarding illness as well as patients' personality traits are often associated with adherence to long-term treatment regimen, however the importance of these variables for different adherence behaviors is not necessarily the same. The aim of this research is to analyze relationshipbetween various aspects of adherence to long-term treatment regimen, personality traits and illness beliefs.210 subjects diagnosed with hypertension and/or diabetes participated in the research. A self-report questionnaire was constructed to assess different aspects of adherence behavior and illness beliefs. Personality traits were measured using Big Five Inventory (BFI). Results indicate that patients' agreeableness and conscientiousness are positively related to regular medication taking and higher levels of physical activity, whereas beliefs about illness severity and controllability are related to health monitoring and diet.Further investigation of personality traits and illness beliefs will provide guidelines for adherence interventions.

P846

THREE SIDES OF VOCATIONAL IDENTITY: A STUDY OF ITS DIMENSIONALITY IN HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SAMPLES

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Constant changes which characterize our post-modern society raise many challenges that have to be faced by young people in order to choose and maintain their careers. The unpredictable and uncertain world of work also poses serious constraints upon the formation of vocational identity. Vocational identity is thought to be one of the most crucial factors in career construction. Therefore, there is a great demand for valid instruments that could be used to measure it. The Utrecht Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS; Crocetti, Rubini, & Meeus, 2008) is a widely applied and quite a universal instrument used internationally to measure identity in various domains. This study aimed to adapt this instrument to measure identity in the vocational domain and to test its factor structure in the Lithuanian sample. The sample consisted of high school (N = 512) and college (N = 276) students. After modifying the U-MICS items so that they reflect vocational identity, a confirmatory factor analysis was run to test whether the original three-factor model (i.e. commitment, in-depth exploration, reconsideration of commitment) could be maintained. The results confirmed the three-factor solution (Chi squared = 286.8; df = 61; p < 0.001; CFI = 0.94; RMSEA = 0.069). However, the multigroup (high school vs. college students) analysis has not supported model invariance highlighting slight differences in the dimensionality of vocational identity in high school and higher education samples.

P851
BECOMING A MOTHER - CREATING MATERNAL IDENTITY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Anna Kowalska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan – Poland

The aim of this presentation is to show how an expectant mother prepares to her new role focusing on narratives she builds about her developing child. Pregnancy is a preparatory stage for developing maternal identity. Creating the image of a child in the womb is an important and inseparable part of this phase. During pregnancy an important cognitive and adaptive process occurs: a woman concentrates on her new role and builds mental representations of her child. By giving meaning to her experiences during nine months of pregnancy, attributing specific features to her baby, an expectant mother becomes not only a participant of emerging relation but also its author. Prior studies examined which features are attributed to babies by their expectant mothers but did not consider an individual and subjective way of describing a child in a prenatal period (Benoit, 1997; Bielawska-Batorowicz, 1995; Dayton, 2010; Zeanah, 1985) . Therefore, the current research focused on a meticulous content and structure analysis of expectant mothers' stories about their babies tries to fill in a gap.The research findings suggest that expectant mothers not only attribute a number of traits to their babies but also compose these features into coherent and multifaceted stories about them. Furthermore, the research results show that the child in the womb is treated like an infant which has important consequences for providing appropriate health care.

P859
REMEMBERING EMOTIONAL EVENTS: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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The main objective of this study is to investigate the effects of the emotional content of an event and participants' perspective on the memory and eye-track measurements for central and peripheral details. Event memory refers the memory for details about an event itself. The type of remembered details of an event can differ according to emotional content of an event. Additionally, emotional content of an event can also effect the eye-track measurements. The participants were 130 volunteer undergraduate male students. Three digital colorful, static and emotional real life pictures (positive, negative, neutral) were manipulated in this study.According to 3 (emotional content: positive vs negative vs neutral) X 2 (participants' perspective: own vs observer perspective) factorial ANOVA results event memory (central and peripheral free recall scores) and eye-track measurements (fixation duration, fixation count) differs according to emotional content of an event, participants' perspective and their interaction effect. In this study, it is observed that attention is not enough by itself for a better remembering of an emotional event and enhanced memory for negative emotional event can occur independently of attention.

P865
PROACTIVE COPING AND ADAPTATION OUTCOMES AMONG ORGANIZATIONAL NEWCOMERS

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

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The main goal of the study was to analyse the coping process during the first phase of organizational entrance. It was assumed that newcomer pre-entry experiences (e.g. previous unemployment) can influence adaptation process and outcomes. Therefore the different groups of organizational newcomers (reemployed, school-leavers and after turnover) have been compared. Since demographic characteristics may also represent life experiences relevant to the work adaptation, previous job experience, age, education, and gender were included as control variables. This study analyse the psychosocial factors of work adaptation outcomes in the distinguished groups of participants (n=140). In opposite to previous assumptions, the results showed reemployed as being high proactive copers and in follow, suffering less during the first period of new employment than others.

P869
POLISH ADAPTATION OF THE AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Kamila Zych, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland
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Wiktor Razmus, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland

The poster presents Polish adaptation of the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ), developed by Walumbwa, Avolio, et al. (2008). It is designed to measure total score as well as four dimensions of authentic leadership, namely self-awareness, relational transparency, internalized moral perspective and balanced processing of information. The items were translated into Polish from the original English version using collaborative iterative translation. Two independent studies on samples of 258 employees (Study 1) and 107 nurses (Study 2) were conducted to verify the psychometric properties of the Polish version of the ALQ. Internal consistency of the total score of the ALQ was high (α = .94 in Study 1 and .92 in Study 2). The internal consistency indicators for each of the subscales were also relatively high: self-awareness (Study 1, α = .78; Study 2, α = .72); relational transparency (Study 1, α = 78; Study 2, α = .79); internalized moral perspective (Study 1, α = .89; Study 2, α = .87); and balanced processing (Study 1, α = .88; Study 2, α = .89). Factorial structure of the scales was verified using confirmatory factor analysis. The validity of the ALQ was confirmed by testing its relationships with a number of variables: structural empowerment (r = .38), innovative behaviors (r = .33), work engagement (r = .46), and job satisfaction (r = .34). The results of the studies suggest that the Polish adaptation can be used in scientific research conducted on varied samples.

P874
COMPARING PARTICIPANTS AND NON-PARTICIPANTS IN A SELF-MANAGEMENT INTERVENTION: WHO PARTICIPATES IN REHABILITATION RESEARCH?

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Mary FitzGerald, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Maynooth – Ireland
Pamela Gallagher, Dublin City University, Dublin – Ireland
Simone Carton, National Rehabilitation Hostpital, Dublin – Ireland
Nicola Ryall, National Rehabilitation Hostpital, Dublin – Ireland
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Individuals with limb amputation or spinal cord injury were recruited during rehabilitation to a controlled trial of a self-management intervention designed to promote quality of life and prevent secondary disability. Participation involved completion of a questionnaire battery on admission to rehabilitation, 7 weeks later and 6 months post-programme; intervention group participants took part in six 1.5 hour group based self-management sessions in addition to receiving usual care. The aims of these analyses were to compare characteristics: (1) of those consenting to research participation with non-consenting candidates; and (2) of completers (defined as completion of 4/6 sessions) and non-completers in the intervention arm. Five hundred and twenty-nine potential participants were screened, 208 were excluded. One hundred and eight eligible candidates declined to participate, 213 consented. No statistically significant differences were found in age, gender, diagnosis, length of rehabilitation stay (LOS), or allocation (control/intervention) between those consenting to and declining participation. Amongst intervention participants, there were no statistically significant differences in age, gender, diagnosis, LOS, years of education, T1 anxiety or depression scores (HADS). Demographic and clinical factors did not distinguish participants from non-participants or completers from non-completers. Motivations and barriers underlying participation require further investigation.

P880
THE CONNECTIONS OF THE PARAMETERS OF SENSORIMOTOR INTEGRATION WITH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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The prediction of the academic achievement of the university students is very important for the help of the most perspective ones. The purpose of the article was to find the psychophysiological characteristics which could predict the high level of the students' academic achievement. 691 students of the four universities were participants. We have analyzed their academic achievements, sensorimotor integration and heart rate variability during examinational stress. To analyze the sensorimotor integration we used simple and complex sensorimotor reactions. To analyzed student's heart rate variability electrocardiogram was recorded. Students were sitting in armchair with electrodes on their wrists waiting till the exam would begin. We assessed the mean duration of R-R intervals, the standard deviation in the length of R-R intervals, the range. We also assessed the high heart rate frequencies (HF, from 0.15 to 0.40 Hz.), the low frequencies (LF, from 0.04 to 0.15), and the LF/HF ratio. Regression analysis has shown significant influences on the parameters of academic achievements just one parameter – the number of mistakes in the complex sensorimotor reaction. The less this parameter was the higher marks during the session student demonstrated. That is the better student performed the complex stimuli integration the higher his academic achievement was. Heart rate variability did not connect with academic achievement.

P885
THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE TEST DECIDE TUS ESTUDIOS FOR MEXICAN YOUNG PEOPLE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the test Decide tus Estudios for mexican young people, based on the Holland's theory (1996). Data was collected from a sample of 476,602 people (40.1% men and 59.9% women) between 14 and 25 years old (M=18, SD=5). A confirmatory factor analysis on the survey items was conducted, and those items which form each factor were subjected to a further analysis using the partial credit model, proposed by Masters (1982). The test has 36 items distributed into six scales, which match up with those obtained by Holland (RIASEC). These scales are: a) Realistic, with five items (α =.85 and 75% of explained variance), b) Researcher, with four items (α =.76 and 77% of explained variance), c) Artist, with eight items (α=.76 and 77% of explained variance), d) Social, with five items (α =.75 and 74% of explained variance), e) Enterprising, with eight items (α=.76 and 70% of explained variance) and f) Conventional, with six items (α=.84 and 74% of explained variance). The results indicate that the test Decide tu carrera has acceptable levels of reliability and validity. Therefore, it may be used by professionals involved in vocational orientation in Mexico, since they can obtain a profile composed by the three scales in which the highest scores were obtained, as suggested by Holland, Fritzsche, and Powell (2005).

P887
STRESS AND PAIN COPING STRATEGIES AND BELIEFS ABOUT PAIN CONTROL IN PEOPLE WHO ARE DECLARED AS BELIEVERS AND ATHEISTS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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The purpose of the survey: The aim of the present study was the analysis of differences in stress and pain coping strategies and beliefs regarding pain control in people who are declared as believers and atheists. Material and methods: Research was conducted among a group of 31 people declared as Roman Catholic and 31 people declared as atheists. Stress coping strategies were assessed using the COPE questionnaire. Pain coping strategies and beliefs about pain control were assessed using CSQ and BPCQ questionnaires. Results and conclusions: The results revealed significant differences in believers and non-believers' with regards stress coping strategies, pain coping strategies and pain control. The believers often used stress coping strategies such as: social instrumental and emotional support, turning to religion, denial, focusing on and venting of emotions. Atheists often have a positive reinterpretation and growth style. The believers preferred external pain control and are likely to use failed pain coping strategies. Key words: religion, pain, stress, locus of pain control

P896
REPEATED THE CIRCUIT OF VIOLENCE

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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We reflect on the subject in the specific context of the crime, which lived states of helplessness, derived from the total absence of public policies of the state, such as access to cultural goods and the means of survival: education, health, housing and security. Live in conditions of humiliation, deprivation, excessive frustration and rejection, can be considered a kind of journey through traumatic experiences imprint. Objective: to understand the possible reversal of the condition of those who lived situations of violence identified as victim to the condition of those who practice violent actions identified as the aggressor. Method: bibliographic study of the field of social memory in conjunction with psychoanalysis. We will use ethnography file, to work with a file belonging to a survey conducted in DESIPE in the 90s, which for ethical reasons cannot be used at the time. Results: The Practice of crime, it is an attempt of elaboration of the traumatic experience, however, it becomes innocuous, since the criminal action has no power to draft the traumatic experience. Conclusion: the narratives found that the crime, considered the subjective turn the victim into aggressor position may be the attempt of elaboration of the traumatic experience, however innocuous, because the guy in the prison system hardly has the means to develop the effects of trauma, and through the repetition compulsion, identifies itself, increasingly, the aggressor.

P897
THE D2-R TEST OF ATTENTION; THE COMPARISON BETWEEN FRENCH AND JAPANESE ELDERLY PEOPLE

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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The d2-R test isthe revised version of the "d2 test of Brickenkamp"developed in Germany in the 60s. It plays a prominent role in measuring subjects' concentration and attention. Despite its high degree of usability, the d2-R test is little known in Asia, including Japan. The test deserves to be introduced and standardized for clinical usage, as well as cultural comparative studies on attention. This study aimed to apply the d2-R test to Japanese subjects and to clarify the cultural differencesin quality and quantity of concentration and attention by comparing theperformancesbetween French and Japanese elderly people.The d2-R test was conducted for 55 Japanese people (M:12, F:43, avg. 72.7yrs.) and 30French counterparts(M:9, F:21, avg.75.3yrs.).The following parameters of the d2-R test were calculated through an Optical Reading method and analyse by the Elian software.Concentration Performance (CP:the number of crossed-out target objects minus the number of commission errors).Processed Target Objects (PTO: the number of processed target objects).Percentage of Errors (E%: the number of errors related to the number of processed target objects).The results showed no significant differences in all the parameters between French and Japanese participants. Sex difference was found only in PTO of French participants(M<F, $F_{(1,28)}=3.96$, $p<.05$).The results were discussed from cultural and pathological points of view.

P898

ANALYSES OF PERSONAL ATTITUDE CONSTRUCT ON THE DIFFERENCE OF SCHEME OF NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION STYLE BETWEEN JAPANESE AND KOREAN

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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A scheme of communication style, especially common cultural part of its nonverbal side, is subtle and implicit. On the contrast, when we come into contact with a foreigner, we notice cultural differences. But we can hardly find out the total structure. So, we need a technique for assembling information. The aim of this study was to confirm effectiveness of personal attitude construct (PAC) analysis (Naito, 1993), at measurement of nonverbal communication (NVC) scheme. The subject was a female senior student at Japanese University who came from Korea. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about Japanese NVC style for free association, 2) required to order the cards of association according to importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, comparing all pairs of cards, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, 5) asked to describe the image about each cluster, and 6) required to answer single item image (plus, minus or zero). The same procedure was done about Korean NVC style. Results cleared the differences. Japanese 1) often nod in response to show acceptance of affection more than opinion. 2) Their conversation is non-assertive and ambiguous even in NVC. 3) They avoid direct NVC which has clear meaning. Koreans 1) are self-assertive and save appearances. 2) Their tone of voice is emotional. 3) They express their passions and persuade others with bodily touch and gaze. The subject is a single person. We cannot affirm the general tendency. Nevertheless, when we compare her results of Japanese and Korean, we can find typical differences.

P899

COLLECTIVE-ORIENTED AUTHORITARIAN LEADERSHIP: CONSTRUCT AND MEASUREMENT DEVELOPMENT

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Authoritarian leadership (AL) is a controversial element of triad model of paternalistic leadership. It has received growing interest and was blooming in recent years. However, the cultural meaning of "seek collective goals" and "highlight role norm" are missing in original construct domain. Accordingly, it is important to re-conceptualize AL, and revise and development a more precise measurement instrument of it. In the first study, we adopted "critical incident technique" and collected data through interviewswith 4 coaches and 16 baseball players. Through content analysis, a total of 297 incidents grouped into 46 categories. Next, only23 representativecategories were retained.Finally, we collapsed conceptually similar categories into broader, more abstractdimensions. Results show that 23 categories were collapsed into 7 dimensions. They are demand engagement, highlight role order, impression management, didactic and guidance behavior, provide advice and correction, set up strict discipline, and high performanceemphasis.In a second study, we written 60 items to mapping the 7 dimensions. The 60 items were then submitted to a content validation examination by42 undergraduate judges. The 54 items that were assigned to the proper category more than 60% of the item by the judges were retained. Despite the clear need to conduct further validity analyses extend from current research, the results of this study provide a useful starting place for future research.

P903

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE TACTICS OF MARITAL AND PARENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF FAMILIES WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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This study aims to investigate the relation between the tactics of marital and parental conflict resolution of families with children from 4 to 6 years old. Models of ecological and family systems point to the bidirectional influences between marital, co-parental and parent-child relationships in referring to the strategies of conflict resolution. The tactics of marital and parental conflict resolution were investigated through the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales and Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales, answered by 150 couples. Physical Assault and Psychological Aggression were the tactics of marital conflicts resolution analyzed and, for each of them, the fathers and mothers were divided into two groups based on frequency of use of aggressive tactics. The tactics of conflict resolution perpetrated by parents with children investigated were Nonviolent Discipline, Psychological Aggression and Corporal Punishment. MANOVAs revealed significant differences between the groups of fathers and mothers (aggressive and non-aggressive in the marital relationship) with regard to the use of conflict resolution tactics with their children, and the larger effect occurs in the tactic of Corporal Punishment. It is emphasized the importance of institutions that treat families to potentiate alternatives to the practice of constructive conflict resolution strategies to promote the child's ability to cope with the conflicting interactions positively, within and outside the family context.

P907

HOW CHILDREN CHANGE EXPRESSION IN THEIR DRAWING? RELATION TO UNDERSTANDING OF MENTAL STATE TO EXPRESSION OF DRAWING

B16. Development and education – Other

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Recentstudies (e.g., Allen, Bloom & Hodgson, 2010) revealed that childrenpay attention to the content of the picture and use this information for the other. This finding may suggest that children's understanding on others' mental states should be correlated to their understandings of pictures as communication tools. However, these studies did not clarifythisissue. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between young children's understandingofothers'mental states and expressions of their own drawings. In this study (N = 65), 3- to 5-year-oldswere tested. The children participated two tasks: a false-belief task and a drawingtask. There were two conditionsin the drawing task. Each conditions had 3 phases. In miscommunication condition, 1) children were asked to draw a figure (e.g. red circle) as an object (e.g. a red apple) by experimenter A (Frist drawing). 2) After first drawing, an experimenter B attributed a different name (e.g. red light) on children's drawing. 3) Children were asked to draw a red apple again by experimenter A for an experimenter B as a present (Second drawing). In no-miscommunication condition,1) and 3) were same, but2) after first drawing, an experimenter B accepted children's naming. As a result, 4- and 5-year-olds added object's features in their second drawing under miscommunication condition (e.g. added stalk and leaf of apple). At 5-year-olds, false-belief understanding was correlated to children's drawing behavior.

P908
THE ATTENTION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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It is argued in this work about attention in autism spectrum disorder. The interest in this discussion is to gather information to meet the losses of the operation of attention in children with autism. Whereas this is an essential function to perform any practical human activity, carried out a study in order to investigate the sharing of attention these children during activities in Occupational Therapy. The methodology was the multiple case study with the participation of four children, two who speak and two who do not use speech. The procedure for collect data was the videography of activities in occupational therapy sessions in the form of participant researcher. The data analysis, focused up a socio-historical conception of attentional processes. Specifically focusing on an observation of the relation between attention and significance. In this perspective, the sharing of attention by children with autism investigated in different situations were observed. It was possible to see that attention is part of an integrated system in the psychological functioning. This consideration leads to the reflection that the information from surveys that the attention as isolated operation need to be revised.

P909
NARCISSISTS' VARIABILITY IN SELF-CONCEPT ACROSS TIME AND SITUATIONS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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There has been little evidence of theoretically hypothesized narcissists' variability in self-concept. Two hundred and eighty-four undergraduate participants, who previously answered the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), reported big-five personality traits at 10 time points being assigned within a month and corresponding social situation at each point. Multilevel analysis with random intercept model revealed substantial variances of big-five for both between- and within-person variability. Participants high in NPI exhibited more within-person variance than the low NPIs. Also, NPI positively correlated with within-person standard deviation (SD) of every big-five trait across 10 time points and within-person SD of conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness across social situations. The more narcissistic the participants, the higher the within-person variability in self-concept across time and situations.

P917

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURAL IMAGES AND THE ATTITUDES TO CULTURAL EXCHANGE TOWARD NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF JAPAN

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of the present research is to investigate the relationship between cultural images and the attitudes to cultural exchange of Japanese toward Korean (Korean people and Korean culture) and Chinese (Chinese people and Chinese culture). Though much research have been conducted, most of them focused on cultural images themselves. There were little empirical research for exploring the relationship with the attitudes to the expectations for cultural exchange. The respondents are one hundred thirty-three female university students. According to the previous research, five items to measure cultural images summarized two dimensions: affinity images and trust images. Multiple regression analyses were conducted for Korean and Chinese, respectively. Dependent variable was the attitudes to cultural exchange, and independent variables were affinity images and trust images toward Korean and Chinese. The analyses showed quite different results against Korean and Chinese. The affinity images related to the attitudes to cultural exchange toward Korean. On the contrary, the trust images related to the attitudes to cultural exchange toward Chinese. It is important to recognize the differences between those attitudes to Korean and Chinese in order to make policies for promoting positive behavior toward East Asian countries, and for creating favorable images toward them.

P921

AN EXAMINATION INTO SELF-EFFACING TENDENCIES AMONG CHINESE TOWARD IN-GROUP MEMBERS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The aim of the present research is to explore the predictive factors of self-effacement toward in-group members in Chinese. Self-effacement has been discussed in relation to the theories of cultural self. Recently, one of major concerns is the differences among the countries belonged in East Asian countries. Previous research showed, in Japanese female university students, an interdependent self construal was a significant predictive factor for self-assertiveness, interpersonal sensitivity, self-restraint, and self effacement. The respondents are sixty-seven Chinese female university students. The results of Chinese female university students are very different from those of Japanese female university students. The main findings of Chinese students are as follows. An interdependent self construal did not predict self-effacement toward in-group members, and an independent self construal predicted self-effacement toward them. Thus, an interdependent self construal was not an important predictive factor in Chinese respondents, in contrast to Japanese respondents. Quite different results of Chinese, comparative with Japanese, the present research found, are contributions in the theoretical developments of cultural self concepts. Particularly, the difference in the function of interdependent self construal between Chinese female and Japanese female is important both in theoretically and practically.

P926

THE FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT OF JOB DEMANDS IN THE WORLD OF WORK – NEW FORMS OF STRAINS – CAUSES, CHARACTERISTICS, CONSEQUENCES

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The aim of the presentation is to clarify whether the newfound freedom in the "brave new world of work" itself becomes a job demand and thus represents solution and cause at the same time. The working conditions - in particular, the degrees of freedom - have improved obvious. Nevertheless, the job demands increase despite the rising freedom. Obviously the freedom does not prevent (anymore) that high job demands are experienced as stressful and can be dangerous to health in the end. In addition to the quantitatively increasing job demands, it is mainly the contradictions of the world of work that make employees' and managers' lives difficult. This raises the question of whether strains in today's world of work are no longer influenced by a lack of execution conditions, but by the unrealizability of work tasks. Are the assumptions of Karasek (1979), Volpert (1999), Siegrist (1996) still valid or is there a need to enlarge the models with the properties of the "brave new world of work"? For the operationalization a particular group of employees will be examined: top performers. This group will be surveyed online about the characteristics and implications of the fundamental shift of job demands. The empirical examination of the fundamental shift of job demands is currently in preparation. The aim of the empirical examination is to review the existing concepts on their validity and to measure the need for a new model. Results / findings will be presented and discussed critically.

P927
EARLY INDIVIDUATION AND TREATMENT IN CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT: A FOLLOW-UP

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Several authors have investigated the association between Specific Language Impairment (SLI) and Specific Language Disorder (SLD) (Bishop e Snowling, 2004; Snowling, 2001; Catts, 1989). Findings supports continuities between language and speech reading impairments, highlighting how this relationships may play a fundamental role in the early diagnosis of learning disabilities. This contribution aims to provide empirical evidence on the above relationships. In particular, our purpose is to understand if early identification and treatment can reduce the risk of developing dyslexia and others learning difficulties. Out of 1518 preschool children, 131 were identified through a multidimensional assessment (psychological and linguistic) at the age of 5. Subsequently they were treated through speech therapy. Children were re-evaluated at the end of the second class of primary school in order to assess the presence of learning disabilities. Preliminary results evidenced the positive effect of early identification and treatment of SLI children: better language skills may be a protective factor against the evolution of this impairment into specific learning disabilities.

P934

OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS CHARACTERISTICS AS INDICATORS OF THE VECTION ILLUSION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Motion sickness symptoms can occur in the absence of real physical motion of the observer. Specifically, the vection illusion (an example of visually induced motion sickness) often ensues as a result of exposure to dynamic visual displays. We developed a method of quantitative evaluation of the vection illusion (VI) strength based on opto-kinetic nystagmus (OKN) characteristics during the VI perception. According to our hypothesis the OKN may be considered as the compensation mechanism to reduce the VI. We studied the VI strength depending on viewing angle values of dynamic visual displays. The VI was initiated using the CAVE virtual reality system. The VI strength was analyzed using the SSQ questionnaire and OKN characteristics. Results revealed complex links between viewing angle values, the VI strength and OKN characteristics. When dynamic visual stimulation were occupying half of the visual field, the VI strength and OKN characteristics were not very pronounced. For stimulation which occupied the whole visual field the VI strength was greatly higher and the OKN characteristics were significantly changed: there were a lot of microsaccades in the slow OKN phase and high-amplitude high-frequency saccades in the fast OKN phase with blinks at the end of the OKN cycle. Our result showed that the OKN characteristics were tightly linked with the VI strength, so it would be possible to use them as real time indicators of the VI perception.

P938

INTERNET BASED THERAPY VERSUS FACE-TO-FACE THERAPY: COMPARISON OF THERAPIST AND CLIENT EVALUATIONS OF THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Psychotherapy effectiveness studies reveal the importance of therapeutic alliance on outcomes of treatment. However, there are debates of the role of therapeutic alliance in internet-based interventions. The aim of our study was to evaluate working alliance during specialized PTSD intervention provided face-to-face and internet-based. Methods. All participants in our study were exposed to at least one lifetime traumatic event and had clinical PTSD symptoms. Brief eclectic psychotherapy (16 sessions) for traumatic stress disorder was delivered as a face-to-face treatment for 10 women. Brief (8 sessions) trauma focused internet-based intervention developed by the authors of this study was provided to 10 women. Impact of Event Scale - Revised (IES-R) was used for assessment of PTSD. Working Alliance Inventory - Short version (WAIs) was used for the measurement of therapeutic alliance. This research was funded by the grant (MIP-079/2014) from the Research Council of Lithuania. Results. Clients' perceived working alliance in internet-based intervention did not differ from the face-to-face intervention group. Therapists' assessment of working alliance was significantly lower in the internet-based group compared to the face-to-face group. These findings reveal that there is a challenge for professionals to develop a good working alliance with the clients in an internet-based intervention.

P939

FRENCH SHORT-FORM OF THE PERSONAL ASSESSMENT OF INTIMACY IN RELATIONSHIPS: VALIDITY AND MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE ACROSS GENDER

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Rational. Intimacy defined as a "feeling of closeness and connectedness" (Sternberg, 1997) is a central process in couple relationships impacting both physiological and psychological well-being (Levine, 1991). Differences in emotional regulation skills exist between partners (Hook et al., 2003) that might lead to differences in their needs of intimacy (Levenson et al., 1994). Nevertheless few studies have examined gender differences in intimacy. This research aims 1) to determine the construct validity of intimacy and 2) to explore gender differences in the perception of intimacy. Method. Three hundred and thirteen women (M = 33.9, SD = 12.1) and 251 men (M = 37.0, SD = 12.3) in committed romantic relationship completed the Personal Assessment of Intimacy in Relationships (Olson & Schaefer, 1988) with 3 dimensions (Moore et al., 1998; Walker et al., 2014). Results. Findings support the three factor structure of the PAIR: 1) engagement (8-items); 2) understanding (3-items), and 3) shared friends (3-items). Some items revealed non-invariant factor loadings (3 items) and intercepts (6 items) between women and men on the engagement and understanding factors. Discussion. These results have theoretical implications on the multidimensional conception of intimacy and its assessment. Gender differences could be taken into account in future research in order to understand intimacy process in couple interactions and to help partners to understand what the other needs in marital therapy.

P941
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EPISTEMIC CURIOSITY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The purpose of this study is to investigate a causal relationship between epistemic curiosity and academic performance in junior high and high school students. A sample of 362 junior high school students (253 female) and 350 female high school students participated in the two measurement occasions. Participants answered 4 items assessing epistemic curiosity, andCritical Thinking Disposition Questionnaire（including 4 factors 'awareness for logical thinking', 'inquiry-mind', 'objectiveness', and 'evidencebased judgment'）(Hirayama &Kusumi, 2004).As an indicator of academic performance, scores of a nationwide standardized examination were used. Bivariate associations among the age and critical thinking score were estimated using one-way-ANOVAs, and post hoc Tukey's test showed difference among grades: 8th<7th, 9th, 10th< 11th, 12th. A positive relationship was observed between curiosity and critical thinking, in addition these relations in high school were stronger than junior high school. Students who showed higher levels of academic performance students reported higher score in objectiveness in critical thinking. Structural equation modeling was employed to test cross-lagged effect models of the reciprocal causal relationship between the curiosity in and academic performance.The importance of critical thinking disposition for achieving academic performance will be discussed.

P942
MOTIVATIONS AND CONTENTS OF PARENT-CHILD VALUE TRANSMISSION

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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This study focused on parents' motivations to transmit values to their adolescent children. According to Self-Determination Theory, controlled motivations (i.e., external and introjected) – which refer to doing something because it leads to approval or rewards – and autonomous motivations (i.e., identified and integrated) – which refer to doing something because it is perceived as inherently worthy – were examined. Three hundred and twenty-five Italian parental couples, with one child aged between 14 and 18 years, filled out a self-report questionnaire. Results showed that in value transmission both parents were primarily moved by autonomous motivations, although for fathers external motivations were more important than for mothers. Both paternal and maternal motivations resulted to be related with the values parents would like their children to endorse. In particular, the more parents felt volitional in transmitting values, the more they gave importance to self-transcendence in their children's socialization; the more parents were guided by controlled motivations, the more they would like their children to endorse conservation values. Implications of this research and its possible developments are discussed.

P943

PROFILING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN KOREAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATIONAL REGULATION STRATEGIES

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Students may have different profiles in their frequency and preference of motivational regulation strategies in their self-regulated learning. To identify distinct student profiles and which profile is most adaptive, this study examined distinct profiles among Korean high school students according to their use of seven strategies presented by Lee(2013) based on motivational regulation strategies by Schwinger et al.(2007). Additionally, profile differences in behavioral regulation and academic achievement were examined. Cluster analysis revealed five subgroups of students; high profile(20.6%), low profile(24.3%), goal-focused profile(26.3%), intrinsic strategy-focused profile(20.3%), and extrinsic strategy-focused profile(8.5%). Regarding behavioral regulation strategies such as behavioral control, time-management, and help-seeking, the highest score was found in high profile students, followed by intrinsic and extrinsic strategy-focused profile students, goal-focused profile students, and lastly low profile students. With respect to academic achievement, both low and extrinsic strategy-focused profile students showed the lowest grade, and high, intrinsic strategy-focused and goal-focused profile students showed significantly higher grade than low profile students. This research was contributed to examine the complexity of individual motivational regulation strategies. Future study is needed on their differences between Eastern and Western students.

P945
UNDERSTANDING THE LINK BETWEEN TIPPING AND CORRUPTION

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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The fight against corruption is held in many countries. It is important to understand psychological factors that make people more tolerant to corrupt behaviour if we want to make the fight successful. Following the findings of Thorafson, Flynn, and Kupor (2013) regarding the positive connection between altruistic act of tipping and immoral act of bribery, we were interested in investigating this connection by comparing the results of countries with different corruption rates provided by the Corruption Perception Index (2013): Singapore (86), USA (73), Italy (43), and Russia (28). The following hypotheses were tested: 1. There were differences regarding the two main variables (motivations for tipping and attitudes towards corruption and bribery) between the four countries, 2. Several demographic variables such as the country of origin and age influenced the two main variables, and 3. The connection between motivations for tipping and attitudes towards corruption were stronger for the countries with the highest rates of corruption. The 697 participants from Singapore, USA, Italy, and Russia filled the "Motivation for Tipping" questionnaire (Lynn, 2012), expressed their attitudes towards corruption, cheating, and stated their demographic characteristics: age, occupation, education level, and religion. The results of our study revealed that there were differences regarding motivations for tipping and attitudes towards corruption between the respondents of the four countries, that age predicted significantly attitudes towards corruption, and that there was a positive link between motivations for tipping and attitudes towards corruption.

P951

EVALUATION AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERVENTION FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN ADULTHOOD

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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Theoretical framework The Autism Spectrum Disorders are complex disorders of neurodevelopmental type with early onset, genetically based, that are defined for the qualitative and severe impairment in several areas of development. The nosographic conceptualization has moved from a categorical codification to a dimensional one. The ASL Torino 2 in 2009 opened a clinic for Pervasive Developmental Disorders in adulthood. Major points The clinic aims to ensure the continuity of care by providing a therapeutic link between developmental age and adulthood through: - setting-up of an active network of interchange with the services of Child Neuropsychiatry; - supporting to the intervention of the Handicap Evaluation Unit; - using, if necessary, specific clinical and psychopathological standardized tests; - supporting families; - creating a link with the University and with the Mental Health Centres. Results obtained The clinic has been interested primarily in diagnostic and evaluative aspects of the formulation of individual projects and also promoted research and training initiatives and job placement. Conclusion The assessment and treatment of patients with Autism Spectrum Disorders should be performed in a specialized way with methods dedicated and validated interventions, which allows you to make a correct intervention with resource savings.

P953
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASURING BRAND IMAGE IN MOTIVATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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The purpose of this poster is to present a new conceptualization and operationalization of brand image in the aspect of psychosocial benefits, which allows to show brand image in exemplary, not solely descriptive terms. Three nomothetic studies were conducted. All studies were done on a representative sample of products and brands. The first one (N = 311) concentrates on a qualitative investigation of brand benefits, however its main focus is in identifying non-product related features of a brand which may meet consumer's wants and needs. The second study (N = 283) shows that brand image can be described through five dimensions of benefits provided by brands: (1) social benefits; (2) emotional benefits; (3) safety benefits; (4) expressive benefits and (5) prosocial benefits. The proposed operationalization of brand image allows also to predict the purchase intention. The third study (N = 145) confirmed stability of the obtained structure of the perception of psychosocial benefits. A scale measuring brand image, which is an outcome of this research, can be used as an alternative to measure brand image in the perspective of personal/personality characteristics and values.

P955
ARQUETYPE OF THE IDEAL PROFESSOR

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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When you have to face the quality of the university teaching, one of the most common tool is the students perception. Usually the process to pick the data is on the basis of the anonymous random surveys, where the students must answer a set of questions regarding to the professor and the subject (teacher's knowledge, evaluation instruments and technology among other). In addition they must answer a specific question regarding the general assessment of the professor. Using econometric models and data base with 150.000 surveys collected in 3 years, the main objective of the study is to identify which are the key explanatory variables that the students consider like the most relevant in order to their perception about the quality of the professor. Moreover this study analyzes other variables that could affect the quality of a professor, such that academic period, students profile or the teaching has been before or after Bolonia process. The results let us to identify an ideal professor modeling profile, that will allow us to design specific policies according to the ideal academic model.

P957
SELF-REPORTED SUBCLINICAL FEATURES OF PSYCHOSIS IN A DUTCH, NIGERIAN, AND NORWEGIAN GENERAL POPULATION SAMPLE

C16. Culture and society – Other

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The prognostic validity of self-reported subclinical psychotic experiences has been well-demonstrated. However, although studies suggest culture to influence clinical manifestation of psychotic disorders, less is known about cross-cultural differences in subclinical expression of psychosis. Therefore, in a Dutch (n=829), Nigerian (n=513), and Norwegian (n=184) adult general population sample (age = 30.4 yrs (SD=10.3), 32% male), subclinical positive, negative and depressive features of psychosis were measured using the Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences (CAPE), a 42-item self-report instrument. Linear regression analyses, a priori corrected for gender, age, marital status and education level, were performed to test differences in reported levels of positive, negative, and depressive symptoms across the three study samples. Nigerian adults reported significantly more subclinical positive features of psychosis than both Dutch and Norwegian adults, whereas Norwegian adults reported significantly more subclinical negative, and depressive symptoms than both Dutch and Nigerian adults. The current findings suggest that the distribution of subclinical positive, negative, and depressive symptom dimensions of psychosis differs as a function of cultural context, possibly pointing to cross-cultural differences in underlying socio-cultural emphases or stress. Further research is needed, however, to clarify such underlying mechanisms.

P959
FAMILY ECOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING SWEARING IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of family ecological factors on children's swearing. Sample consisted of 1, 031 children (m: 541, f: 490) between 4 and 6 grades from 37 elementary schools. Data was a part of survey conducted by the Office of Education in the southwestern province of South Korea. The results are as follows. First, uninvolved parenting significantly affected more frequent swearing. Second, when the child resided with both parents or only with father, the more frequent swearing was reported. Third, children who had uninvolved parents increased a possibility of habitual swearing and they reported swearing made themselves more powerful. Children who were raised by authoritative parents responded that they would swear to reduce stress and express anger. Fourth, authoritative or uninvolved parenting style was significantly associated with more frequent responses that children picked up swearing from their parents. Children were likely to acquire swearing through internet or SNS either when they had uninvolved single mother or resided with grandparents. Fifth, uninvolved parenting style was strongly linked with swearing at younger ages. Consistent with previous studies, lack of parental supervision or involvement and neglecting parenting styles are associated with swearing among children abuse. Implications include that intervention strategies should tap into children's myths or misperceptions about swearing.

P965
HOW POSITIVE DIFFERENTIALS INFLUENCE MOTIVATION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The present study aims to clarify the change of learning motivation when participants focus on positive differentials. In the experiment, some participants (positive prediction condition) were asked to predict positive scores on a subsequent examination. The remaining participants (positive differential prediction condition) were asked to predict their average scores on the subsequent examination and then predict that they actually received higher scores than they had originally predicted. Finally, all participants were asked to predict their motivation when they received the hypothetical final higher scores and respond to the motivation measure. An ANCOVA was performed on predictive type (2; positive prediction vs. positive differential prediction) x time (2; present vs. future) as independent variables and last test scores as covariate. A significant two-way interaction was revealed (F (1,169) = 4.33, p < .05). While there was no substantial difference in present motivation for the two prediction groups, there was a significant difference in future motivation（p < .01. Higher motivational scores were seen in the positive differential prediction condition than the positive prediction condition. The results provide evidence that people predict that they are more motivated for learning when they focus on the positive differentials (higher scores － predicted scores) than just their higher predicted scores.

P969

THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF WHISTLE BLOWERS IS AFFECTED BY THE DETERMINANTS OF THEIR ACTS AND THE ASSOCIATED STRESS

C01. Culture and society - Ethics and deontology

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is to examine through surveys whether the quality of life of whistle blowers is affected by the determinants of their acts and the associated stress. Method: Participants for this study were 51 whistle blowers (42 males, 78 females, one with no response), with most of them in their forties (N=16) and fifties (NB=22), and a few in their twenties and thirties (N=7) and sixties (N=5). The average time elapsed after whistle blowing was 6.8 years and 26 participants were terminated from their present jobs for whistle blowing while 25 were not. Rational determinants (e.g., logic, economic feasibility, calculation) and emotional determinants (e.g., emotion, mood, courage) for whistle blowing were measured using scales we developed by referring to existing studies (e.g., Fredin, 2011, Henik, 2008, Hollings, 2013), stress which occurs immediately after whistle-blowing (Then-stress) and current stress levels (Now-stress) were measured using the stress scale developed by Ko, Park and Kim(1999), and quality of life was measured using the scale developed by Flanagan(1978). The first two scales were 5 point scales while quality of life was on a 7 point scale. Findings: Rational determinants (M = 3.44, SD = .73) affected whistle blowing more than emotional determinants (M = 2.21, SD = .59) and there was no significant correlation between the two determinants. Also, Then-stress (M = 3.57, SD = .74) was greater than Now-stress (M =2.78, SD = .82) and there was a significant correlation between them (r = .44). The quality of life of the participants was mid-level (M = 4.09, SD = 1.03) and of the measuring variables, only Now-stress had a significant correlation with quality of life (r = -.40). Meanwhile, while Now-stress had a significant correlation with emotional determinants (r = .38), it had no significant correlation with rational determinants. Then-stress had statistically significant correlations with both emotional (r =.41) and rational determinants (r = .41). Based on these results, the following path model was constructed: Then-stress affects quality of life by going through Now-stress and at this time, while emotional determinants affect Then-stress and Now-stress, rational determinants only affect Then-stress. The fitness of this path model through path analysis was shown to be appropriate on all fitness indices (e.g., χ^2 = 2.73, ns, GFI = .98, RMSEA = .01). Discussion: According to these results, determinants of whistle blowing do not directly affect the quality of life of the whistle blowers, but instead affect them indirectly through other variables such as stress. Also, results showing that only emotional determinants are associated with Now-stress imply that the psychological functions or operational mechanisms of these two variables can be different.

P972
FINGER COUNTING HABIT IN THE JAPANESE

B16. Development and education – Other

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We investigated finger counting habit in the Japanese. Finger and numberare closely related. Fischer (2008) suggested that finger counting habit contribute to the association between numbers and space in European. In addition, Lindermann, Alipour, & Fischer (2011) showed that while Western people started counting with the left hand and mapped the number 1 onto their thumb, most Middle Eastern started counting with the right hand and mapped the number 1 onto their little finger. But, little is known about finger counting habit in the Japanese different from European. In this study, about 230 Japanese completed surveys about how they map numbers onto their fingers when counting from 1 to 10.We analyzed finger pattern, starting hands, starting finger, and type of number-finger mapping. As a result,about 40% of Japanese started counting with the left hand and mapped the number 1 onto their thumb, while the other 40% started counting with the right hand and mapped the number 1 onto their thumb finger. Interestingly, most Japanese bent the finger to count in contrast to European. Moreover, most Japanese preferred anatomical symmetry that is characterized by mapping number on the same fingers of each hand. From the above result, finger counting habit in the Japanese was different from Western and Middle Eastern people. If finger counting habits influencethe SNARC effect, SNARC effect in Japanese might be small because there is not a difference in starting hand preference.

P974
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN METACOGNITION AND PROBLEM SOLVING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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To investigate relationship individual differences in metacognition with problem solving or self-regulated learning is an important issue in educational psychology. Our previous research suggested that complicated tasks activated metacognition. The purpose of this research is to investigate conditions for activating metacognition with a complicated task, making an instruction for novice. In Experiment 1, 104 participants were asked to answer the metacognitive scales and to make an instruction of coping documents. It was selected based on results of the preliminary research. The results showed significant correlations between the performances and metacognitive scores, suggesting awareness of difficult task triggered metacognitive activities. However, no significant correlations were shown for participants with little experience in such operations, suggesting adequate knowledge for the task could be required for activating metacognition. In Experiment 2, 111 participants were asked to answer the metacognitive scales and to make an instruction of a way in the university they attended. All participants had sufficient knowledge for solving the task. The results showed no significant correlation between the performances and metacognitive scores. Travelling in the university was everyday routine, so metacognition could not be activated even if the task was complicated. Metacognition could be triggered in situation required attention.

P975

DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL NUMBER LINE IN YOUNG CHILDREN : USING NUMBER - TO - POSITION TASK AND JUDGMENT OF ESTIMATION PATTERN TASK

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Recently, studies concerning mental number line often use number - to - position task (NP task) which estimates the number on number line. Siegler and his colleagues (e.g. Siegler & Booth, 2004) concluded that children's numerical representations shift from logarithmic representation, in which representations of numerical magnitude increase logarithmically with numerical magnitude, to linear representation, in which representations of numerical magnitude increase linearly with the size of the number. However, Uragami & Sugimura (2013) suggested that children showed various kinds of estimation patterns and revealed two kinds of liner representations using 0-20 line NP task; the one has big absolute error and the other is more accurate. In this study,we investigated the developmental process of mental number line using NP task and judgment of estimation pattern. These results indicated that the development of mental number line had several processes. In addition, it found that if children had liner representations of big absolute error, they didn't accept another estimation pattern in judgment of estimation pattern. We showed the validity which mental number line had several processes using two different estimation tasks.

P976

AGE DIFFERENCES IN GOAL DIMENSIONS BETWEEN HEALTH AND SOCIAL GOALS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Background: Social goals tend to shifttowards being more emotionally meaningful with age.The extent that this shift applies to health goals, however, has not been examined. With limited resources, social and health goals may be in conflict. This study explored age differences in goal dimensions between the two types of goals. Methods: Participants (n = 265) elicited 3 health and 3 social goals (1,590 in total), then rated for each goal on various dimensions includinggoal pursuit, emotional meaningfulness, time to achieve goal, importance, difficulty, control over goal, growth, maintenance and prevention.The ninedimensions were compared across age groups and goal types using ANOVAs. Findings:Older adults were more likely than younger adults to pursue health but not social goals. Older adults also scored higher on emotional meaningfulness, importance and goal maintenance for both health and socials goals compared to younger adults. Unexpectedly younger adults were more likely than older adults to focus on loss prevention for social goals. Discussion:Due to age-related physical decline, older adults may actively strive for health goals. Consistent with the socioemotional selectivity theory, older adults are more likely to set social goals that are meaningful and important to them while hoping to maintain existing relationships. This may be applicable to health goals too where older adults perceive health to be a high priority and become emotionally meaningful with age.

P981
SPORT AND 'EXTREME' PHYSICAL DISABILITIES A PATH TO INTEGRATION: FROM SCHOOLS AND AUS OF NIGUARDA HOSPITAL MILAN TO TODAY

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Alessandra Cova, Aipps, Milan – Italy
Elena Pomesano, Aipps, Milan – Italy

Extreme sport disabilities, tetraplegia, diplagia, spasticity, blindness, down Syndrome and fencing. Now, all of people with this kind of disabilities play fencing with non disabled. They play in, share and manage the same spaces. The first one has been developed in the primary schools through programmes of school integration of children with Down Syndrome, where the results have been extraordinary (1988). The same kind of results have been obtained through the creation of a clinical sport psychology support desk which introduced and developed swimming, ping pong, archery and fencing at the Spinal Cord Unit at Niguarda Hospital (2006). This sports practice was aimed to help the creation of a new physical and psychological identity and to help the re-integration in the society. The next step has been the development of many sports and fencing with blind people of Istituto dei Ciechi in Milan (2007) and in the University Sport Center structures. All these actions were based on AIPPS (Association Psychologie et Psychoanalyse du Sport) scientific model, which is currently leading the Epee Club M.Marcello Lodetti (2010), the only fencing club in the world where the integration is a real way of creating a collective welfare.

P982

EXCELLENCES IN SENSES THE SPORT HUMANIST: WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO CHANGE OUR MENTAL APPROACH NOWADAYS

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Giovanni Lodetti, Aipps, Milan - ItalyAlessandra Cova, Aipps, Milan – Italy

A complete path that involves our five senses stimulated by exercises directed to children. The taste, in the Italian food tradition, the sense of smell, in the exaltation of the food fragrances, the sight, through the knowledge of the Italian pictorial art, the hearing of the string instruments player, the touch of the fencer, who executes the action through the hand sensitivity, using the fine motion required by the French handle of his epee (through the experience of sport practiced by blind people). The main pillars on which this path is based are the cuisine Academy of Gualtiero Marchesi, one of the best Italian chef, the milanese French handle epee school taught according to Marcello Lodetti's method, and the clinical prevention approach and researches conducted by AIPPS (Association International Psychologie et Psychoanalyse du Sport) and aimed to reach a global knowledge of the human being and his personality. The scope of this project/path is developing the synergies of the five senses in order to encourage and foster in the children, a creativity and an excellence in every life aspect, in the relationships with the peers and most of all in the sport practice.

P984

HOW JAPANESE NUCLEAR-RELATED COMPANY EMPLOYEES FEEL THEMSELVES? OCCUPATIONAL SELF-ESTEEM AND OCCUPATIONAL IMAGE AFTER THE FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Yasunari Okabe, Hamamatsu Gakuin University, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka – Japan

Recent studies have shown that higher occupational self-esteem related to fewer rule-breaking behaviors and intention of taking unsafe acts in organizations and companies. In Japan, anxiety about nuclear-power generation safety has raised up, and safety enhancement is needed both from the technical and organizational aspects after the major accident in Fukushima nuclear power plant in the year of 2011. Meanwhile, declined evaluation and trust on nuclear industry may cause lessoccupational prestige of nuclear-related jobs and then lower self-esteem among employees in the industry. In this study, 2 and half years after the Fukushima accident, 53 employees from a nuclear fuel companyin Japan were asked to participate in a survey study. Occupational self-esteems, occupational images about their nuclear-related jobs, and attitudes to nuclear-power generation were measured with a questionnaire. The results indicate that nuclear-related companyemployeeshave high occupational self-esteem, positive nuclear occupational images than perceived occupational images by general public. These findings are discussed with regards to the management of self-esteem for enhancing safety in workplaces.

P987

DIFFERENTIAL RELATIONSHIP OF DEPENDENCY AND AVAILABILITY WITH PARENTING STYLES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EMOTION REGULATION AND AFFECT

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Family characteristics and attachment pattern play a very important role in development of humans especially during early childhood. According to previous research, among the two dimensions of the attachment security dependency starts to lose its importance as the child approaches adolescence, but availability is proposed to be still influential in child's psychological adjustment. Research indicates that decline in instrumental dependence on parents, plays an important role in family environments that present different characteristics in terms of parenting style. Studies yield contradictory results regarding interaction between parenting characteristics and attachment security. 267 students from high schools located in Ankara, Turkey, participated in the present study. Participants were administered questionnaires that assess emotion regulation strategies, attachment security, perceived parenting style, negative and positive affect. Results indicated that high degrees of maternal rejection was able to predict increase in the suppression, but, increases in the adolescents' dependency on the parents was associated with increases in cognitive reappraisal, and positive affect as well as decreases in negative affect. It is concluded that adolescents' dependency on the parents may moderate the association of different dimensions of parenting strategies with negative affect and emotional suppression. Results are discussed under the light of available literature.

P988

AIPPS INFORMATION AND DIFFUSION: EXPERIENCES WITH MILAN'S PROVVEDITORATO, UNIVERSITIES, FOR AN EFFICIENT DIFFUSION OF CLINICAL SPORT PSYCHOLOGY

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Alessandra Cova, AIPPS, Milan – Italy
Giovanni Lodetti, AIPPS, Milan – Italy

During its twenty years experience into clinical sport psychology AIPPS (Association International Psycologie et Psycoanalise du Sport) didn't apply only into reserch but began a capillary difusion of its model finding and creating sinergy with important institution in Itlay and abroad. Remember like examples only some intervention as: a)primary schools using specific projects that, with play and sport, supplied instruments to superate disavantage (Desio 1988), b) sport's federations and istitution like Coni where, using "Scuola dello Sport", introduced a new way of "teaching sport" to trainers and sport managers with appropiate educational itinerary(form earlier 2000) c)clinical sport psychology workshop in a secondary school of Milan, scientific high school with sport address, planned in cooperation with Milan's Provveditorato agli Studi that is at its 4th edition(from 2011, d)training with high school's teachers in cooperation with Milan's Provveditorato agli Studi and included into the annual teacher traing organised by Milan's Provveditorato (2014) e)workshop planned with OPL (Ordine degli Psicologi Lombardia)(2013-14), f)master in clinical sport psychology organised with Ospedale S.Anna in Como for psychologist, MD, breanch operators (2008).

P996
ALICE IN ADOLESCENTLAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRUE SELF

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Carolina Alfano, Ordine degli Psicologi della Campania, Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli, Napoli – Italy

Inspired by the story of "Alice in Wonderland", by Berne "copycat" and Perls "cycle of contact" theories, and guided by several studies on adolescence, a research hypothesis was born. We asked a sample of 100 teenagers, aged between 11 and 14 years old, to write their favorite story and to answer a questionnaire consisting of 11 questions about it, in order to provide a careful analysis of their thoughts, behaviors and emotions. At a later stage, questionnaire results were analyzed by tracing the common elements in every story: we obtained 8 categories of adolescents, which differ by the idea of self, the world, their own needs and by the useless thrill. The analysis of the story gives you an instant overview to start therapeutic work, always considering the uniqueness of the individual, while he is classified into general categories. Each category has a specific deficiency, an emotion preferential covering the real ones, a break in the cycle of contact. Sometimes the development of the true self is hindered by the messages of a dysfunctional inner parent: therapeutic intervention with an adolescent tries to ensure that they will acquire new information and new permissions through the therapeutic relationship. The ultimate goal of therapy is to structure a more appropriate inner parent; to work and stop with the defense mechanisms; strengthen the self and integrate missing emotions.

P998
ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE AND HUMAN–PET ATTACHMENT

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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A pet is a natural object of attachment. Although recent research reported that pet ownership contributes to psychological and physical well-being, relatively little is known about individual differences in human-pet attachment. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationships among attachment style, pet ownership, and human-pet attachment. A sample of 180 Japanese college students completed the questionnaire. Participants were divided into four attachment styles (secure, dismissive-avoidant, preoccupied, and fearful-avoidant), using the Experiences in Close Relationships scale (ECR; Brennan et al., 1988). Results showed the attachment style differences in non-pet owner's wish for a pet, indicating that dismissive-avoidant individuals are less interested in having a pet, and that preoccupied individuals tend to think responsibility for pet's life would be a burden on them. Among pet owners, the attachment style difference was found for owner's attachment to pet. Dismissive-avoidant owners tend to feel their pets deeply as especial attachment figure than the other owners. These findings were discussed in terms of mental health implications.

P999
SELF-UNDERSTANDING AMONG ADULTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

Maki Nakamura, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki – Japan

Current research indicates that individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have a compellingneeds for support on development of self-understanding. The purpose of this presentation is to study the feature of self-understanding among adults with ASD. Adults with ASD (n=10) and normally developing adults(n=100) participated in a survey by questionnaire to evaluate their self-understanding (Demon & Hart, 1988). The self-understanding questionnaire had five items which ask participants' self-definition, self-evaluation, self in past and future, and self-interest. As for ASD, several therapists helped participants to answer the questions by offering probe questions. Their responses were classified according to a Self-Understanding Model for People with PDD (SUMPP) and were analyzed in relation to their social life as well. The main results were as follows; (1) as for self-evaluation, participants tended to have difficulties in explaining what they like/dislike about themselves while they could explain their strong/weak points, suggesting an association with their biased view about themselves ;(2) adults with ASD understood themselves well in the "action style" domain, suggesting that their current experience is important for maintaining positive self-evaluation; (3) some adults with ASD described themselves with regard to negative events of their past. Those results showed the importance of intervention in participants' social life to develop their self-understanding.

P1004

GOTHIC IDENTITY AND EMOTION-RELATED PERSONALITY TRAITS: THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMAN THROUGH POPULAR DOLLS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Fulvio Tassi, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Andrea Baroncelli, University of Florence, Florence – Italy

Gothic Identity Pattern (GIP) derives from characters of Ghotic Novel (e.g., ghost, vampire, zombie, the psychopath, femme fatal), and gives shape to current youth look, fashion, and lifestyles, defining specific subcultures (e.g., "Heavy Metal" and "Goth"). The GIP has been neglected by academic psychology, while it was clearly faced in Folk Psychology that linked it to psychopathy, suicide, self-harm and substance use. The aim of this study was to analyze social representations of GIP, referring to popular dolls which are wide distributed on the market that are sharply Gothic (i.e., Monster High by Mattel), compared with other sharply classic dolls (i.e., Barbie by Mattel). 91 university students (56 girls, M age = 23.30 years, SD = 1.96 years) were shown the two dolls, then they were asked to attribute them different personality traits (i.e., callous-unemotional traits and BIS/BAS scales). Results showed that Monster High was perceived by girls as having higher levels of unemotional traits compared to Barbie; conversely, Barbie was judged as higher in drive and reward responsiveness by the full sample, and with higher levels of fun seeking by females. These evidences indicate that GIP is a distinct element in children's dolls, both attractive and culturally acceptable. The results also indicated that GIP - at least the one that refers to female - lacks of aggressive correlates and behavioral activation attitudes, whilst it is characterized by unemotional traits.

P1005
NARCISSISM AND FALSE PROBLEMS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The objective of this study about the notion of narcissism consists to problematize the social apprehension of this term, both in its pejorative dimension, as pathological. From this, we resort to the 'method of intuition' of the Henri Bergson, in particular the notion of 'false problems' which consist by two types: 'nonexistent problems' and the 'evils placed'. The first type of 'false problem' is related to the 'widespread denial', and consist the denial of an element from its apprehension as lack. In this regard, with respect to the term 'narcissism', often we classify events and elements as 'narcissists' and 'non-narcissists', according to an intensity scale, as more or less narcissistic. At the second type of false problem, complementary to the first, would be recurring confusion between 'differences of nature' and 'differences in degree'. We would have the tendency to classify, often, in terms of degrees of intensity (more intense, less intense) what in reality would be different in your nature. From these parameters, we conclude that the term narcissism, both in its apprehension as pathology as a pejorative sense assigned by the social environment, would be overestimated, that is, its use as a general concept would prevent a better understanding and analysis of elements and events which in reality would be distinct in nature, thus compromising the production of news meanings and intervention tools, as well as the assimilation of its character conceptual 'polysemic'.

P1006

ASSESSING SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE SELF-REPORT VERSION OF THE PEER-ESTIMATED SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (PESI)

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

Andrea Baroncelli, University of Florence, Florence – Italy
Enrica Ciucci, University of Florence, Florence – Italy

Kaukiainen and collaborators (1998) developed the Peer-Estimated Social Intelligence Questionnaire (PESI) as a peer-reported instrument in order to simultaneously assess the perceptual, cognitive-analytical and behavioral components of children's and adolescents' social intelligence. The present study aimed to investigate psychometric properties of the self-report version of PESI within a sample of preadolescents. At T1, 529 middle school students (M age = 12 years and 7 months) took part in the study; 175 students were retested after 18 months (T2). PESI factor structure was explored using both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, and a mono-factorial structure emerged (9 items simultaneously tapping main aspects of social intelligence: person perception, social flexibility, accomplishment of one's own social goals, behavioral outcomes). Invariance by gender, internal consistency, and test-retest analyses were also examined. Finally, correlation analyses parted by gender between PESI and self-report indicators of emotional functioning (i.e., emotional intelligence and empathy) at both T1 and T2 revealed that PESI is a valid questionnaire that can be used when it is appropriate to investigate students' perception about own social abilities.

P1008

THE INFRATIONAL ACT AND THE SOCIO-EDUCATIVE MEASURES: THE POLICY OF A FAILURE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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In the Brazilian context, children and adolescents are seen as a subject under law before the country's constitutional code, but a subset was created for them and, in 1990, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (SCA) was instituted in response to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. According to the SCA, both child and adolescent are criminally non-punishable; however, for adolescents aged between 12 and 18 who break the law, the term "crime" is replaced for "infrational act." Accountability for such actled to the creation of six socio-educative measures as a way to educate and socially insert the authors of infringements. This study aims to analyze the discourse on the "infrational act" embodied in the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (SCA, 1990) of Brazil. Given the failure of political and institutional attempts to decrease or extinguish the growing number of law-breakingin adolescence, the relevance of investigative works on the SCA's discourses stands out, since there are contradictions in the text of this law, such as euphemisms and ambiguities between reality and what the law prescribes. For instance, the analysis showed that there is a contradiction between the use of the terms "a subject under law" and "a developing person", since the biological connotation of the latter concept subtends the teenager is not yet able to understand heis breaking the law, which puts him in place of an object of law. A case of euphemism refers to the term "infrational act", prescribed in the Article 103, as "the conduct that describesa crime or misdemeanor" (p.69). The signifier "infraction" necessarily implies an act committed by teenagers, no matter the nature of the act performed, since children and adolescents are criminally non-punishable for the Criminal Code as stated by the Article 104: "The ones under 18 are criminally non-punishable;they are subject to the measures provided in this law"(p.69). Thus, the signifiers in the definition of infrational act are euphemisms used to give a less serious connotation to the crime in adolescence. This is related to the concept of "a developing person" as a place where teenagers are inserted in the vision of this legislation. However, the unaccountability of the adolescent does not protect him from taking responsibility of a crime, since six socio-educative measures are proposed in the Article 112: Verified the practice of an infrational act, the competent authority may apply to the adolescent the following measures: I - warning; II - obligation to repair damage; III - provide services to the community; IV - probation; V - insertion in semi-custodial regime; VI - admission to an educational institution (p 71-72). Thus, the discourse on educative measures is based on an amalgam of how to educate and punish. Prior to the SCA, in the Juvenile Code, the assisted freedom, the semi-custodial regime and hospitalization already existed and therefore they represent the same thing with a different name.In this case, the metaphor works as a cover of the control of the law's interpretation by institutional powers. The result of this allocation of interpretive places to superior instances is that the "socio-educative measures" are sustained bya compensatory discourse which explains crime in adolescence in the same way school failure is explained: "troubled families", "domestic violence", "low education","precarious insertion in the labor market","abandonment" etc. These indicationsof social injustice are treated as deficit and both the law and healthcare practices offer what is considered ideal for suturing the offenders' needs, without regard to the individualized desire of each subject. The result is failure of the social programs and modes of application of the SCA. Hence, it was found that: 1) the legal norms analyzed

did not produce a symbolic place (a limit to the act) for the adolescent; just an imaginary place (nonexistent ideal self) in the form of a "subject under law" and "a developing person." 2) The use of signifiers such as "infrational act" and "socio-educative measures" can be interpreted as an effect of the idealized self proposed by the capitalist ideology and the psychological concept of development. 3) The "infrational act" appears as a social symptom anddiscomfort in the Brazilian post-modern society. 4) The "socio-educative measure" also fails with respect to a supposed "adjustment" of the subject. Ethical reflection on the issue discussed in this study turns to the contributionto the improvement not only of how the adolescent offender is treated by the law, but also to offer an alternative theoretical support, in which this teenager emerges as a subject of desire submitted to the socio-historical conditions of the capitalist system.

P1011
CUSTOMER ORIENTATION RELEVANT ISSUES OF EMPLOYEES' INTERACTIONS IN COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The ways employees of commercial organizations interact with each other and their customers have been extensively researched by psychologists. However, the psychological components of employees' interactions in commercial organizations relating to customer orientation need further study. Objective: to find out psychological problems of employees' interaction in commercial organizations and develop a customer orientation relevant interaction model. Method. The investigation was conducted on a sample of 250 employees of commercial organizations of Ukraine using interviews, tests and coaching. Results: 1. The investigation found that employees of the commercial organizations had difficulties in relationships building, low level of social and organizational skills, anxiety about innovations and change, low assertiveness and motivation. 2. The investigation results were implemented in a model of employees' behavior designed to improve their interactions and customer orientation. The model included the substantiation of employees' customer orientation, analysis of employees' relevant qualities, definitions of employees' psychological problems in building relations with customers, and description of ways to resolve employees' interaction problems, etc. Conclusion. The model offers a number of practical solutions for commercial organizations in resolving and/or preventing employees' psychological problems and creating psychological conditions for improvement of employees' customer orientation

P1015

SEXTING AND ONLINE VICTIMIZATION: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATION AMONG SPANISH ADULTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Estibaliz Mateos-Pérez, University of Deusto, University of Deusto, Bilbao – Spain

This study has two objectives: 1) to investigate the occurrence of sexting and online sexual victimization (OSV) in adults by sex, age and sexual orientation; and 2) to analyze whether participating in sexting is a risk factor for OSV. The sample included 873 18- to 60-year-old adults. Approximately two-thirds of the adults had involved in sexting, and one in three had experienced OSV. In general, no differences were found in sexting between men and women; however, sexting was more common among young adults and non-heterosexuals. In contrast, OSV was more common in women, young and middle-aged adults and non-heterosexuals. Finally, sexting increased the probability of reporting OSV after controlling for the effects of sex, age and sexual orientation.

P1016

DO WE LOSE CONTROL WHEN WE ARE FACING EARTHQUAKES? AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON RISK PERCEPTION AND SELF-CONTROL

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Risk perception is influenced by a multitude of cultural, social and personal factors, and the way we think, feel and behave further affects the way we live or make important decisions in our life. Making the right decisions during an extreme event like a natural hazard is very important, but preparing for such an event is also important. One way of preparing is by training our cognitive control in order to reduce the errors that might occur during a possible hazard. Past research on ego-depletion has shown that when stressors are introduced into a decision maker's environment that prompt her to engage in the suppression of thoughts or emotions, the likelihood that she will subsequently be able to exert self-control decreases (Muraven & Baumeister, 2000). The objective of our studies is to identify the way self-control is related to risk perception, and if risk perception priming can lead to ego-depletion. Results from the 2 experimental we have conducted show the opposite of what we have expected: if risk perception increases, self-control also increases. There are several limitations for these results, for example the fact that risk exposure was very short could lead in the beginning to a boost of self-control, and for a longer exposure we might see an ego-depletion effect. Results and further directions for research will be discussed in the presentation.

P1017

THE DISSOCIATION BETWEEN INTERNALIZATION AND SYMBOLIZATION IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD: A STUDY ON AN ITALIAN SAMPLE (8-10 YO)

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Moral Identity defined as self-regulation process motivating the moral action plays a key role in the definition of the self based on social identification (Blasi 1984; Damon & Hart 1992). Aquino & Reed (2002) in developing a measure of Self-Importance of Moral Identity (SIMI) identified 2 factors: Internalization (Int) and Symbolization (S). Objectives: adapting the SIMI to the middle childhood Italian population and studying its construct validity with respect to parents SES and to other moral-related constructs. Sample: 1472 children attending the 4°/5° years of elementary Italian school (M age=9;SD=.65). Measures: SIMI; Moral Disengagement Scale (Bandura et al 1996); Portrait Values Questionnaire-21 (Schwartz 2003); Prosocialiness (Caprara et al 2005. Results: the 2-factor structure of SIMI was confirmed. Int was found to significantly correlate with: Prosocialiness (.291); Euphemistic Labeling (-.152); Distortion of Consequences (-.175); Self-Enhancement (-.280) and with Self-trascendence (.210). S correlated with: Prosocialiness (.090); Dehumanization (.078). No mean differences emerged for both Int and S in terms of gender, school class, family SES. Conclusions: Results confirmed the dissociation between Int and S. In particular high levels of Prosocialiness are associated to high levels of Int that may affect the level of S but not the other way around (Winterich et al 2013). A coherently similar pattern was found for both the Self-trascendence and for Self-Enhancement

P1019

LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS AMONG PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE, CYBERBULLYING PERPETRATION, AND MEETING STRANGERS ONLINE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The objective of this study was to analyze the cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships between three major online risky behaviors during adolescence: problematic Internet use, cyberbullying perpetration, and meeting strangers online. The study sample was 845 adolescents (498 females) that completed self-report measures of the study at time 1 and time 2 with an interval of 6 months. Results showed a significant cross-sectional relationship between the online risky behaviors analyzed. At the longitudinal level, problematic Internet use at time1 predicted an increase in the perpetration of cyberbullying and meeting strangers online at time 2. Furthermore, meeting strangers online at time 1 increased the likelihood of cyberbullying perpetration at time 2. The results are discussed in light of previous findings and implications for prevention and intervention

P1024

PREDICTIVE CAPACITY OF ADAPTATIVE COPING IN SPORT. RELATIONS OF THE PERSONALITY AND MOTIVATION

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Investigations in sports have found that athletes employ a variety of coping strategies trying to manage the person/stressor environment and to regulate emotions. Athletes make use of strategies that require constant adaptation to the sporting context variability (competition, performance,etc.). Coping has been understood as constant changes done, through cognitive and emotional efforts to manage external demands and/or specific order to outdo themselves. Personality considered a moderator factor that it influences of the coping process, however, little is known about this relationship between personality and coping in sport. This study explain the coping strategies moderated for personality features in their relationships with motivation in athletes. A sample of 623 athletes (M=23,96 years; DT=5,9). For the study of personality is used the adaption the castilian "BFQ", for the sport motivation the SMS Scale and the Coping strategies inventory (CSI). The results indicate that those athletes who know and firmly believe in their own abilities, set goals and challenges maintaining a high level of commitment, strong, durable and persistent efforts to master the problem, resist failure and focus attention and effort on the demands, they feels encouraged by the obstacles which require greater effort and perceived physical and sporting demands are more accessible, exciting and motivating, understanding them as a way adapted of coping for the practice in sport.

P1026

FAMILIES WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE: CHARACTERIZATION, STRUCTURE, RISK FACTORS, AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Substance abuse is a multi-causal phenomenon that involves organic, psychological, sociocultural, and familial issues, among others.The purpose of this qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive research study was to characterize the structure and dynamics of families who have children that are substance abusers and identify risk factors and protective factors in the familial context.The investigation took place in a substance abuse treatment unit in a general hospital in a small city in northern Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and involved two studies: the first with the substance abuse patients and the second with their families. The criteria for inclusion were: patients between the ages of 15 and 30 ranging from their first to their third treatment, and their family members. Data were collected individually using a socio-demographic file, genogram, and semi-structured interview.The initial results point to a predominately single parent familial configuration, trans-generational patterns of repetition of substance abuse in at least two generations,and few memories of positive events.The risk factors identified were an estranged relationship with at least one parent and drug use by close family members; protective factors identified were quality of care during development, the existence of limits and clear boundaries, and the favoring of individuation in adolescence.

P1027

CAN SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS AND ENTREPRENEURS DEVELOP SOFT SKILLS? A LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON A SAMPLE OF EXECUTIVE DBA STUDENTS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Managerial studies are often expected to provide its adepts with soft skills in addition to "hard" economic and technical knowledge. The aim of this longitudinal study was to investigate the dynamics of the soft skills among two-year Executive DBA (Executive Doctoral Business Administration) students, who were recruited among successful executives and entrepreneurs. The psychological tests and scales, including measures of soft skills (social competences, self-eficacy, dealing with stress, creativity), were administered to the sample of 35 students three times: at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the studies. It turned out that the expected positive changes of soft skills occurred despite the facts that: (1) the participants of EDBA possessed high level of soft competencies at the beginning of the studies, and (2) the soft competencies were correlated with personality traits, temperament and emotional intelligence.

P1028
RELATION BETWEEN PROSOCIAL REASONING AND ADOLESCENT GOALS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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This study analyzes the influence prosocial reasoning (PR) in the type of goals presented in students in their final year of secondary education. This research builds on previous contributions of Eisenberg, Caprara, Pastorelli and Mestre. The PR is a key element in the proper psychological development of people. Adolescence, a stage of transition and consolidation of future adult forms, understand that the PR is a good indicator of the maturity and will therefore be mediating the type of goals that these adolescents present. To do this, we use questionnaires validated for spanish population: PROM ($\alpha.69$) and CMA ($\alpha.79$). After coding and analyzing the sample of 199 subjects, (16.16 years; DT = 1.005), the results indicate that the interpersonal goals only correlate with PR internalized. There are positive correlations between the factor general PR with the personal commitment goals, as well as with social relations goals. There are significant differences in favor of males in the social and sporting relations goals, and prosocial approval reasoning and prosocial stereotypic reasoning. The type of PR predicts 21% of social relation goals presented in adolescents analyzed. We can conclude that the study of PR with adolescent goals it is useful for understanding processes of behaviors towards the goals. The applicability in the educational context allow improving the educational process and to guide maladaptive processes.

P1034

INVESTIGATING A MEDIATIONAL MODEL FOR MINDFULNESS, COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION, AND TRAIT ANXIETY

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Mindfulness is a nonjudgmental attention to cognitive, emotional, and sensational experiences in the present moment (Kabat-Zinn, 1990). Researchers suggest mindfulness as a trait as well as a practice-based construct (Chambers, 2009). However, the mechanism underlying how mindfulness is cultivated is still unclear. This study tested a mediational model proposing mindfulness as a mediator between positive emotion regulation and trait anxiety among 308 university students in the UK. We found thattrait mindfulnessfully mediatedthe positive emotion regulationand trait anxiety relationship.We then categorisedparticipants into'low' (n=47) and 'high' (n=49) mindfulness groupsbased on one standard deviation above and below ofmean mindfulness scores(,??.=31.56,sd=5.85).Participants in low mindfulness group had higher trait anxiety levels (t=12.43, p<.001) and tended to use negative emotion regulation strategiesincluding self-blame, other-blame, catastrophizing, and rumination(t=5.32, p<.001).On the other hand,participants in high mindfulness group had higher positive emotion regulation strategiesincludingacceptance, positive reappraisal, positive refocusing, putting into perspective, and refocus on planning scores (t=-6.08, p<.001). The findings suggest that self-regulation of emotions through using positive emotion regulation strategies can form a trait mindfulness structure and reduce trait anxiety level.

P1037
VARIATIONS OF PUPIL DIAMETER IN EMOTION REGULATION WITH ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Introduction: This study aimed to evaluate the emotion regulation processes, in short term (AS, after 3 weeks of withdrawal) and long-term alcohol abstinent individuals (ABS, at least one year of abstinence) compared to control participants (C) in a positive and negative emotion induction protocol. We studied variations of the neurophysiological dynamic of emotional regulation using the pupil diameter which is a sensitive indicator of emotional processing (Partala & Surraka, 2003). Method: The recording was performed for all participants during presentation of high emotional inducing stimuli presenting human interactions (pictures and video sequences). For each participant physiological responses (pupil diameter, heart rate, and skin conductance) were recorded before, during and after induction. Participants were asked to evaluate the intensity and the valence of emotional stimuli. In addition, a clinical and cognitive assessment was performed. Results: We observed differences on variations of pupil diameter in AS and ABS characterized by 1) stronger pupillary reactions for emotional stimuli (positive and negative) 2) a higher dilatation for negative stimuli in AS. Prospect: Long-term abstainers are characterized by a partial recovery of emotion regulation processes compared to patients with alcohol withdrawal. The results support the relationship between the ability to regulate emotion and the risk of relapse.

P1038
THE RELATION OF NARCISSISM, SELF-ESTEEM AND LIFE SATISFACTION

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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This research aimed to examine the relation of Narcissism, self-esteem and well-being. Our analysis was based on the concept of Narcissism common in personality psychology and social psychology. The test battery consisted of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory-16 Scale, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Subjective Well-Being and the Life Satisfaction Questionnaire. The research was conducted on a sample of 330 students from the humanities, technical and economic disciplines at universities in Prague, Brno and Olomouc. We tested the relationship between the results of used scales and different sociodemographic variables. We also included statistics of partner relationships and satisfaction in them, depending on a degree of Narcissism. In accordance with the previous research, we found a higher degree of Narcissism in men than in women. On the contrary, the influence of the study programme proved to be marginal. The study has confirmed a strong positive correlation between Narcissism and self-esteem, but only an insignificant relationship between a degree of Narcissism measured by the NPI and life satisfaction. Our findings have been compared with the previous studies on this topic. In conclusion, the found results and possible future perspectives of research in this area have been discussed. Key words: Narcissism, self-esteem, life satisfaction

P1041
MOTIVATIONAL IMPACT OF IMAGINING FUTURE EVENTS: INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC VS. GENERIC POSSIBLE SELVES

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Prior research on autobiographical memory has shown that generic memories of success and specific memories of failure resulted in better motivation and performance than generic memories of failure and specific memories of success. The present study examined whether similar results would be found when dealing with possible selves (PS), defined as individuals' ideas of what they would like to become or fear becoming. In a student sample (N =80), we used a mental imagery procedure to induce either success or failure PS related to academic achievement in the following year (experiencing a "disastrous" vs. a "particularly good" semester). Participants were then asked to imagine how they would behave and feel either on a specific day or throughout the whole period. Evocation of these PS was followed by measures of self-efficacy and academic motivation. The predicted pattern of results was obtained for academic motivation: generic success PS and specific failure ones resulted in higher scores than specific success PS or generic failure ones. Self-efficacy scores were higher in the specific failure PS condition compared to the generic failure one. However, no difference was found between the2 success PS conditions. Overall, the results support a similarity hypothesis between the properties of past personal memories and future-event anticipations. Conceptual and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

P1045

CHINESE ADOLESCENTS' PARTICIPATION IN SOCIO-POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL/COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING AND GATHERING ACTIVITIES

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Though Chinese students' academic achievement has been much researched, little is known about their non-academic activities. This study examined among210 urban Chinese 10th graders(108girls; mean age=14.82 years, SD=.34) their participation in socio-political (SP; e.g., taking part in student council or school political positions), religious (RG; e.g., attending religious services), school/community volunteering (SCV; e.g., volunteering to clean up school or community) and gathering activities (SCG; e.g., taking part in a school or community club). Over6 months, studentsreported twice (T1 and T2) their activity participation,self-esteem,perceived meaning in life (e.g., "My life has a clear sense of purpose") and endorsedmaterialism (e.g., "I would love to be able to buy things that cost lots of money"). On average, students'activity participation wasnot frequent(1=never, 2=seldom, 3=sometimes, 4=often): means/SDs=1.74/.74, 1.66/.76 (SP);1.34/.70, 1.28/.63 (RG);2.59/.93, 2.44/.88 (SCV); 2.39/.87, 2.24/.80 (SCG) at T1 and T2.Yet, the greater students' perceived meaning in life at T1, the greater their SP, SCV and SCG participation at T2; the greater students' SP, SCV and SCG participation at T1, the greater their self-esteem and the lesser their materialism at T2; also, the greater students' RG participation at T1, the lesser their materialism at T2,$|\beta|$s>.10, ps<.05.Discussion of the findings will refer to the Chinese socio-cultural context for youth development.

P1047

CHINESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' VIEWS OF THEIR FUTURES: THE ROLES OF THEIR BELIEFS ABOUT COMPETITION AND INCOME INEQUALITY

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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In contemporary China, it is ofmuch concern how increasing competition and income inequalityin the society may affect young people's views of their futures. This issuewas explored among200university students (134females; mean age=21.02 years, SD=1.20). Studentsself-reported on views of their futures (expecting their lives to be better or worse than their parents'), beliefs about the positive vs. negative consequences of competition(believing that competition would benefit vs. harm the society and individuals),endorsements of income inequality vs. equality (believing that incomes should not vs. should be made more equal) and life satisfaction. Regression analysis showed that the greater students' beliefs about the positive consequences of competition and the greater their endorsement of income equality, the more optimistic their views of their futures (βs>.17, ps<.05), adjusting for their life satisfaction and demographics (gender, parental education and income); students' beliefs about the negative consequences of competition and endorsement of income inequalitywere unrelated to their views of their futures ($|\beta|$s<.13, ps>.10). The findings suggest that Chinese university students maybe optimistic about their futures as theyhopethat competition maybring favorable changes and income inequality may be reduced. The findings inform theoretical understanding of cultural changes and practical strivings for societal stability and prosperousness in contemporary China.

P1049

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A SELF-REPORT "ASÍ NOS LLEVAMOS EN LA ESCUELA" AND A SOCIOMETRIC QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS BULLYING IN A SAMPLE OF MEXICAN CHILDREN

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The aim of this research was to determine the relation between a self-report, a sociometric questionnaire and the reasons for which students are self-perceived or nominated by their peer as victims, perpetrators and victims-perpetrators in terms of bullying. The 886 students (55.8% boys and 44.2% girls) who took part were between 9 and 13 years old (M=10.8, SD=1.01). Bystander, victim and perpetrator scales were employed in the self-report entitled Así nos llevamos en la escuela, as well as a sociometric questionnaire, where students were asked to nominate those who were the most bullied by the rest of students and also those students who bullied the most. In addition, students were also requested to state the reasons for their nominations. The results indicate that the highest correlation values were observed between the dimensions of the victim scale together with the nominations of those who were the most bullied (r=.17 to .27), and those values of the perpetrator scale with the nominations of those who bully others (r=.17 to .22). When combining the information of the self-report and the sociometric questionnaire, eleven students were identified as victims both because of perceiving themselves and being nominated as such; therefore they were named real victims and they are bullied mostly due to their skin color or overweight. There were sixteen real perpetrators, who bully others because they like it or because their want to have power. Lastly, four students were identified as real victims-perpetrators, who are those who are not liked by their classmates.

P1051
SHORT-TERM GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PREADOLESCENTS: DESCRIPTION OF A CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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Preadolescents who start middle school live a very delicate moment of their psychological life. Signs of disease such as anxiety, sadness, excessive shyness are possible. This poster describes a short-term group psychotherapy. The group collects preadolescents (11-12) with internalizing disorders arrived to a Public Mental Health Service for Children and Adolescents (UFSMIA). Two psychotherapists lead the group who is based on 8 sessions and uses expressive techniques. The first step involves the young patient and the family in three meetings of assessment. The sessions begin when the group is formed. Each session is divided in 3 phases. The first part is for greeting and sharing of experiences occurred during the week. Subsequently the group is divided in two subgroups, always different. Boys and girls work on a stimulus useful to create a story. Then each subgroup works on a drawing that tells the story. At the end the groups come together to tell the stories produced and discuss about them. For all the time psychologists help the group to think together. Some of the topics covered in the group are bullying, aggression, friendship, loneliness. The personal narrations are frequent. The meetings with the parents after the conclusion of the treatment group allow to verify the effectiveness. The expressive short-term group psychotherapy is an effective technique to face to psychological difficulties of the preadolescent, and soliciting personal resources.

P1052
CONFIDENCE IN SPECIFIC DRIVING SKILLS AMONG YOUNG MALE DRIVERS

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Driving can be classified into several skills, including vehicle maneuvering, risk perception, adapting to traffic situations, and observance of traffic laws. Many studies indicate that young male drivers are overconfident, but the skills in which they are overconfident remain unclear. Therefore, we assessed self-evaluations of each skill among 294 students (mean age: 18.6 years) at a driving school. We identified 32 items that students had to acquire during their training. After they had trained for each item, we asked the students by questionnaire to indicate how successfully they had performed the items. To reveal whether the students were overconfident, we asked the instructors how successfully the students had performed the items. We compared across gender (male, female) and evaluator (student, instructor). An ANOVA revealed a significant interaction in 14 items. Male students' self-evaluations were generally higher than were those of female students, though instructor evaluations were identical across genders. Male students were confident about safely passing through non-signal intersections, passing on narrow winding roads, parking a car between two cars on the road, training using a driving simulator, and so on. Most of these items concerned vehicle maneuvering and adapting to traffic situations.

P1053

THE EFFECT OF COMPUTERIZED COGNITIVE TRAINING ON ATTENTION AND EXECUTIVE SKILLS IN DYSLEXIC CHILDREN

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Students with dyslexia (reading disorder), typically related to phonological and rapid naming deficits, often have concomitant deficits in executive skills and attention. These skills are necessary for advanced thinking and reasoning. In this study, students from a private school specializing in the treatment of dyslexia were evaluated by teachers using the Neuropsychological Checklist. Based upon teacher ratings, 50 students who were reported to have significant weaknesses in attention and executive skills were chosen to participate. Control and experimental groups each included 25 students. The training group received 20 hours of cognitive treatment with Brain Train. 17 students completed the training. The control group had no contact with computers. Upon completion of the training, teachers again responded to the Neuropsychological Checklist for both groups. Comparisons of groups revealed significant changes in perceptions by teachers of the experimental, contact group students. Attention, both selective and sustained, as well as executive skills, were rated as statistically significantly improved. Conversely, perceptions of the control group reflected no change. Computerized training of cognitive skills may present as an effective and cost efficient intervention for students who labor with learning disabilities and require remediation of functional skills.

P1054
MEDIATING AND MODERATING ROLES IN WATER USE STRATEGIES

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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Natural scarce resources are often overexploited, resulting in drastic consequences for society and the planet. An experiment was carried out in order to analyze which role have prosocialness and trust in the use of water as a limited resource under situations of competition and cooperation. To this end, 107 students act as farmers by deciding how to irrigate their ten field over ten years in the Irrigania Game simulation. Before the simulation exercise prosocialness and trust were assessed and participants were randomly assigned to the experimental conditions of competition or cooperation. The results showed that in the competition condition farmers and their villages used a more selfish strategy to cultivate their fields, which produced lower benefits. Moreover, Multiple Regression Analyses have shown that, under competition, benefits to farmers and their villages were reduced over time. Boostrapping analysis have shown that the selfish irrigation strategy fully mediated the relation between prosocialness and accumulated profits; prosocial individuals choose less selfish irrigation strategies, and in turn accumulated more benefit. Beside, moderating analysis have shown that trust moderates the link between prosocialness and water use strategy by strengthening the negative effect of prosocialtendencies on selection of selfish strategies. Then, individuals and groups should be provided with some sort of cooperative framework for environment-related decision-making.

P1056
A LONGITUDINAL STUDY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY IN NATIVE AND IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

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The relevance of promoting social self-efficacy—a facilitators of social interaction between natives and immigrants—is enhanced in the increasingly intercultural societies. We applied a longitudinal study in order to analyze (a) the differences between immigrants and natives in their social self-efficacy perceptions, and (b) some variables that may act as predictors of social self-efficacy. The research was performed at three different Spanish multicultural colleges with a large sample of students, and across three consecutive years. Significant differences between native and immigrant adolescents were found; natives showed higher levels of social self-efficacy than immigrants. Moreover, the proposed theoretical model that includes implicit theories of cultural intelligence, personal and social identity, and social support as predictors of social self-efficacy was confirmed. The model indicates that educational programs oriented to promote social self-efficacy in adolescents—both native and immigrants—would benefit from fostering incremental implicit theories of cultural intelligence, highlighting personal and social identity, and encouraging greater social support networks.

P1057
EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR AND CAREGIVER SENSITIVITY IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between children's exploratory behaviour and caregiver sensitivity in preschools. Physical and social exploration is a basic need, the satisfaction of which is associated with good cognitive development during infancy (López, 1995). In order to explore their physical and social environment, children must be presented with environmental opportunities to come into contact with multiple objects, animals and people. A number of studies carried out with children aged 0-6 have highlighted the relationship which exists between the quality of structural and process care and children's development (NICHD, 2005). Despite this, however, few studies to date have focused specifically on the relationship between exploratory behaviour and interaction quality, with special attention being paid to caregiver sensitivity. The sample comprised 206 children from 40 classrooms in 20 preschools, together with their teachers. The children's age ranged between 37 and 64 months. The results indicated that children cared for by more sensitive teachers engaged in more exploratory behaviour. Some factors linked to structural quality childcare also influenced exploratory behaviour, although to a lesser extent. Based on these results, we would like to highlight the importance of having sensitive practitioners working in schools, especially at the preschool level.

P1059

A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN SMALL TEAMS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Little research has focused on how individual and team-level characteristics jointly influence—via interaction—how prosocially an individual behaves in teams. The potential relations of individual and grouplevel variables with the prosocial behavior towards the team members were examined by using a multilevel perspective. The individual level variable analyzed was the affective balance—as positive emotional global state—and the group level variables analyzed were prosocial team-efficacy—the teams' shared beliefs in its conjoint capability to act prosocially—and team-trust—the teams' shared beliefs in the confidence in the interactions with the teams members. Participants were123 students who were grouped in 45 small teams of two or three members. We estimated four multilevel random models by using Hierarchical Linear and Nonlinear Modeling. Results showed that, when feeling good, individuals displayed more prosocial behaviors with their in-group members. Further, the relation between positive affective balance and prosocialbehavior was stronger in the teams with higher prosocial team-efficacy levels as well as in teams with higher team-trust levels. Finally, the relevance of team-trust is enhanced compared with the relevance of team-efficacy: without high team-trust levels, in groups with high team-efficacy (a) individuals engage in lower prosocialbehavior and (b) the positive effect of affective balance on prosocial behaviour diminish.

P1060

THE ROLE OF CONTEXTUAL AND INDIVIDUAL FEATURES IN "GRAPHICAL FACILITATION" OF PROBABILISTIC STATISTICAL REASONING

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Many researches inquired about the effects of graphical facilitationversus graphical impedimenton probabilistic reasoning. In this research the performances in homologous probabilistic statistical problems in verbal-numerical and graphical-pictorial formats were appraised in relation to cognitive (numerical and visuo-spatial abilities, attitudes towards statistics), meta-cognitive (confidence in the correctness of response) and non-cognitive (statistical anxiety) dimensions. Italian undergraduates in Psychology, without any statistical expertise, completed a protocol trying to solvestatistical problems in two formats, with time pressure (N=173) and without time pressure (N=376). Two hierarchical linear regressions were applied, where variables – contextual, cognitive, meta-cognitive and non-cognitive, - were used as predictors of probabilistic statistical reasoning performance in both formats.ANOVAs with mixed design were carried out on such performances. The analyses showed the presence of an interaction between presentation formatand time pressure.The students working with time limits showed better performance, especially in graphical pictorial format. The best predictors of performance in the two formats were confidence, anxiety in data interpretation and abilities (numerical and visuo-spatial). These facts suggest that "graphical facilitation" might be produced by an interaction betweenindividual and contextual aspects.

P1061

INFLUENCE OF ANIMAL-ASSISTED THERAPY (AAT) ON THE ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATIONS OF YOUTH IN RESIDENTIAL CARE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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This study evaluates the influence of Animal-Assisted Therapy (AAT) on the attachment representations of a group of adolescents in residential care who suffered traumatic childhood experiences and exhibited mental health problems. Animal-assisted therapy is a therapeutic intervention carried out by a team of health-care professionals, in which the participation of animals selected based on their therapeutic potential constitutes a fundamental part of the treatment of a person or a group of people. The participants of this study were 46 teenagers (mean age= 15.41, SD= 1.65) divided into two groups: the intervention group of 21 youths (8 females and 13 males) (mean age = 15.19, SD= 1.69) and the control group of 25 (6 females and 19 males) (mean age= 15.60, SD= 1.63). The results of this research showed that the teenagers displayed a more secure attachment after undergoing AAT. Furthermore, in comparison with the control group, the intervention group showed higher scores in the secure attachment dimension and lower scores in the parental interference dimension, which is associated with preoccupied attachment. There were no differences in the other dimensions of attachment assessed. These results help to empirically validate AAT as an effective therapy for teenagers who have suffered childhood trauma and have mental health problems.

P1064

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PENCIL-AND-PAPER AND COMPUTER-ASSISTED COGNITIVE TRAININGS OF NUMERICAL ABILITIES: A COMPARISON

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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To enhance numerical knowledgein childhood, it could be possible to apply both classical and multimedia tools; these allow to lay the foundations for cognitive numerical learning. The study aims at exploring the effect of two versions of the same training for numerical skills enrichment in children's learning in mathematics: pencil-and-paper and computer-assisted ones. Thirty-four 5-year-old children were recruited in Italian Schools. They were divided into two experimental groups that followed one of the two trainingformatsrespectively. The training in the numerical domain was "Svilupparel'intelligenzanumericaI". Each group followed one program for 10 weekly sessions, lasting 30 minutes each. To assess numerical abilities and fluid intelligence, at pre-test, post-test (after three months) and follow-up (after six months), the participants compiled two standardized tests (BIN 4-6 and CPM). We applied the Ancova mixed model to evaluate the changes in each experimental conditionoccurring during the time. Within each group, children were distinguished in terms of high and low starting abilities. The outcomes show thatthose students who apply computer-assisted trainings obtain better performances in mathematics; moreoverbothtrainings allow participants to improve numericalability at post-test and to maintain it at follow-up.These trainings would be useful to support primary prevention ofmathematics learning difficulties.

P1065

APPLICANT FAKING BEHAVIOR ON PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES: AN EMPIRICAL MODEL OF MOTIVATIONAL FAKING DETERMINANTS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Many studies on job applicants have found individual differences in their tendency to fake personality questionnaires. The fact that there were only few empirical studies on faking determinants and that operationalization of some determinants were various and inconsistent, encouraged us to comprehensively investigate motivation to fake and consequently applicants' faking behavior. The sample included 185 students and alumni, who filled-in the five factor personality questionnaire (IPIP-100) twice – first in a condition which stressed honesty, and later on in a simulated, "applicant" condition. Potential motivational determinants were measured only in "honest" condition. The difference between personality scores collected in "honest" and "applicant" conditions represented an individual measure of faking. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. The results generally confirmed the importance of faking determinants belonging to every hypothesized category: personality traits, moral code, perceptions of situation and perceived ability to fake. Only aspects of moral code predicted the level of faking via motivation to fake, while other determinants influenced the criterion directly. The contribution of this study is better understanding of motivational faking determinants. This is the first empirical study that has comprehensively examined motivational determinants of faking behavior proposed by multiple theoretical models.

P1066
THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGIST IN LITHUANIAN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Lithuania has a long history of institutionalized mental health care system, with strong and dominant big psychiatric hospitals in the country. While community mental health services has been started to develop during last decade, there is still a large number of clinical psychologists in psychiatric hospitals across the country. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the role of psychologists in Lithuanian Psychiatric hospitals. 58 clinical psychologists from Psychiatric Hospitals from Lithuania participated in our study. The mean age of psychologists was 39.9 on average, with professional practice of about 10 years on average. Major part of psychologist work load in hospitals was assessment related, with rather small part of time providing counselling and psychotherapy to patients. Results revealed that the more psychologists are involved into team work, the more positive emotions they experience during professional activities. Higher involvement in organization as a team member was also related with higher perceived self-efficacy. Acceptance by other colleagues was related with perceived importance in decision making process in organization, and higher self-efficacy. We conclude that psychologists are facing difficulties in psychiatric hospitals in Lithuania, with a tendency that they are not accepted as equal staff members, resulting in lower self-efficacy.

P1067
SELF-REGUALTION AND ON LINE SUPPORT NETWORKS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Online platforms allow students both to create a supporting network and autonomously take advantage of materials useful to improve their learning activities. This study arises from past evidence concerning the importance of self-regulation on academic achievement, and highlights the efficacy given from the use of online media which, when placed side by side to face to face learning, can motivate and enhance the development of self-regulatory skills. The aim of the study was to perform an analysis of participation in online laboratory activities (228 students attending the General Psychology course). Through a suitable processing of qualitative data (T-Lab software) we have observed the progressive steps in the strengthening of self-regulatory ability, as well as the requests or problems emerging with greater frequency, concerning not only didactic aspects but also the university organizational system. The analysis of lexical correspondences (ACL) underlines an interesting regularity in lexicon, a lot of terms referring to the components of cognitive and metacognitive, as well as affective processing, which appear to be stimulated and implemented during the various activities of online tutoring. The laboratory has had a supporting role in monitoring the first year of the students answering also about organization and didactic contents.

P1070

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES AMONG THE YOUNG: CONCEPTUAL RAMIFICATION AND THE PSYCHOMETRIC SCALE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Discrepancy between organizational and individual values is rather pronounced among the workforce of the future and impedes its successful entry into paid labor. Nevertheless, there are very few studies probing organizational values among the young. This study examined our theoretical model based on polarity of the following organizational values: extrinsic-intrinsic, social values, values of prestige, egalitarianism-nonegalitarianism, modernism-traditionalism and democracy-autocracy. The model was tested through operationalization of its key concepts embedded in the 56-item psychometric scale OVR2014 (Cronbach α = 0.945) that was administered to 510 university students of both sexes (mean age 22). Exploratory factor analysis yielded 12 first-order factors accounting for 58.5% total variance and was followed by a second-order factor analysis yielding 4 factors (Intrinsic and social organizational values, Market-oriented nonegalitarianism, Fostering and growth-oriented team function, and Autocratic value orientation) accounting for 63.8% total variance. Thus, we have characterized the latent structure of organizational values of the generation that will soon enter the job market. The data obtained in this study will be used for further refinement of our theoretical model and for direct comparison with organizational values of the existing workforce.

P1071
CHRONICITY AND HOMELESSNESS

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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In general, homeless are considered as a homogeneous group. However, several studies have considered the existence of different subgroups within this group based on variables such as gender, age, housing situation, etc. This poster presents the differences in relevant variables (quality of life, health, alcohol and drug consume) between homeless people who were homeless less than one year and those who were more than five years in this situation. Aim of that is to investigate the effect of length of homelessness and identify differential variables that permit to recognize specific needs and planning services and resources for each group and moment. This work is part of a research project (Effect of stressful life events, causal attributions, and stereotypes on exclusion-inclusion processes in homeless people) funded by Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain. We worked with a representative sample of homeless people in the city of Madrid, comprised of 188 participants, all adults, who had spent the night before the interview in a shelter for homeless people, on the street or in other places not initially designed for sleeping (ATMs, cars, abandoned buildings, tunnels, Metro stations, etc.) (Toro, 1998). Results show some differences between both of groups: differences in sociodemographic characteristics (older, more Spanish people) and higher deterioration among long-term homeless (higher alcohol consume, disabilities). Main implications of these results for the care of the homeless will be presented and discussed, emphasizing the need to consider the time in homelessness when planning and delivering services.

P1073
TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE "SEXTING" PHENOMENON

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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The act of "sexting" involves sending and receiving sexually explicit photos or text messages using a smart phone. Recently, researchers have initiated to document this relatively new phenomenon. This behavior can cause negative reactions such as cyber-infidelity (Wysocki& Childers, 2011) as well as positive reactions such as increasing couple sexual satisfaction (Parker, Blackburn, Perry, & Hawks, 2013). The objective of the present study is to examine the links between "sexting", romantic attachment, self-disclosure on social networks, hypersexualization and cyber-infidelity. The Sample consists of 220 men and 640 women with an average age of 20 years. Participants answered an online questionnaire using the software Fluid Survey. Results revealed that 45.9% of participants have already sent a "sex-text", 34.7% have sent a sexy photo using their cellphone and 22.1% reported having already exposed themselves naked or half-naked through a webcam. Likewise, 26.4% of respondents said they had sent a couple of times these kinds of messages. Finally, the more the participants performed "sexting" behaviors, the higher their attachment anxiety, self-disclosure, hypersexualization and cyber-infidelity scores. The discussion illustrates that "sexting" is a complex and constantly changing behavior which is adopted by different people in very different circumstances.

P1075

CHINESE EARLY ADOLESCENTS' DISCLOSURE OF THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS VS. BEHAVIORS TO THEIR PARENTS AND THEIR ACADEMIC FUNCTIONING

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Adolescents' spontaneous disclosure to their parents about their behaviors(e.g., how they do at school or what they do with their friends) has been found to be related to their enhanced academic functioning, as it may contribute to parents' knowledge of adolescents' lives for them to betterguide and help adolescents stay motivated and engaged in schoolwork. Adolescents'thoughts and feelings(e.g., how they think and feel about their schoolwork or their friends) may also be critical for their parents to know to guide and help them effectively. This study examined among 323 urban Chinese 7th graders (175 girls; Mage=13.25 years, SD=.65)how disclosure of thoughts and feelings (DTF) may play a unique role in adolescents' academic functioning beyond disclosure of behaviors (DB).Studentsself-reported on DTF andDB, value of academic success, academic relative autonomy– greater autonomous (e.g., "I do my homework because it's fun") vs. controlled motivation (e.g., "I do my homework because I'll get in trouble if I don't")) and use of learning strategies; grades were obtained from school records.It was found that 1) DTF and DB were moderately related, r=.50, p<.001; 2) DB and DTFeach uniquely predicted value of academic success and use of learning strategies (βs>.12, ps<.01), whereasDTF (βs=.15,ps<.01), not DB (βs<.10,ps>.05), uniquely predicted academic relative autonomy and grades. Possible mechanisms for DTF and DB to affect academic functioning will be discussed.

P1077

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH OF FORMER YOUTH WELFARE INSTITUTION RESIDENTS – SELF ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT BY OTHERS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Health has always held an important place regarding the ideaof "a good life". Based on the biopsychosocial model of health 13 carers and 12 adolescents, who formerly stayed in a residential youth welfare institution, were asked for their subjective view of health of adolescents. At the time the survey was conductedinterviewed adolescents were on average 16,5 years old and at their admission they were 12,7 years old. Besides quantitative items of biopsychosocial health, the interview participants had the opportunity to elaborate their answers inqualitative interviews. Biopsychosocial health of these youths were assessed on average as good from both carers and youth. In the context of social health, adolescents rated their satisfaction with their peers significantly better than the carers. All other social and biopsychological dimensions of health did not reveal any significant differences between youth and carers and was rated as good. Social health were associated with relationships with friends and family, and work situations. Biological health was defined by the absence of illness and a healthy lifestyle. Psychological health is mainly conceived in general terms as the absence of "stress".The results indicate that staying in a residential youth welfare institution can have a positive impact on the biopsychosocial health of youth. It is recommended, however, that resource-oriented approaches in the treatment of adolescents extend the predominant focus on deficiencies.

P1078

JUDGING MORAL AND CONVENTIONAL RULE-BREAKING: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ASSESSING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIORAL INDICES

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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We aimed to examine, in children and adolescents, behavioral indices associated to the evaluation of rule breaking in different domains. People have been shown to judge moral rules as universally valid, but conventional rules as dependent on context authorities' statements (e.g., the principal in school settings). Transgressions of moral rules are judged as less acceptable than conventional rule violations, which can be accepted if allowed by the authority. With regards to neuropsychological indexes, in two studies (Lahat et al., 2012a, 2012b) differences in reaction time (RT) when evaluating moral vs. conventional rule transgressions were found. However, these data have not been still replicated, neither RT has been examined when evaluation of the rule transgression happens under the most specific criterion distinguishing between moral and conventional rules: authority dependence criterion. Participants were 24 4th-graders, 32 7th-graders, and 31 10th-graders, who were asked to judge acceptability of 45 actions behaved at school and represented as allowed by the principal: 15 moral and 15 conventional rule transgressions, and 15 neutral actions. Especially for adolescents, RTs were longer (Repeated-measure ANOVAs) when judging moral than conventional rule breaking. Results supported the notion that neurocognitive processes underlying moral reasoning differ according to the domain structure. Such findings may provide insights, to develop effective programs for moral education.

P1087
PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTERVENTION MODEL FOR VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Intimate partner violence is considered to be the most common form of violence against women and a serious threat to public health. The WOMPOWER project, funded by the European Union within the DAPHNE III programme, has as main goal the empowerment of women victims or possible victims of intimate partner violence. Within the project's framework a model of training, awareness raising and counseling was designed for the prevention of the phenomenon, as well as for the recovery of victims of intimate partner violence. Regarding the recovery, a focus group discussion was carried out with the participation of 8 women who had suffered incidents of violence within their intimate relationships. Two meetings were held with the 8 participants, 6 hours each. The focus group used experiential techniques aiming to empower women break through the violent cycle and move away from destructive relationships. They further aimed to provide the group with the available resources within the community, safeguard their participation in activating their own empowerment process. Complimentary to the focus group sessions, a total of 160 hours of individual psychological and legal support was provided. The model evaluation was carried out by the women and their trainers, using questionnaires on depression and self-esteem as well as a SWOT analysis. After the model's implementation there was a decline on victims' feelings of depression and an increase of women's self-esteem. However, it was observed that additional time was needed for a more comprehensive development of the thematic areas.

P1091
INTERGENERATIONAL COPING IN HEALTHY AND DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The aim of the study is to identify existing coping strategies of parents and compare parents` coping patterns with their children`s ways to cope in different families, half of them dysfunctional ones. We define coping as behavior which involves psychological resources and coping strategies that help to eliminate, modify, or manage a stressful event or crisis situation (McCubbin & Patterson, 1983). It`s stated that parents' coping is a functional model for children in a family. Ways of coping experience - transfer and assimilation are based on identification with parents; as a result a child reproduces coping examples demonstrating in a family (Saporovskaya, 2012). Results. Intergenerational coping transfer is based on the unconscious reproduction of its patterns. It`s better seen in dysfunctional families (relationship problems or crisis; suffering from violence, etc.). Emotionally-oriented coping is more often reproduced in these families directing on "acting out" and self-aggression. The outcomes include helplessness, hopelessness, impossibility to change the life circumstances by all family members. We`ve learned that adults choose alcohol relaxation to cope with inner discomfort most often where as children act aggressively with not socially approved behaviors, or day dream. Healthy families use cognitive appraisal more often while transferring coping from older to younger generation ($p<0.001$). Children`s coping effectiveness depends on supportive relationship in a family. Conclusions. It`s confirmed that coping patterns are being formed in a family form in the system "parent-child". It happens through transfer of inter-generational coping experience from parents to children. Healthy families more often transfer cognitive coping patterns, while dysfunctional families overload their members with non-productive behavioral ones. The study is financed by the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation, project number 14-06-00842

P1093

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL CHOICE MOTIVES AND TRAINING MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS

B16. Development and education – Other

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The problem of conscious choice of profession and traning motivation has been studied by Ukrainain (I.Zhadan, O.Zadorozhnia, L.Serdiuk, L.Mikheieva, A.Polyakova, V.Tretyachenko). Objective: to analyze the relationship between the professional choice motives and the training motivation of students of economics. Methods. The Training motivation questionnaire (M.I.Alekseeva), The Morphological Test of Life Values (V.F.Sopov, L.V.Karpushina). The sample included 340 university students of economics. Results. Analysis of students motivational sphere revealed the dependence of their training motivation on their motives for professional choice. Thus, 34% of the respondents had social and value motives for professional choice (humanistic values of the profession, strong interest in the profession, the desire to be useful to people and society, etc.), the pragmatic motives for professional choice were found in 49% of the students (social prestige, social identification, career prospects), and the profit-seeking motives for professional choice (obtaining personal benefits after graduation, personal well-being, good employment opportunities) were shown to be in 17% of respondents. The investigation also found positive correlations between the respondents' index of professional choice and their training motivation ($rs = 0.151$, $\rho < 0.01$) as well as significant differences between professional choices of students of different economic majors and years of studies. Conclusions. The investigation findings can be used in career guidence of university students of economics.

P1101
THE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY IN THE SELECTION INTERVIEW SITUATION

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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The purpose of the study is to explore the social desirability during the selection interview and possibilities of its detection. We used test methods and the interview. The research compares the results of self-rating questionnaires administrated during the selection interview with independent assessment by experienced personalists. We used method of The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding for measuring the social desirability. It is widely used tool for the measuring of social desirability which is consisted of two scales; Self-deceptive enhancement and Impression management. Whereas the correlation between narcissism, Machiavellianism and deception in working environment was detected, we included to the test battery the Narcissistic Personality Inventory – 16 and MACH IV. The research was conducted in a personal agency. The respondents were candidates for position of specialists or managers. We detected only a low correlation between personalist´s assessment and the results of the used methods. This contribution analyses some possible causes of this findings. We compare it with previous studies and we suggest other possibilities of exploring of this area.

P1102
MENTAL RESOURCES IN ELDERS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Professional career endis one of inevitable life changes often experienced by persons as crisis. What mental resources help to some elderly people to keep activity and life contentment? We have two groups of respondents to answer this question: older people who effectively cope with aging situation (n =27) and, who cannot cope with (n=24). Coping criteria were activity, positive relationship with others, ability to control their own lives. We considered mental resources as the phenomena of mental world connected with the conceptualization process allowing to endue with importance of internal and external environment. So empiric changes of mental resources were images about their inner power. All elderly called among the resources his personal qualities: tenacity, will, faith in God, patience. Coping people point sociability, optimism, humor, flexibility, presence of interests and plans have a special place. They own an optimal self-attitude, self-acceptance, self-confident, independence, evaluate themselves as active, accept age changes, manage better their feelings, doings, are responsible for their life. The most important social resource is responsibility in relationship and the helper role for their children and grandchildren (typical for the collective Russian culture having traditions prescribing to take care of each other). So key resources are conscious attitude to life, self-control, social skills. It gives the basis for program of psychological help for older.

P1110

INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON ITALIAN AND BELGIAN GAY AND LESBIANS

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Numerous researches have shown that in homosexual people the internalized homophobia is a risk factor for mental health, whereas the social support is a protective factor. Internalized homophobia affects the onset of mental disorders and it's related to less social support (Mc Gregor et al. 2001; Szymanski et al., 2008). The aim of this research is to understand if the legislative context can influence the psychological well-being. For this reasons we have analyzed the levels of internalized homophobia, anxiety, depression and social support in two groups of gay, lesbian and bisexual people coming from Italy and Belgium. These two European countries are very different in terms of civil rights of the LGBT population. The sample is composed of 194 adults (M=29 years, SD=9.08). From the analyzed questionnaires (MISS-LG, BDI, STAI, MSPSS) has emerged that the investigated constructions are well related to each other and that the levels of internalized homophobia are higher in the Belgian gay group, who enjoy the same civil rights of the heterosexual people, more than in the Italian one. This particular result could be related to a greater frequency of coming out of Belgians compared to Italians or to a sort of defence reaction of the Italian group to the tests, affected by the continuous negations of their civil rights. Future researches should focus both on the several aspects of the coming-out process and on the family support, which plays a huge role in mental health.

P1122
REAPPRAISAL OR SUPPRESSION OF EMOTIONS: A LOOK AT THE ROLE OF PASSION IN EMOTION REGULATION AND WELL-BEING

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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This study examined the role of passion in emotion regulation and well-being. Passion is defined as a strong inclination towards a self-defining activity that people love, highly values, and in which they invest a significant amount of time and energy (Vallerand et al., 2003). The Dualistic Model of Passion presents two types passion. Harmonious Passion (HP) entails engaging in the activity with a feeling of choice and it is in harmony with other aspects of the person's life, leading to adaptive outcomes. Conversely, Obsessive Passion (OP) involves an uncontrollable urge to partake in the activity and it conflicts with other aspects of the person's life, leading mainly to maladaptive outcomes. In this study, participants (N=290) were passionate for music. They completed an online survey assessing the Passion Scale, emotion regulation strategies (reappraisal and suppression; Gross & John, 2003), life satisfaction (Diener et al., 1985), and meaning in life (Steger et al., 2006).Results from Structural Equation Modeling revealed that HP positively predicted reappraisal and was unrelated to suppression, whereas OP positively predicted suppression and negatively predicted reappraisal. Reappraisal positively predicted life satisfaction and meaning in life. Suppression negatively predicted both. Findings bring support the important role of passion in emotion regulation.

P1141

"LETTING GO" OF YOUR FEAR OF FAILURE: THE EFFECT OF IMPLICIT MINDFULNESS ON PERFORMANCE

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Recent research has shown that adopting a mindful "state of being" or "state of mind" promotes acalm, non-judgmental, awareness of one's body sensations, feelings, and mind (Baer, 2003)that, in turn, has many psychological benefits when one is faced with an upcoming challenge or threat. The present study investigated the behavioural benefits of implicitly priming mindfulness afterrecalling past failures. After reporting their level of fear of failure (Lang & Fries, 2006)and assessing their baseline handgrip strength using a handgrip dynamometer (Peters et al., 2005), participants (N=60) were asked to recall and reflect on twopersonal failures within the purview of their passionate activity (Bélanger et al., 2013). Next, participants were randomly assigned to either an implicit activation of mindfulness constructs condition or a control condition.Finally, handgrip strength was assessed once again.Multiple regression analyses revealed that, after recalling and reflecting on personal failures, participants high in fear of failure in the implicit mindfulness condition maintained their physical strength whereas those in the control condition showed a reactive response andincreased their physical strength.Results suggest thatmindfulness reduces one's fear of failureand the need to redeem oneself through performance.

P1151
COPING WITH NEGATIVE EMOTIONS: TO THINK OR TO SMILE?

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The aim of the study was to compare effects of cognitive versus emotional regulation of negative emotions. Cognitive regulation consists of affirmative interpretation of negative situation which evoked negative emotions. Emotional regulation consists of evoking and experiencing positive emotion which counterbalance the negative ones. We have expected that cognitive regulation constrains affective processes but emotional regulation - in a contrary - stimulate positive emotions accompanying negative ones. Therefore we have expected that affective regulation may be more adaptive because emotional processes fulfill an indispensable role in person's decision making and actions and maintenance of emotional experiencing may be healthier than reducing it. 120 participants (50% women) aged 19-66 completed measures of tendency to emotional vs cognitive coping with negative emotions as well as several measures of stress managing and well-being. Path analysis has revealed the expected interdependencies between effects of the emotional regulation. Results indicate that tendency to use emotional regulation of negative emotions, unlike tendency to use cognitive regulation, is related to higher happiness and better health by means of experiencing mixed emotions, ambivalence and learning how to handle difficulties. These results suggest that affective in comparison to cognitive regulation of negative emotions may result in higher well-being because that strategy allows to sustain emotional engagement in adverse situations. The results show mixed emotion as a profitable affective phenomenon and encourage to promote coping with negative emotions in unfavorable situations by evoking the relevant positive emotions.

P1163
THE ENCHANTED FOREST: CHILDHOOD AND PREADOLESCENCE TREATMENT IN CASES OF POST-TRAUMATIC DEVELOPMENTAL BLOCK

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Aim of this work is to present an overview of theoretical and methodological aspects of post-traumatic developmental block treatment. We describe synthetically a Junghian psychodramatic therapy with eleven-twelve years old children coming from traumatic experiences and sometimes abused. Psychodrama method allows us to express frozen emotions and desires, and is used effectively in the treatment of post-traumatic-stress. Group process develops a safe space where connections between needs and reality can be activated using symbolic dimension,avoiding re-traumatize. The study started fifteen years ago working with a small group, and involves the effectiveness of psychodrama therapy using play and action. Our study demonstrates that this method allows to explore the inner world traumatic images, processing them symbolically through representation where crystallized moments of the past life can be re-modulated by elements of the mythic and dream's world. Through the group narration process, the game and the representation, stress levels can be lowered, trauma is processed and children increase their self-esteem,their motivation towards life. We will present data obtained with more than eighty children. Evaluation is done in minimum six behaviour categories in daily life, before the treatment and three years after. We can conclude that psychodrama group psychotherapy studies seem to be an efficacious method to prevent psychiatric pathologies and social deviation in adult life.

P1164
INTERPRETATIVE THEORY OF MIND (ITOM) AND CHILDREN'S DEVELOPING UNDERSTANDING OF GRAPHIC SYMBOLIZATION

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Recently links between children's interpretive theory of mind (iToM) and symbol understanding were highlighted (Myers & Liben, 2012). This study explored how children develop the ability to understand that different people can interpret the same events/stimulus in a different way when graphic symbols are used to communicate. As maps have an abstract meaning, they can be liberally interpreted. In particular, maps communicate meanings through symbols, that can be iconic or not. We explored the relationships between children's recognition of symbols in maps and their iToM. The child needs to apply his/her iToM to grasp the functional association between symbol and its referent, and understand that a symbol–referent pairing is obvious to both, the map-creator and a naïve map-user. We hypothesized that the children's success in understanding and using iconic (not abstract) map symbols would be predicted by iToM. Children 6-to9-years-old (N=290), were assigned to one of two map symbol conditions: iconic or abstract. Tasks were: map production, map evaluation, iToM tasks, subtests and memory measure of WISC. A series of correlational and regression analyses confirmed that the iToM capacity predicts the ability to use communicative symbols in the iconic condition, while it is not predictive in the abstract condition, supporting the conclusion that iToM is needed to solve opacity of iconic symbols but not of abstract symbols.

P1167
NARCISSISM, MACHIAVELLIANISM AND LOVE ATTITUDES STYLES

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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This article introduces a research concerning the love styles and the level of narcissism and Machiavellianism of Czech people in their middle age. Narcissism and Machiavellianism with the subclinical psychopathy are personality traits that are parts of the Dark Triad of personality. This construct has concerned with problematic but not yet pathological traits of the personality. Narcissism measured by Narcissistic personality inventory includes elements of grandiosity and superiority. Machiavellianism personalities use manipulative strategies to maximize their own profits. The main aim of our study is to analyze how the levels of narcissism and Machiavellianism interact with the styles of love measured by Czech version of Love Attitudes scale which consists of six subscale representing the six colours of love from Lee´s theory. Our previous research has found correlations of this personality traits and love style in student sample. In current survey we examined these relations in adult sample. This study used self-rating methods: the Narcissistic Personality Inventory-16, the Mach-IV and the Love Attitudes scale. The sample was consisted of 35-55 years old Czech people. The study has investigated a correlation between some subscales of the Love attitude scale and levels of narcissism and Machiavellianism. We examined also the influence of gender. We compared our results with previous research on this topic and discussed limits and perspectives of research on this topic.

P1170

DETERMINANTS OF CREATIVITY IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN: ROLES OF ATTACHMENT AND PARENTAL ATTITUDE

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Creativity and creative thinking are necessary aspects of life span development. In the literature, factors about creative thinking have been rarely studied in samples of pre-school children, whereas it has been indicated that creative thinking must be supported by early childhood. The current study aims to investigate the relationships of parental attitude, attachment, and social support with creativity in a sample of children who are aged between 4- 6. The mediator roles of attachment style and parental attitude will be examined. In order to assess creativity and to evaluate creative thinking, pictures frm the Children's Apperception Test are used to. Children are asked to explain the stories about these pictures and children's responses are evaluated in terms of fluency, originality, and flexibility dimensions by trained judges. Results revealed that children having higher scores from family support receive higher scores in secure attachment which result in higher creativity scores. Children having higher social support with democratic parental attitude receive higher scores from creativity. Also, supportive environment of children, being a girl, having pre-school education history are related to higher creativity scores. Results highlight the importance of family environment and attachment. Results will be discussed within the context of the relevant literature.

P1173

EXPECTED PARENTAL REACTIONS AS A MEDIATOR IN THE RELATION BETWEEN PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND SIX TYPES OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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This study investigated the mediating role of expected parental reactions (EPRs) to prosocial behavior (PB)in the relation between perspective taking and distinct types of PB. Prior studies show perspective taking to be an important antecedent of PB (e.g., Zahn-Wexler et al., 1977), and writing by Grusec and Goodnow (1994) suggests perspective taking to be a valuable skill in perceivingthe appropriateness of EPRs. Recent workprovides evidence for 6 distinct types of PB, as the mechanisms by which each operates may differ (Carlo & Randall, 2002). Participants were 324 undergraduates who completed measures of perspective taking (Interpersonal Reactivity Index; Davis, 1980), EPRs (Expected Parental Reactions; Wyatt & Carlo, 2002), and PB (Prosocial Tendencies Measure; Carlo & Randall, 2002). Results from path analyses suggest that perspective taking predicted EPRs(β=.177, p=.001). Perspective taking predicted 4 of 6 PBs: emotional (β=.333, p<.001), dire (β=.329, p<.001), compliant (β=.266, p<.001), and anonymous (β=.181, p=.002). EPRs had a mediation effect on 3 PBs: emotional (β=.157, p=.028), dire (β=.167, p=.020), and compliant (β=.266, p<.001). Results suggest thatEPRsappear to partially mediate the relation between perspective taking and PB for 3 types of PB (emotional, dire, and compliant). Results indicate that EPRs may be one mechanism through which perspective taking is related to PB and provide additional evidence for the importance of differentiating between PBs.

P1175
RECOGNITION OF EMOTIONS CONVEYED BY BODY MOVEMENT IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Humans promptly recognize the movement of a human body even through single visible markers placed on major joints of the body (i.e. point-light display of biological motion, PLD). Bodily motion perception is crucial to social cognition and interaction and PLDs provide a widely adopted paradigm to investigate its recognition. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is characterized by impairment in social interactions and it has been proposed it could be associated with deficits in bodily motion processing. In typically developed (TD) individuals, it has been demonstrated that PLD is sufficient for the perception of emotions, while studies using PLDs which compared ASD and TD are not entirely consistent. We explored whether ASD children show deficits in emotional PLDs recognition and if the difficulty (if any) correlates with ASD level of functioning, symptoms severity and social impairment. We compared ASD and TD children in a forced-choice recognition task (Happy, Fearful, Neutral) by using PLD and Full-Light Display. Accuracy and response time (RT) were collected. Preliminary results showed higher RT and lower accuracy in ASD group, which seem to correlate with the ASD phenotype's characteristics. In both groups, happiness is recognized with higher RT and lower accuracy than fear, especially when it has to be distinguished from neutral actions. These findings will be discussed against the background of emotional processing in typical and atypical developed individuals.

P1176
SUBJECTIVE MEANING OF WORK IN SPECIALISTS WITH DIFFERENT LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The importance of events interpretation features, which happen in private and professional spheres of life are paid attention by almost all psychologists. A positive or negative estimation of previous experience define the level of stuff wellbeing (Rath & Harter, 2010). Our research in which have taken part 66 persons was devoted to studying of subjective sense features that is put by employees in their work. We supposed that there is a connection between a subjective meaning of different work characteristics and a level of job satisfaction. The cluster analysis (K-means method) marked out two groups that are considered "polar" due to the level of job satisfaction. The obtained results affirm that the employees with different levels of job satisfaction have variety complex of subjective work characteristics significance. Moreover the same work characteristics define the subjective images of specialists' work with a various level of job satisfaction in different ways. The work interest of respondents, who refer to the groups with both high and low level of job satisfaction, is connected with different work characteristics. The first ones understand the importance of their work for co-workers and the organization as a whole and the feedback from the direction and colleagues. The second ones show the lack of the aforesaid, that is connected, perhaps, with the orientation to the "inner" criteria of work success and attentiveness to the work content regardless to the expectation of the direction and collective. These data show the necessity of working out the concrete principles for improving the stimulation stuff program and wellbeing of different specialists.

P1180
WOMEN'S NARRATIVES ABOUT IDENTITY, POWER AND AGENCY WITHIN A MINING ORGANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The purpose of this study was to examine the complexities that constitute women's narratives within a mining organisation in South Africa. A review of the literature suggests that social constructions about gender influence the way in which individuals construct narratives and meaning in their lives, which inform their ways of being. This research draws upon two main schools of thought, that is, post-modern social constructionism and post-structuralism. Based on these world views, a qualitative analysis was selected as the most appropriate research design. This research examined the narratives of nine women in senior positions from a single mining organisation, in the form of semi-structured in depth interviews carried out in September 2011. An ethnographic research design was selected, in line with the theoretical framework of this study. A thematic analysis was conducted, and the results revealed two central themes, viz. Navigating the interceptions between occupational and multiple identities; and negotiating a space for women in mining. The nature of identity that emerged from participant's narratives was viewed as an act of weaving together the multiple strands of the self, where participants recognise the points at which these multiple strands intercept and where they diverge. So rather than merging these strands into a unified (and essentialist) self, participants seemed to recognise the fluid, dynamic and contextual sense of self and in-so-doing, participants began to, in their narrative, construct an authentic sense of self. At each interception participants are faced with (i) contradictions and ambiguity, or (ii) congruency of the self between roles, which emerged as 'identity salience'. Interceptions were interpreted as an illustration of the micro-physics of power, as postulated by Foucault (1979). In some cases, participants internalise normative and 'masculine' prescriptions of the self, resulting in the reification of gendered norms and the subsequent 'disciplining' of the self to embody such norms. However, participants also exercise individual and collective agency in resisting dominant ideology, thereby driving shifts in the power dynamics of society and negotiating an authentic and egalitarian self, and space for women in mining.

P1183

WORK CHARACTERISTICS, MOTIVATIONAL TRAITS, PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND WORK ABILITY IN THE MID AND LATE CAREERS OF SPANISH WORKERS

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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The nature of work, workers, organizational conditions and career paths and practices has evolved rapidly over the past two decades. Scholars have noted the need to look how the various job characteristics and psychological factors work together to influence workers in the mid and late career. Drawing upon job design theories, work-related goals and motivation in later adulthood framework, and psychological capital like a core second-order positive personal resource, the aim of this paper is to analyze how these task-related and individual factors independently and jointly are related to work ability in a sample of Spanish older workers aged between 45-65 and beyond. In this cross-sectional study have participated 171 professionals working in organizations belonging to several productive sectors. We have differentiated between groups of older workers in mid career (45-55 years of age) and in their later careers (56 years and beyond). The results allow us to know that some differences do indeed exist in work characteristics, motivational traits and psychological capital relating to the perceived work ability, absenteeism and subjective health of each age group. The paper concludes with theoretical and practical implications and suggestions for future research on the issues implied in mid and late career of older workers in the Spanish work context.

P1184

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, AFFECT REGULATION STRATEGIES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Subjective wellbeing (SWB) defined as people's cognitive and emotional evaluations of their life, represents life satisfaction and happiness that can be influenced by many factors. In everyday life, people use different behaviors to regulate their emotional states which may affect their SWB. This study explored the contribution of affect regulation strategies, demographic, individual and social indicators to the variability of SWB components. The contribution of affect regulation was examined using MARS (Larsen and Prizmic, 2004) on a sample of 411 students. Based on Parkinson and Totterdell's theoretical framework (1999), strategies were classified as behavioral, cognitive, situation-focus, affect-focus strategies, disengagement and avoidance. Students often use behavioral, affect and situation focus strategies, and they are rarely disengaged. Women use more affect directed and disengagement strategies than men. Disengagement is not associated with happiness. Avoidance strategy is negatively associated with SWB. Hierarchical regression revealed that behavioral and affect focus strategies significantly predicted SWB after controlling for gender, age, socioeconomic status, self-esteem, family cohesion and social support. These strategies include active distraction from negative mood, whether it is about going out (behavioral strategies), or managing your feelings (affect-focus) and it can be concluded that for SWB is important to be active in the regulation of emotional states.

P1185

THE PROCESS OF LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BY HYPNOSIS (PALM)

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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The idea to utilize the hypnotic state in learning is not new (Lozanov, Raikov). The main attention of other methods is the investigation of motivation, concentration, hyper-amnesia, will, and age regression. The Psycho-Activated Linguistic Method (P.A.L.M.) goes beyond these previous methods and offers new possibilities. Every subject who would like to study a foreign language by means of this method is tested during first three sessions using psychological tests. On the bases of the results, seven individual hypnotic sessions are prepared. The aim of this treatment is to create a new desire to dedicate time to the study of a foreign language. At the same time, all negative suggestions or inferiority complexes are surmounted. Through modeling in hypnosis, we strongly influence motivation, will, concentration and interpersonal communication. We also activate previous linguistic memory traces. After this psychological and hypnotic training, the subject can participate in any linguistic course either by formal study or by self-study. All seven hypnotic sessions are recorded for self-hypnosis at home. Better results were obtained by persons with higher susceptibility to hypnosis. The advantage of this method is its easy application and use for any language.

P1186

INVARIANCE MODEL OF THE STATE AND TRAIT ANXIETY INVENTORY'S FACTORIAL STRUCTURE AND EFFECTS OF ANXIETY ON QUALITY OF LIFE

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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The Stateand Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI, Spielberger et al.,1970) has been widely used in clinical populations to compare their scores tothose of healthy subjects (e.g., Holtmann et al., 2013), however, tests of the invariance of the factorial structure in clinical and nonclinical samplesare lacking.Exploring these properties wouldprovidea better understanding of the indicators' covariances and their possible differential functioning. The STAI's 4 latent anxiety variables (positive/negative trait, positive/negative state) presented adequate goodness of fit indices for the configural model, $\chi 2(694)=994.33$, $p<.001$, AGFI=.979, and CFI=994, TLI=.993, and RMSEA=.050.The analysis testing invariance models yielded evidence that indicatorssupported weak and strong invariance tests. Structural equation modeling was used to analyze predicted relations between anxiety, cognitive indicators (South Texas Assessment of Neurocognition, Glahn et al., 2010) and quality of life (Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire, Endicott et al., 1993). Negative trait anxiety had an effect different than zero on quality of life only for affected individuals and their families ($\beta=.38$ and .48, $p<.05$, respectively). For the control subjects, none of the predictors had an effectdifferent than zero. This study contributes to the understanding of the invariance properties of the STAI andthe differential effects of anxiety's components on quality of life among various samples.

P1196

THE TERRITORIES OF NUTRITION: THE ITINERARIES OF PSYCHOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Nutrition is a source of energy not only for the body, but it is also a new source of meaning through which the human being improves its skills by removing the negative effects of stress and, thus, fostering the brain's ability. Karl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) sets out the theory of the relationship between alchemy and the unconscious and between psychology and chemistry. He identifies the similarities between the chemical and alchemical processes, especially those related to the sphere of the imagination, awareness of the individuality and the discovery of the inner being. Moreover, as regards the nutritional field, he point out the "way" that leads to psychic self-consciousness and to the liberation from the internal conflicts, in order to improve the process of aggregation with others and with the external world. Recent analysis have increased the knowledge about psychology and chemistry related to nutrition. For example, the state of fear increases the production of cortisol and the need to ingest carbohydrate-based food. In fact, the sense of taste also reacts to the stimulation produced by the mood. Particularly the phenylethylamine, as argued by Susan Fiske, Professor at Princeton University, if constantly produced by the body may induce the same effects of amphetamines and promotes the release of dopamine which is involved in the brain circuitry of recompense and rules emotional processes also linked to hunger and thirst.

P1197
CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSING THE RELATION WITH AUTHORITY

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Different studies accent the importance of relation with authority in interpersonal relationship as well as in assessment of personality disorders and treatment. Relation with authority gives expression through power, status and knowledge, indicates how person deals with aggression and influence healthy self-esteem. Concept of relation with authority (internal and external) is quite often wrongly identified with authoritarianism. Authoritarian personality identifies with authority, becomes powerful or even cruel and destructive; good relation with authority implies person's capacity to differentiate manifestation of power and to use its force positively. Relation with authority is actual problem in times of changes (from authoritarian regime to democracy), essential for Post-Soviet countries. Though the topic is relevant and fosters interdisciplinary discussions, it is poorly explored in psychological science. The construction and development of the questionnaire assessing the relation with authority is designed to close this gap. The first version of the questionnaire was tested in preliminary study. The results were used to reconstruct the items of the scale. The second study (N=200) was designed to examine the psychometric properties of questionnaire in different age, social-historical experience, education and occupation groups. The final version of the scale has relatively high psychometric characteristics and may be valuable to use in both clinical and social studies.

P1201
ORIENTATION ON TEAM ROLES CONNECTION WITH GENERAL ENTERPRISING TENDENCY AMONG WORKERS OF PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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The objective of this research is to reveal connections between orientation on team roles and general enterprising tendency. The research was conducted among 268 workers of production enterprises in Dniprodzerzhynsk and Zaporizhzhya who were engineers, economists and managers. Respondents were 34 % male and 66 % female. Belbin's method and General Enterprising Tendency Test were used in the research. Results showed positive statistically significant correlation between orientation on team role "plant" and enterprising abilities (p = 0,000). Thus, the more developed are enterprising abilities among production enterprise workers the more often they tend to be oriented on the team role "plant". Negative statistically significant correlations between enterprising abilities and orientation on team roles"implementer" (p = 0,033), "teamworker" (p=0,000), and "completer" (p=0,015) enable to conclude that the more developed are enterprising abilities among production enterprise workers the less they are apt to orientation on the team roles "implementer", "teamworker", and "completer". It is possible to conclude that development of enterprising abilities among workers oriented on team roles "implementer", "teamworker", and "completer" would enrich teamwork with wider variety of work implementation. The results of the study can be used by organizational psychologists as well as managers of organizations in the process of recruitment and implementation of organizational training

P1208
INTRA AND INTERSPECIES INTERACTIONS: A NEUROSCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE ON EMPATHY TOWARDS HUMANS AND ANIMALS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Empathy commonly refers to the emotional concern aroused by the affective state of another living person; nevertheless our daily relationships are characterized by interactions with both human and animal companions. Borrowing from standard definitions, empathy toward animals would consist of cognitive and affective components which respectively refer to recognizing and understanding an animal's emotion, as well as to sharing and having emotional responses in line with its affective states. Research revealed that relationships with pets provide opportunities to develop empathy, and that childhood involvement with pets is related to more favorable attitudes toward animals later in life: in fact, because animals lack the verbal ability to communicate their concerns, humans must develop complex skills to understand their needs and desires. Nevertheless the neural correlates underlying these mechanisms have still to be explored and understood. The present study aimed to investigate common and specific neural correlates related to the processing of intra and interspecies interactions; particular attention was given to the valence of both interactions (positive, negative, neutral), as well as to motivational and personality components. A multi-method approach was applied and hemodynamic (NIRS), electrocortical (EEG) and autonomic measures were simultaneously recorded. Results in this study evidence the presence of both common and specific patterns for intra and interspecies interactions and suggest an alternative channel for the development of empathic competencies through the interactions with animals, with clinical and therapeutic implications.

P1210
MULTI-PERSPECTIVE COLLABORATIVE CONCENTRIC CIRCLE METHOD: GIVING VOICE TO STAKEHOLDERS, THE RESEARCHED AND THE VOICELESS

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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The aim of this paper is to articulate the thinking/process behind the research method known as the 'Multi-perspective Collaborative Concentric Circle (MPCCC) Reviewer Method'. It has relevance for fields such as corporate responsibility, community development and psychology. It recognizes that issues such as resource development, responsibility of business, agency and governance are complex open to multiple interpretations, evoke strong emotions and reveal differences in opinion about roles of government, private sector, communities and individuals. It advocates a process of review and reflection involving multiple others and works by agreeing a set of research collaborators who using multiple data sources identify perspectives of stakeholders on an overarching research question. Research findings are subjected to significant review by both research collaborators and a concentric circle of stakeholders who may include the researched (or their representative), policy makers, knowledgeable experts and others deliberated chosen for their alternative views. Advantages include design which demands incorporation of varied and sometimes conflicting theoretical or disciplinary lens; access to many stakeholder groups;intellectual outputs scrutinized by varied community of practitioners and scholars. The yields outcomes that capture context more holistically, offer policy options that are representative of the nuanced nature of human existence and surface the voice of the researched.

P1214

RTMS AND INDIVIDUAL TRAIT EFFECTS ON DECISION-MAKING: STUDY ABOUT ADVERTISING AND CONSUMER PREFERENCE IN NEUROMARKETING

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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This neuromarketing research aimed at detecting changes in brain activity in response to commercial stimuli and goods to understand the impact of neurophysiological measures on marketing efficacy. The study explored the effects of subjective evaluation and personality attitudes (BIS/BAS: Behavioural Inhibition and Activation System) on brain oscillations, in response to some consumer goods relative to different commercial brands. We adopted a combined rTMS (repeated Transcranial Magnet Stimulation; low-frequency 1 Hz on left and right DLPFC) and electroencephalography (EEG) to determine the consumers' (N =24) response during the vision of five commercials. Two control conditions were included in the experimental design to control both the simple inhibition effect (SHAM condition with absence of TMS stimulation) and the localization effect (brain frontal areas, F3 and F4 stimulation). After the stimulation subjects evaluated goods and expressed their preferences by using semantic differential. The results showed higher left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) theta activity related to subjects with higher rewarding trait (BAS-Reward) during the vision of emotionally involving commercials(more preferred or rejected goods).Emotional and rewarding condition effects were adduced to explain the preference formation and the DLPFC activity.

P1219

BREAKING BAD NEWS IN ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY (ART): A CONSENSUS PROPOSAL FOR GUIDELINES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Background: the theme of breaking bad news in assisted reproductive technology (ART) has been only partially explored by literature and although some recommendations are present, specific guidelines, as in oncology where the 6 Step Buckman protocol is widely shared,are lacking. Objective: to explore the applicability of the Buckman protocol to the ART context through a consensus focus group of experts. Methods:13 ART clinicians (7 gynecologists; 4 psychologists; 1 biologist; 1 obstetrician) completed the Critical Incident Reports to describe the experience of delivering bad news in ART. Then the 13 clinicians, 1 expert in health communication and a patient participated in a 2 hrsfocus group, audiotaped and transcribed, discussing the applicability of Buckman Protocol to ART. Data were analyzed with Grounded theory. Results: the Buckman protocol seems to fit the ART consultations but: 1) the definition of a bad news is more controversial than in oncology, since the ability to conceive is closely related to self-esteem, social and family identity; 2) the "patient" is a couple and clinicians have to deal with two perspectives which may be different and even conflicting; 3) infertile couples have to face many types of bad news. Implications: the proposal of a shared protocol to give bad news in ART could be the starting point for both training and experimental study about its efficacy, as in in the oncological setting where the Buckman protocol is experimentally well documented.

P1220

YOUTH CULTURE, MEDIA AND SCHOOL CULTURE: A POSSIBLE DIALOGUE

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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This article discusses some aspects on changes in youth, resulting cultures of dialogues youth with digital media and understand how communicative processes constructed by young people in the interaction with the media are inserted and used in the school educational context. The empirical data that enable the discussion are taken from the project "Youth Cultures and Education: a study of young people who deviate from the formative processes" held in public high schools in Santa Maria / Brazil, completed in January 2014. Begins into the hypothesis that the interaction between the Information Technology and Communication, specifically digital media and educational processes, enable broad qualification of those young people, focusing on their life/work processes. To discuss the theoretical aspects such references come from authors such as: Carenzio (2012) argues that the need to invest in the study of the dynamics of production of youth culture in the relationship with the media and symbolic meanings that young people build on them; Fabbrini and Melucci (2000) that help us understand who this guy is the contemporary time, on the threshold of youth; Barbero (2008) that challenges us to put in the dialogue strongly imaginal and emotional environment generated through the media and the rational built environment in school.

P1223

PRESCHOOLERS' PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH LINGUISTIC, COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCES

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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This study is as part of a larger ongoing research aimed at investigating how prosocial behaviour is related to cognitive, linguistic and socioemotional abilities. Participants were 34 typically developing children (20 males), with a mean age of 52.97 months (SD=.10.51; range:34-70), attending to two kindergartnersin Milan, Italy. Children were administered the Peabody test, a False-belief understandingbattery, and the Test of Emotion Comprehension. In addition, they were observed during free-play with peers, and their behaviours were codified on the basis of a list of prosocial actions.Preliminary analyses showed that age(r=.46;p<.01), language ability(r=.35;p<.05) and emotion comprehension (r=.45; p<.01) were positively correlated with prosocial behaviours. Partial correlations showed that emotion comprehension did not correlate with prosocial behaviourwhen controlling for age and language. These preliminaryfindings are in line withprevious outcomes highlighting the role of language ability inthe development of socio-emotional competence.

P1226

HIKIKOMORI SYNDROME IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE: EPIDEMIOLOGY, ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF EXTREME SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The hikikomori syndrome causes an extreme withdrawal from society and a refusal of school or work; the style life is centered on the own home. In Japan the hikikomori persons, also called "family hermits" or "bedroom hermits", are known since the seventies. In the West (USA, France, UK, Spain, Italy) clinical psychologists are meeting with an increasing number of adolescents and young people hikikomori. The Unità Funzionale Salute Mentale Infanzia Adolescenza of Arezzo has received during last years a number of requests to take care of adolescents "on the way of the social withdrawal" showing strong similarities with Japanese hikikomori. These admissions have led to epidemiological and clinical studies in order to quantify the phenomenon and find assessment and therapeutic strategies. Approximately the 1% of the students during the middle school leaves the classroom, frequently for own bedroom. The signs of disease are in large part similar to the Japanese descriptions, with some differences linked to the Italian cultural context. About the treatment, a single clinical approach (e.g. individual or family psychotherapy) results not sufficient. Combining different patterns it is possible to create a network able to promote the resources of the subject and of his/her family. Results underline the necessity of increasing the clinical knowledge on the social withdrawal syndrome and creating new protocols useful for psychological programs.

P1233

SINGLE-ITEM MEASURES OF GROUP CULTURE: WHAT ABOUT THEIR VALIDITY?

D16. Work and organization – Other

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A newly measuring instrument created under a project that aims to assess the group development in a temporal perspective resorted primarily to measures of a single-item (Santos, Costa, Rebelo, Lourenço & Dimas, 2013). The use of this type of measures is often discouraged in the literature due to its psychometric limitations. However, the use of these measures is increasing due to their parsimony and also the increasing evidence of psychometric robustness (Nichols & Webster, 2013). This work is focused on the studies carried on content, facial, convergent, and nomological validities of the single-item visual analogue measures developed for assessing group cultural orientation, in order to legitimize or undermine its use. Content validity was assessed by CVC (Hernández-Nieto, 2002), an agreement rating between academic experts. Three pilot studies were conducted for evaluating facial validity. Satisfactory results were achieved in both validities. Regarding convergent validity, data were collected in a sample of 250 university students and high correlations between single-item and multi-item measures were found, ranging from .53 to.67. Concerning nomological validity, the relationships between group culture and commitment are consistent with the studies of Lok and Crawford (2001), Lok and Crawford (2004) and, Lok, Westwood and Crawford (2005). All in all, these findings encourage the use of these measures, joining other studies that support their robustness.

P1234

THE TOMATIS® METHOD : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE THEORETICAL VALUE AND APPLICABILITY IN THE PROMOTION OF SELF-REGULATION

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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A systematic review was conducted, comparing current literature and intervention models focusing on the improvement of students' overall functioning and self-regulation in particular. Specific emphasis was placed on exploring the contents and limitations of these interventions regarding tertiary learning contexts, such as university or college, as challenge to students' psychological wellbeing, interpersonal relations and academic performance. Results from retrieved studies mainly focused on improving physical health, academic performance and mental/psychological wellbeing of participants. Students experience many contextual challenges and most of the studies attempted to address aspects thereof with limited impact. From the review it is evident that decreased psychosocial distress is associated with increased levels of self-efficacy, self-regulation, and academic performance. Results from studies that conducted the Tomatis® Method of auditory stimulation, have been found to increase autonomy, interpersonal relationships and self-confidence, thus addressing mentioned challenges as well as limitations of other interventions, through the improvement of listening skills. Research within the application of the Tomatis® Method is limited, but results from this systematic review shows promising effects that need to be further investigated, especially the theoretical value and applicability in the promotion of self-regulation of students.

P1235
BEYOND LEARNING ASSESSMENT. A PILOT STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL TO EVALUATE THE «EFFECTIVE SCHOOL»

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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The Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council (2001) underlined quality education as one of the principal objectives of primary and secondary education. In order to achieve the objective of quality education as a basis for lifelong learning, a process to promote a relevant quality school evaluation is necessary. This paper describes a pilot evaluation study of an innovative Italian high school - Il Liceo dei Colli - which seeks to identify aspects of the overall characteristics of the school at two assessment points. Various scales were used to assess teachers', students' and families' characteristics in the following areas: users' satisfaction and involvement of families (Allulli, Farinelli e Petrolino, 2013); teacher-student relationships (Pianta, 2001), teachers' motivation and teaching strategies (Moè, Pazzaglia e Frisio, 2010) self-esteem of students (Bracken, 2003) and the moral atmosphere of the class (Høst et al., 1998). Quantitative and qualitative data analysis were run to describe findings. Going beyond a learning assessment process that is usually applied in schools evaluation, the findings of the study are outlined as a means to improve the quality of the school's education through the joint efforts of all the stakeholders including staff, students and parents, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the various aspects of the school community and promoting shared responsibility for the improvement of the school.

P1238

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY OF POPULATION UNDER CONDITIONS OF RISK OF ANTHROPOGENIC-ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

F07. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychological consequences of natural disasters for individuals, families and communities

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Conditions of real and potential anthropogenic-ecological threat act as destructive outer influences on physical and mental health, quality of life of the individual. Psychological safety is considered as ability to maintain resistance against destructive outer influences and is reflected in experience of own security in specific life situation. Aim of research: to reveal characteristics of psychological; safety of people under conditions of risk of anthropogenic-ecological problems. Methods: SF-36 Health Survey; C. Ryff Scale of Psychological Well-Being; Thought Constructiveness Questionnaire (S. Epstein); Hardiness Scale (S. Maddi); questionnaire for revealing of ecological attitude, technique "Incomplete Sentences"; independent statements; content-analysis. Statistical processing of data was produced in program SPSS Statistics 21 and Statistica 6, with methods of descriptive statistics, comparative, correlational, cluster and factor analyses. 350 persons were examined. Results: role of psychological safety in structure of public mental health has been identified, basic components of psychological safety with account for specifics of industry and category of population have been revealed, invariant psychological determinants of psychological safety of the population under conditions of the environment with risk of anthropogenic-ecological problems have been established; methods of prevention of disturbances of psychological safety have been developed.

P1240

THE USE OF MOBILE RESEARCH (SMARTPHONES) TO STUDY DAILY LIFE OF OLDER ADULTS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The use of smartphones has become natural for many people, including seniors. Mobile devices allow limitless availability. They have the potential to facilitate research using individual data and an within-person approach. The approach of our project follows the basic idea of individualized research by exploring everyday life and stabilizing the quality of life in old age. The goal of this pilot study was to collect geographical, physical, and psychological data from the daily life of older adults. The specific goals were to test the hardware, software, usability, and feasibility of data collection methods by means of smartphones. We conducted an intensive longitudinal pilot study over 12 days. The sample consisted of 10 older adults aged between 60 and 74 years. We used an ordinary iPhone 4s. Four data assessment applications were concurrently tested: The first app assessed geographical (GPS) and physical data in daily life; the second app measured subjective well-being sleep quality; the third app collected qualitative data by means of open-ended questions; an online questionnaire regarding subjective well-being. Overall, the preliminary results support the usability and feasibility of data collection with smartphones. The feedback of the participants regarding the handling of the smartphones and the project in general were mostly positive. In conclusion, we successfully confirmed smartphones to be useful daily trackers for gerontopsychological research.

P1242
THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL SENSITIVITY IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Culturally Sensitive Therapy Approach (CST) emphasized that cultural context influences not only clients cultural norms but also the type of stressful problems, clients experience, clinical assessments, and type of therapy interventions. Although Cognitive Behavior Therapy has traditionally been conceptualized as a relatively value-neutral approach and emphasized assertiveness, personal independence, rationality, cognition and behavioral change, many cultures value more interdependence than personal independence, more listening and observing than talking, and more spiritually oriented lifestyle. Awareness of cultural impressions presents us opportunities for rethinking, refining, adapting and increasing the relevance and effectiveness of psychotherapy. Cultural sensitivity enriches the understanding of client pattern and guides for generating appropriate treatment plan. Suggestions are given concerning how practical training and personal experience may be used to foster culturally sensitive therapy.

P1252

ILLNESS PERCEPTIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE WELL-BEING AMONG UKRAINIAN PATIENTS INFECTED WITH HIV: RESULTS OF QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Background and Objectives Despite efforts by government agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations and international donors, the number of newly registered HIV-infected patients in the Ukraine increases every year (1). The aim of this study is to investigate illness perceptions, including experience of HIV symptoms among Ukrainian HIV-infected patients and to examine the differences in the dimensions of the illness perceptions between two groups: patients with and without antiretroviral treatment (ART). The study also aims at exploring associations between the future expectation as a marker of psychic well-being and the illness perception. Methods A quasi-experimental study was performed from January 2014 to March 2014. The patients with newly diagnosed or established HIV infection under follow-up at the Sumskij Regional Centre for AIDS Prevention are eligible for inclusion in the study. The data were collected using the Illness Perception Questionnaire-R HIV (Cooper et al., 2003) that was first translated into Russian by the authors of the study; later, translation-back-translation procedures were adapted. In the Ukraine the Russian version has been revised by the Ukrainian psychologists. Both translations have been translated by independent translator into Russian, after which an agreement of the final version of the questionnaire has been achieved. Data were examined by two-independent-samples t-test and multiple regression analyses, controlled for expectations about the future of psychic well-being. Results By March 2014, the study included 50 ART treated and 47 without the ART. The age range was 23 to 56 years with an overall mean of 34.19 (SD = 6.59) years 95% CI [32.86, 35.51]. The mean for ART treated group was 35.89 (SD=6.34) compared to 32.58 (SD = 6.47) years for group without ART. The mean duration of HIV-Infection (the time of the confirmation of the HIV-diagnosis up to the time to fill out the questionnaire) was 4.26 (SD=3.53) for the ART and 7.11 (SD = 3.70) for without ART group. Both groups showed significant differences in illness representations with regard to beliefs about the timeline ($t(95) = -2.30$, $p < .001$), perceived emotional strain ($t(95) = 2.14$, $p < .001$) and beliefs about control of illness progression ($t(95) = -3.17$, $p < .001$). Multiple regression analysis showed no significant results between expectations about the future as a marker of psychic well-being and illness representations. Conclustion: Patients from ART treated group demonstrated significantly more personal and treatment control, showed significantly less emotional responses than patient without ART. There were significant differences between the female and male with respect to beliefs about the timeline and HIV perceived symptoms. Important epidemiological and psychological data has been collected; this was not available through national reporting systems in the Ukraine. The data suggests that the antiretroviral treatment and psychological support in chronic diseases like HIV/AIDS has continued to increase in the Ukraine.

P1256
USING MARKET ANALYTICS TO PREDICT LONE WOLF TERRORIST ATTACKS: A CASE STUDY

F15. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Data mining

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The UK security strategy, PREVENT, places great emphasis on countering a terroristattack in the UK by a non state actor or terrorist group. The threat posed by a terrorist group or indeed a "lone wolf" terrorist is perceived as very real and although the probability of such an attack may be low, the impact of such an attack remains very high. What people do on the Internet is constantly monitored and recorded and may be used to predict behaviour. Amazon looks at your book buying behaviour in order to suggest other books that might be of interest. Google looks at your web browsing to to suggest other web sites that it predicts would be of interest to you and thereby place advertisements in your browser. Terrorists also use the Internet for a variety of puposes. Hostile reconnaisance with Google Streetview, identification and location of targets through web searches, radicalisation of themselves and others with YouTube and social media. The Internet can also be used for the procurement of materials with which to carry out a terrorist attack.Amazon, Ebay as well as many other web sites offer the terrorist most of what they will need to carry out a terrorist attack.However, in carrying out these activities terrorist leave a "digital trail" which it is possible to follow using the technologies that have been developed for market analytics. These will include data mining, machine learning, artifical intelligence and ultimately predictive analytics. In this case study it will be shown how these technologies can be brought together to predict the behaviour of a lone wolf terrorist. By following their activities on the Internet it is possible to identify behaviours which by themselves may seem innocent but when looked at collectively suggest something more sinister.

P1260

EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP TRAINING CONFRONTATION SKILLS:THE INVESTIGATION OF BASED-BEHAVIORAL COGNITIVE APPROACH TO DECREASE EXAMINATION ANXIETY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The examination anxiety is an important and prevalentphenomena such as math anxiety.This study wants to investigate effect of group training confrontation skills to decreaseexamination anxiety and progress in mathematics. The Participants were 29 male students third grade with high anxiety in pre-test and they compared with group control.After intervention,(holding 8 group training sessions of confrontation skills),test anxiety was held on both groups.results showedthe two hypotheses were confirmed. these results can be interpreted to confirm on training of confrontation skills based-theory has been effective on decreasing examination anxiety of students and increasing progress in math.

P1265

THE COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TYPES IN PATIENTS WITH VASCULAR HEADACHE AND TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Introduction: Chronic headache (CH) is one of the most prevalent complaints all over the world. Two more frequent forms of CH are vascular & tension-type headaches. In this study, we decided to evaluate personality types based on Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) in patients suffering from chronic vascular or tension-type headache. Material and Methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted on 210 patients with tension-type and vascular headache in of Mashhad city, northeast of Iran. Patients were selected through convenience nonprobability method and were asked to fill MBTI. Collected data were analyzed with SPSS-14 using Mann-Whitney U, Chi-square and Fisher exact test. Results: There was a significant difference in the distribution of personality types and frequency of each personality dimension between the two groups (P<0.001 & P<0.001 respectively). Patients with vascular headaches were significantly more introverted, sensing, thinking and judgmental (P<0.001 in each dimension). Conclusion: Some researchers consider vascular & tension-type headaches as a continuum, not distinct entities. Since there was a significant difference in the personality type of the patients, it seems that different neuropsychiatric origins could better explain the so called difference. Therefore, neuropsychological studies are suggested for the evaluation of etiological differences in patients suffering from CH.

P1266

EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL STRESS MANAGEMENT ON QOL, STRESS, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Introduction: Diagnosis of breast cancer, the second most prevalent cancer of women, brings them sense of anxiety, fear of death and decreased social activity. However the treatment also brings them body dysmorphophobia. We decided to study the effect of Cognitive behavioral stress management (CBSM) therapy on Stress, Anxiety, Depression and quality of life of patients with breast cancer. Method: This semi-experimental study was performed in Mashhad, Northeast of Iran, during 2012-2013. Thirty two women, 20-50 years-old, having stage 1 or 2 breast cancer, were selected using purposive sampling method and were divided equally in to case and control groups. The case group received 10 sessions of CBSM group therapy. Level of depression, anxiety, Stress and QOL were measured by DASS-21 and SF-36 before the initiation of first session as pre-test and after the last session as post-test. The collected data was analyzed with SPSS-14, using t-test, wilcoxon and Mann–Whitney U. Results: CBSM therapy reduced anxiety by 26% and stress by 35% (P=0.001 & P=0.01 respectively). However, there was no significant changes in depression and QOL between case and control groups at the end of study (P=0.5 & P=0.5 respectively). Conclusions: CBSM therapy reduces stress and anxiety of women in initial stages of breast cancer, but has little effect on depression and QOL. Application of cognitive, meta-cognitive or existential model of therapy should be considered.

P1271

DOES THE PATIENT'S ALWAYS RIGHT? TOWARDS A MORE ETHICAL CARE

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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The purpose of this report, which makes reference to the field theory (Baranger, Ogden, Ferro) is to point out how a way of treatment, not based on habitual interpretation, but on the transformation of patients' narrative contents, read in a perspective of continuous highlighting of emotional field, facilitate the integration of emotions, contact and consequent symptomatic improvement. Furthermore we want to highlight how such a method can contribute to improve the communication between caregiver - patient even in different health fields, not exclusively in psychotherapy, allowing to pay specific attention to perspectives which can influence compliance, even though not immediately expressed. Such a therapeutic method appears up-to-date, in line with the most recent psychoanalytic positions, it's ecological, in the way of respecting the patient, ethical, non moralistic, recognising the emotions, even the most violent ones, right of citizenship. Will be shown clinical cases in order to describe above mentioned concepts, to explain theoretical background, give examples of the methodology and highlight the ethical implications, addressed to respect patient's "defences", achieving to a greater participation and consequent sharing of the care path.

P1276
A STUDY ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN KNOWLEDGE INQUIRY SKILLS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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This study examined the differences between science and technology in knowledge inquiry skills. Ninety-four undergraduate and graduate students majoring in science or technology were asked to review and comment on two research proposals, one in science and one in technology. Their responses were content-analyzed in terms of argument structure (value, explanation, evidence, and research method), method of refutation, and anomaly detection. Results showed that participants adopted similar argument structure when examining science and technology. But compared to the technological issue, they demanded more academic contribution, thorough explanation, evidence, and internal and external validity of research methodology when reviewing the science issue. Further, they tended to search for alternative explanations as a method of refutation, and detected more anomalies in data. In contrast, participants demanded more practical contribution, technical feasibility, and cost and benefit analysis when reviewing technology issue. The assertion-based refutation was the most common way to refute a technology issue. In addition, the sensitivity to evidence and anomaly seemed to diminish for engineering students as their level of training increased. The results suggest that there are epistemological differences in people's conception of knowledge construction and validation in science and technology, and this difference may be more evident for those with more engineering training.

P1278

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS TRAINING ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY EVOLUTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS ON THE EVE OF MARRIAGE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Introduction: The most common problem that is introduced by unhappy couples is failure in developing communication. One of the most important successful factors in marital life is growth and emotional maturity. The purpose of this study has been to evaluate the effectiveness of communication skills training on the evolution of emotional maturity of female students on the eve of marriage. Materials and Methods: This study is a clinical trial with pre-test and post-test plan along with control group. The research group included all female students on the eve of marriage (candidate and married) of Abarkouh universities in academic year 2010-2011. In this study sampling method was randomized, as the emotional maturity test was taken from 21-26 years old female students who were on the eve of marriage, then among of those were obtained test score between 89 and 106 (indicates unstable emotionally), 30 persons were selected randomly and replaced in two groups, experimental and control group. Then the experimental group attended in 10 sections/90 minutes on communication skills training program. Tool used in this study was emotional maturity scale (EMS). After the education, the post-test was taken from the control and experimental group. Data of tests were analyzed by descriptive statistics and independent T-test. Results: Results showed that the communication skills training is effective on female students' emotional maturity (P=0.001). Conclusion: Considering the importance of communication skills and emotional maturity in marriage of young people, holding educational courses for youth in order to better knowledge how to communicate with others, especially, before marriage can be useful.

P1279
STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: A MULTICULTURAL POINT OF VIEW

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The purpose of this preliminary research is to explore students' perceptions referring to love, dating, sexuality, marriage, roles, gender and attachment styles from a multi cultural point of view. Participants: 58 Jewish and Arab students in a college at the north of Israel, mostly female. They answered, anonymously, a long questionnaire, including open and close questions. Findings: Most of them reported good relationship with their parents, wanting to reproduce parent' model of close relationships. Jewish students expressed more western perceptions, while Arab students represents more traditional perceptions as belonging to collective societies in which families honor lies upon women's respectful behavior (…..).The finding will be used as a basis for a wide research adding attachments style, self image, mental needs, parental models' and values. Discussion: Findings are discussed from a multicultural point of view and stressing the possible change in the 21st century.

P1284

RELATIONSHIP AMONG SOCIAL VALUES AND OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER: AN INVESTIGATION ON SYMPTOMS AND COGNITIONS IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Possible interactions among cultural characteristics and some OCD relevant correlates remind need for further analyses with various concepts on this condition such as Schwartz's Value Model which is an example describing culture; though, it has been examined yet in OCD. Accordingly, the present study aimed to explore the role of these values on OCD symptoms and relevant cognitions in a nonclinical community Turkish sample. The current samples consisting of 650 non clinical adults completed a battery on obsessive beliefs, Schwartz's value survey and OCD symptoms. The analyses of correlation and hierarchical regression analyses were performed to examine the impact of these factors on general OCD symptom level and two main symptom subdimensions, namely cleaning and checking. The results of correlation analyses showed in general that among social values categories, dimensions of self-enhancement including power, achievement and hedonism and dimensions of conservation namely security and conformity were associated with these symptoms and cognitions. The findings of regression also appear to support this relationship pattern. The present findings suggested that positive relationship of power and conformity, and negative associations of hedonism and achievement with OCD symptoms seem to be in line with cognitive model of OCD which emphasize appraisal process. In other words, for the sake of threat perception and need for control, values of success and hedonism might be ignored, as conformity and power might be emphasized. These results might be considered as further evidence for interactions between culture and psychopathology, as in the case of OCD.

P1285

EFFECT OF MUSIC THERAPY, REMINISCENCE TELLING AND DOING FAVORITE ACTIVITIES ON DEPRESSION AND LONELINESS FEELING OF OLD WOMEN

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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The purpose of this research is surviving the effect of reminiscence telling, music and doing favorite tasks on old women depression and loneliness feeling. Therefore, based on pretest and post test with a control group. So we choose a sample that include 38 women in sirjan by using available sampling.(10women in reminiscence group, 8women in music therapy group , 10women in doing favorite activities group and 10 women in control group). We measured old women depression and loneliness feeling and after that we participated interventions: educational music therapy package, reminiscence telling and doing favorite activity sections. The results show that depression of women decreased by reminiscence telling and doing favorite activities.the achievement guide us to this point that music therapy reduce the loneliness feeling off women who don,t have relations to their friends and relatives. Reminiscence telling decreased the loneliness feeling of them too. Doing favorite activities decreased loneliness feeling of some one who had not enough relationship with their family members. The comparsion of results base on sub scare show that effect of music therapy is more then of another interventions.

P1292

THE EFFECT OF ACADEMIC FACTORS ON MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENT IN MIDDLE AND HIGH GRADE

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Problem Statement Mental health of students influences the academic achievement that is pertain to academic factors. Purpose of the study, this study was focused on the identifying academic factors that effect of mental health middle grade students, the 4 academic factors based on researches was examined that include interaction, content of material, academic amenities and atmosphere of system. Methodology The type of current study was correlation research. Data were collected from 760 male and female students in middle and high grade. the instrumentations were used including GHQ test and self-designed questioners for academic factors. Findings and conclusion findings revealed that there is a significant correlation between interaction, content of material , academic amenities variables and mental health, but there is no correlation between the atmosphere of system and mental health. Moreover, females mental health is higher than male mental health in both high school and secondary school. suggested that authorities of education system provide suitable equipment and enrichment of curriculum.also they prepare opportunity for participation and prosperity of mental health.

P1296
ALGORITHM OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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The purpose of the presentation is to define a universal algorithm of human behaviour. Human behaviour consists of individual actions, with each action defined by a sequence of steps: signal detection, assessment, risk analysis, planning, and implementation. These steps are executed at frequencies determined by the brain's neurological function. Numerous signals, both external and internal to our bodies, and our constantly changing needs are continuously assessed and reassessed by the brain. The uniqueness of a human's behaviour within the standard algorithm is determined by the distinctiveness of criteria applied in the risk assessment phase and by variation of needs between individuals.However, defining a standardised approach for grading of socially-determined needs is extremely difficult due to complexity of human social interactions.This may be resolved by means of comparative psychology by examining the conduct of social animals. With basis in our analysis it is proposed that socially determined preferences are defined by individual members through marking and tracking of "paths to success". A key role in this process is exercised by continuous self-comparison to others. An extension of this approach allows to develop a model for selection of social priorities by humans. The performed analysis enables a definition of a comprehensive model of human behaviour. This method can be further expanded for evaluation of psychological origins of social phenomena.

P1298

PRACTICES, KNOWLEDGE AND RISK OF STREET FOOD VENDORS AND APPLICATION OF HEALTH BELIEF IN ONITSHA, NIGERIA

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Nigeria, like other developing countries has witnessed unparalleled swing in street food vending. Unarguably the country's economic situation, social difficulties and urbanization, among other factors, encourage the growth of informal sector of the economy, including street food vending. This significant growth in street food vending calls for an attendant study into its practices, knowledge and related possible health hazards. Street foods are defined as ready-to-eat foods and beverages prepared and/or sold by vendors on the street from push-carts or buckets or balance poles or stalls or from shops having fewer than four permanent walls (FAO, 2005). The street foodtrend isbasically engineered by the following causes namely available low cost, convenience, taste, familiarity, employment and income especially for women. However, there are challenges associated with street food squarely underlined in terms of its safety, and this is affected by factors such as trading features, quality of the raw materials, poor local infrastructure,food handling, characteristics of the products sold, storage practices and lack of sanitary surveillance. These listed factors increase concerns about the safety of street vended foods. In addition to these reported challenges is the fact that street food vendors are often unlicensed, untrained in food hygiene and sanitation and sometimeswork under crude unsanitary conditions (Muinde&Kuri, 2005).In some instances, there is a limited access to safe running water for hand and dishwashing, cooking or drinking, which results in water storage under vulnerable conditions subject to contamination (ThildeRheinländer et al., 2008). Street foods are exposed to aggravating environmental conditions, such as the presence of insects, rodents, other animals and air pollution; as also observed in other studies (Hanro et al., 2005, ashLucca& Torres, 2002). Furthermore, most food vendors ignore good food handling practices, exposing foods to dangerous conditions such as cross-contamination, unsafe storage and poor time-temperature conditions (Ekanem, 1998). There is a commonobservation that street vended foods are unsafe, mainly because of the environment under which they are prepared, sold and or consumed, which exposes the food to contamination (Muinde&Kuria, 2005). In Onitsha district Nigeria, street food vendors operate from such places as bus terminals otherwise known as "motor parks", industrial sites, market places, school sites especially around the gates, road sides and other street corners where there are ready and numerous customers. Unfortunately, these locations usually do not meet all food safety requirements as they are dirty, littered and thus constitute a breeding ground for pathogens. It is because of this potential threat that street food vending had been associated with causing food borne illnesses in the population owing to the difficulties inherent in ensuring that food is prepared and sold under hygienic conditions (Almeida et al., 1996; Bryan, Michanie, Alvarez, &Paniaywa, 1988; Umoh&Odoba, 1999). Large amounts of garbage accumulate and provide harbourage for insects and animal pests around the vending sites (Bryan et al., 1997). Unlimited and unregulated growth of street vended foods has placed a severe strain on city resources, such as water, sewage systems and interference with the city plans through congestion and littering adversely affecting daily life (Canet&N'diaye, 1996, p.18). This is a cause for alarm as it adversely affects consumers and public health. There is indeed need for awareness

creation, training and possible policy implementation in food handling. According to WHO (1989), food handling personnel play important role in ensuring food safety throughout the chain of food production, processing, storage and preparation. Mishandling and disregard of hygienic measures on the part of the food vendors may enable pathogens to come into contact with foods and in some cases to survive and multiply in sufficient numbers to cause illness in the consumer. This paper will look into the practice, knowledge and the risk factors of street food vendors with respect to food safety and hygiene practices in Onitsha Metropolis Nigeria. It will propose the health belief model (Becker and Maiman, 1975), as a theoretical framework needed for agentic empowerment among street food vendors.The foundation of the HBM is that individuals will take action to prevent, control, or treat a health problem if they perceive the problem to be severe in nature; if they perceive that the action will yield or produce an expected outcome; and because of the perceived negative consequences of therapy(Becker and Maiman, 1975). Therefore the study shall sample a quantitative survey with about 250 street food vendors in Onitsha districtand data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science, SPSS (version 21) to obtain the demographic information, Pearson correlation will be performed for the association between Hygiene practices and knowledge (Hand washing etiquettes and water availability, food handling, and health of street food vendors), association between health belief and cue to action in food safety. Regression analysis will be conducted to find the predictors knowledge and safety practices. Meanwhile a pretest questionnaire would be carried between November and December 2014. Through health education actions for needed intervention and implementation would be highlighted to ensure that the standard of safety of street-vended foods is the best attainable at the time of sale and consumption. lastly Information gathered from this study will be forwarded to Onitsha department of health and could be used by health officers in Onitsha Metropolis Nigeria in developing preliminary strategies towards regulating safe street food handling, preparation and vending within the city of Onitsha.

P1302
A COMPREHENSIVE COPING MODEL OF SELF-REGULATION AND AVOIDANCE BEHAVIORS FOR ACADEMIC SETTINGS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Using self-regulated strategies should relate to academic success.Meanwhile, academic situations can also be stressful.However, few theories on self-regulated learning have focused on stress and stress coping in academic situations. It could be considered that self-regulated strategies might be considered as problem-focused coping in academic settings.So, the current study developed a new comprehensive model of self-regulation and coping that included meta-emotions.The model's summary is as follows: Achievement goals influence primary emotions (e.g., test anxiety). In turn, primary emotions affect appraisal (the selection of coping behaviors; "self-regulated learning strategies" and other coping behaviors (e.g., avoidant behaviors in response to negative emotions)). Coping behaviors influence academic achievement and mental health. Furthermore, meta-emotions influence primary emotions and coping behaviors. 180 college studentsparticipated in a survey. Performance-avoidant goal enhanced test anxiety. Mastery goal had a negative effect on test anxiety.Academic achievement was positively influenced by avoidant behaviorsbut only weakly affected by self-regulated learning strategies. Test anxiety had a negative effect on self-regulated learning strategies. But test anxiety enhanced avoidantbehaviors.Still avoidant behaviors had negative effects on mental health. Meta-emotionsundermined test anxiety, and enhanced both stress-coping behaviors and mental health.

P1306

IMPLICATIONS OF THE REED DANCE AND VIRGINITY TESTING WITH MAIDENS IN THE PROVINCE KWAZULU-NATAL

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Umkhosiwomhlanga (reed dance) and virginity testing is a cultural practice that is observed by many countries. The reed dance ceremony is an annual cultural event in some of these countries. This study focused on the reed dance (RD) and virginity testing (VT) of South Africa. The reed dance in South Africa is celebrated annually in September by maidens, at Enyokeni Royal Palace in Kwa-Zulu Natal. It has been tirelessly celebrated by many generations. Amongst others, the practice of this custom helps young girls prepare for womanhood and to preserve their virginity until they get married. The increase in teenage pregnancy and HIV infection is a worrying factor because it proves that young people are engaging in unprotected sex which puts them at risk of falling pregnant and being infected with HIV (Singer, 2000). In the field of psychology the evaluation of the RD and VT has received little attention in research. Most studies tend to focus on the ongoing debate about whether VT should be banned or not because of its implications such as human rights issues. The debate is about whether the VT infringes upon women's human rights.Human rights are the norms that protects people from severe political, legal and social abuses (Moyn, 2010).The South African constitution provides a national blueprint of a society that respects the equality and dignity of every person-children and adults alike (South African Human Rights Commission and UNICEF SA, 2011). The views of those who actually undergo VT have thus been largely neglected. To date little is known about how young girls view VT and how they are affected by it.The present study is designed to add methodological quality to an evaluation of the reed dance and VT, which is hoped, will encourage further research that is necessary for the sustenance of the reed dance. The premises of the study focused on how virginity gravely affects women's psychological state and also involved investigating how attending the RD event impacts on their well-being. A thematic analysis was considered an appropriate method for this study. Thematic analysis is a method of identifying, analysing and reporting patterns or themes within qualitative data (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The snowball sampling was used because it allows the researcher to utilize well informed people to identify critical cases or informants who have great deal of information about a phenomenon (Sandelowski, 1995). The researcher did not interview all girls and young women who attended the RD. Six focus group discussions were conducted: girls who had undergone VT. The age of participants ranged from fourteen (14) to thirty (30) years of age. Each group consisted of 10 people. Twenty (20) in depth interviews were conducted. Interviews were conducted in IsiZulu and translated to English. Findings of the study revealed that there were no significant psychological effects to attending and getting involved with the RDand to VT. Findings of the study revealed that all participants had undergone VT voluntarily and the procedure (Reed dance) is voluntary. Those who choose to be party to it enjoy what they do and they view reed dance as a celebration of their virginity and it gives them strength to preserve their virginity even further. VT gives them a sense of responsibility and to be in control of their lives. Furthermore, participants view VT as pivotal for self-respect and dignity. Participants view early sexual intercourse as emotionally distracting and causes one to pay less attention to her studies. The study also established that the issue is not about VT only, but girls also receive counselling and guidance from the

virginity testers about how to behave as a young girl/woman, marriage, family and life in general. Participants revealed that they feel comfortable talking to virginity testers about personal and sensitive topics (like sex and boyfriends) than to their parents. Although the participants are comfortable with VT and reed dance, they acknowledged that being a virgin comes with a lot of challenges (e.g. peer pressure, fear of disclosing virginity status, high expectations from the community and age) but with the support of their parents and virginity testers they overcome all those difficulties. Given that there is high support for VT, reed dance and that young girls undergo VT voluntarily, human rights and other stakeholders should reconsider the eradication or acceptance of the cultural practice and work together with support of virginity testers in trying to come up with the best solution to do VT without infringing the children's/women's rights. It is hoped that this study will help all the stakeholders' involved in this context to come up with prevention programmes that will address the public health crisis of HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy. Furthermore, to think about issues related to the safety and security of young girls.

P1317
TRAJECTORIES THROUGH HOMELESSNESS LIFE: ACCESSING, MAINTAINING AND EXIT

F06. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psycho-social development and adjustment under conditions of poverty

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As a complement to the literature on homelessness which focuses on macro-structural factors, we present qualitative research based on fifteen interviews with homeless people who differed in terms of the onset of their entrance to homelessness situation (early or belated) and whether their homelessness continued (maintenance) or came to an end (exit). After reviewing the concepts of trajectories, transitions and turning points, we provide narrative examples of four different trajectories (early access to maintenance or to exit, and belated access to maintenance and to exit) which require the comprehension of four very different situations. The combination of a subjective experience known as "hitting the bottom" and the external support provided by significant professionals and meaningful close relationships could help to understand transit from maintenance towards an exit situation.

P1320

COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO AN ANTI-NORMATIVE ORDER IN MILITARY CADETS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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A between subjects experimental design of 5 scenarios reproducing differences in contextual conditions related to obedience (Milgram, 1974) was applied to a sample of military cadets (N=315). The scenario reproduces a My Lai style situation but in different contexts: in the base line the platoon's officer ask to shoot disarmed civilians – old people, child and women. In the second condition soldiers receives the order of a remote command. In the third condition they receive the order of a lower status command (sub-officer). In the fourth condition the scenarios includes soldier's revolt. In the final conditions two officers were present and the second disagree with the order. This order is anti-normative by respect to rules of war that cadets have learned. Subject were asked to give a personal response, to estimate the percentage and probability that soldiers in general should obey the order, as well as emotional reactions, punitive actions and reward actions. As expected the perceived percentage of soldiers obeying the order was higher in the baseline (31%), than in the context of remote command and lower status, and under the conditions of division between officers and soldiers revolt percentage of obedience was the lowest. In general reported obedience was lower in accord with the rules of human rights in which the cadets were socialized. However, contextual factors influence the perceived likelihood of obedience, in line with Milgram's classical study.

P1321
OFFICIAL APOLOGIES AND EMOTIONAL CLIMATE IN THE AFTERMATH OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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Maitane Arnoso, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian – Spain
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Perceptions of the official apologies, attitudes towards transitional justice activities and socio-emotional climate were analyzed in population affected and unaffected by past political violence in Argentina (N=518), Chile (N=1278) and Paraguay (N=1172). People directly affected by political violence regard institutional apologies as less sincere and effective and were more critical of commissions. A positive evaluation of apologies was associated to a more positive emotional climate, like high intergroup trust and collective security. A positive evaluation of institutional apologies, controlling for ideology and exposure to past political violence, predict positive socio-emotional climate in multiple regression analyses in the three nations. Perceived sincerity of apology and to a lower extent their effectiveness in increasing intergroup trust play a mediational role between exposure to violence and a more positive view of emotional climate. Results suggest that apologies play a relatively successful role as transitional justice rituals, reinforcing reconciliation conceived off as an emotional climate of trust, security and high positive collective emotions.

P1322

CRITERION AND STRUCTURAL VALIDITY OF THE MOOD AFFECT REGULATION SCALE IN WORKERS, ATHLETES AND STUDENTS OF FOUR NATIONS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The present study examines the structure of the strategies of affect regulation using an expanded version of Larsen and Prizmic's Mood Affect Regulation Scale (MARS) by confirmatory factor analysis, and analyzes their relation to psychological well-being in a sample of Brazilian, Spaniards, Chilean and Uruguayan workers (N=700), athlets (N=300) and students (N=300). Participants report the use of mood regulation strategies in work related stressful episode. They also fill scales of dispositional indicators of emotional regulation ERQ (reappraisal y suppression), TAS-20 (alexythimia), emotions (Fredrickson's positivity scale) and hedonic (Watson's PANAS) and psychological well-being (Ryff's PWB) scales. The results show a good fit index of sub-scales for three facets of mood regulation: modification of situation, atentional deployment and cognitive change, and response modification. Correlations confirm the congruent association of functional dysfunctional strategies of mood regulation with TAS-20, ERQ, Fredrickson, PANAS and Ryff's PWB. The data suggest that deficits in emotional regulation or high coping by withdrawal and social isolation, passive physiological regulation and suppression are the most detrimental factors for hedonic and psychological well-being.

P1323
COGNITIVE CHANGES IN BASIC BELIEFS AND PERSONAL GROWTH IN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE VALENCED EXTREME LIFE CHANGES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Three studies analyze cognitive changes in basic beliefs and related post-traumatic growth after extreme negative and positive valenced life changes. The two first studies are of between subjects designs. Participants select the most relevant life change event during the last years and answer a brief version of Corsini's basic beliefs related to emotional events and a short version of Tedeschi and Calhouns's Post Traumatic growth inventory. The third study asks subjects to respond to the most important positive and negative recent life events. The three studies show that positive events reinforce positive basic beliefs much more than negative events undermine them. It was found that negative events transform these beliefs from positive to neutral. On the other hand, positive events transform them from positive into highly positive. Positive changes in basic beliefs are congruently associated with personal growth in both positive and negative valenced events. Negative changes were associated to personal growth only in the case of negative extreme life-change events. Studies support the role of the alteration of basic beliefs as a driver of post-stress growth, but also show an inverted asymmetric effect: positive valenced events and cognitive changes are more important than negative ones for wellbeing.

P1325
EVALUATION OF TEACHING PRACTICE THROUGH SEMANTIC NETWORKS

B16. Development and education – Other

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the meanings that Mexican psychology students give to two general constructs: 1. What should be assessed teaching practice and 2. What are the characteristics of a great teacher. Was applied to a total of 224 students of the semester 2014-2, an instrument with one of the two above questions following the technique of natural semantic networks. Semantic networks were constructed with the ten defining words for each construct. Overall the data showed a tendency for students to mean as a good teacher behaviors related to value-based and affective attributes as well as those related to attributes of responsibility and commitment to the construct of a good teacher, and references related to the discipline and training to construct evaluation of teaching practice. These data suggest that teachers favor styles that students are close to what Hativa and Birenbaum (2000) describe as a good communicator and teacher provider called styles.

P1326
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RHETORICAL PATTERN OF SCIENCE TEXT ON READING COMPREHENSION

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

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The objective of this research is study and compares the effectiveness of rhetorical patterns on reading comprehension among students Islamic Azad University. The sample group, who were selected through random sampling, was 180 students studying at East Tehran Branch. The subjects were randomly assigned into experimental groups after random sampling. The instrumentation of the study included texts and text comprehension questionnaire. The text included three versions of passage with identical content but different schemata: descriptive (listing) pattern, explaining pattern and analysis pattern. The collected data were analyzing applying ANOVA test. The results of this study failed to confirm of effectiveness of text model on Reading Comprehension.

P1327

THE EFFECT OF COLOR BIZARRENESS ON PICTURE MEMORY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Incongruent stimuli have been found to increase attention, resulting in higher performance on memory tasks compared with congruent stimuli, the so-called "bizarreness effect". However, a color bizarreness effect has not been reported so far. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether the color bizarreness effect can occur. If it occurs, the conditions of this experiment could be the key to bizarreness effect. If it does not occur, we can conclude that the color of the object has some particular characteristic that precludes the effect. Thirty university students participated in this study. In a learning session, 28 line drawings of objects were presented one at a time. Seven objects were colored in bizarre colors (e.g., blue banana), and the rest of the objects were colored in typical colors (e.g., yellow banana). After the learning session, participants were assigned to a interference task. This was followed by a free-recall test session. The recall performance results showed a bizarreness effect, that is, participants recalled more bizarre-color stimuli than typical-color stimuli. The conditions of the current experiment could be the key to the bizarreness effect. First, the bizarreness effect is likely to occur when the memory test is a free recall test, not a recognition test. Second, the ratio of the bizarre stimuli could be an important factor. This mechanism for the color bizarreness effect can be applied to create striking text or advertisements.

P1330

DIFFERENT AFFECTIVE, EVALUATIVE AND MOTIVATIONAL RESPONSES TOWARDS RISKLESS AND RISKY OPTIONS UNDERLYING THE FRAMING EFFECT

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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The risky choice framing effect in decision making (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981) consists in the change of the preference between sure and risky options of the same expected value, depending on the domain in which the choice is made. In gain domain people tend to choose the sure gain but in loss domain they reveal the preference for the risky loss. The effect has been described in prospect theory but some contemporary research focus on the lack of psychological equivalence between the descriptions of sure and risky options. In two experiments (N = 94 and N = 88) we used the modified Asian Disease problem as the framed decision scenario. The participants were asked not only to choose one of the options but also to rate both options separately with regard to their attractiveness and effectiveness as well as the affective responses which they aroused, and the intention to implement them. The framing effect was demonstrated in choices. However, the manipulation influenced only the participants' ratings of the sure options: in gain domain the sure option was rated higher than in loss domain but there was no difference in the ratings of risky options between gain and loss domain. The results support the hypothesis that it is not risk preference but the framing of riskless options which leads to the framing effect. This conclusion is consistent with the findings of other researchers (Kühberger & Gradl, 2013; Kühberger & Tanner, 2010) and sheds light on the process underlying the bias.

P1332

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN STUDENTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ACADEMIC MOTIVATION

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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The purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between perceived social support and psychological well-being among students, addressing the intervening role of academic motivation. The theoretical foundation of relationships among research variables is the theory of self-determination presented by Deci and Ryan (2000). To achieve the research objectives, a sample consisting of 371 girls, high school 2nd-, and 3rd-grade-students, has been randomly selected by applying multi-stage cluster sampling technique, from the educational districts of Tehran. To examine the research variables, Riff's Psychological Well-being Questionnaire (1980), the Social Support Questionnaire, provided by Vax and colleagues (1986), and Harter's Modified Measure of Academic Motivation (1981) were used. Data analysis has been done by calculating correlation coefficients, and using of path analysis. The findings indicate that the perceived social support directly influences the psychological well-being and academic motivation through significant positive correlation. There is also a significant positive correlation between perceived social support and intrinsic motivation; and moreover, there is a significant positive correlation between intrinsic motivation and psychological well-being, as well. The path analysis revealed that perceived social support may indirectly and through an intervening role of academic motivation effect on psychological well-being. The perceived social support explains 13% of the variance of the academic motivation; and academic motivation predicts 37% of the variation of psychological well-being. We may suggest, on the basis of findings, that the parents, friends, and others should perform supportive role so as to enhance the improvement of psychological well-being.

P1333

APPLICATIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The field of law enforcement challenges affecting the armed services involvespeople, preparation and training, performance and human factors, preservation, and threats. Securing and sustaining the law enforcement agencies requires sufficient numbers of people who are adequately motivated and properly selected, classified, and assigned. The preparation and training of service members aims to ensure that they are capable of performing required tasks efficiently. Many human resource management concepts and practices began in military settings and were subsequently applied to other work settings, including personnel measurement and selection, classification of human abilities, personnel training, adjustment, leadership, human factors engineering, personnel attitudes, historical group debriefing, integration of women, nontraditional roles, prohibition of discrimination, prevention and healthy behaviors, management of stress reactions, family support, organizational development and demobilization. Law enforcement executives develop and implement policies and procedures that are directed at enforcing the law, protecting the citizens, and promoting safety within their communities. They also have a responsibility to implement programs designed to address the emotional well-being of the officers who work for them. An agency's employees are its most expensive, most valuable, and most vulnerable assets. Even police officers who are typically strong of character, stress tolerant and flexible are still fallible and susceptible to injury. By working with psychologists who are familiar with law enforcement, the managers are better able to develop and implement programs that prevent or mitigate potential problematic behaviors. Psychological assessmentis one important HR procedure, as the information being provided is in many cases decisive for employment decisions and subsequent staff career development. The selection model should contain all the factors that are important for the professional success. Therefore, the psychological instruments should include, besides skills tests and personality questionnaires, motivation scales, interests' questionnaires, frustration scales etc. For the prediction of success in these activities, considered high risk jobs, personality characteristics and, in particular, those determinants of stress resistance play an important role. Employee Assistance Programsmust be designed to prepare law enforcement employees to be better trained to deal with the stressors of their jobs, to make healthy adjustments when confronted with difficult situations and to affect the culture of policing by likening therapy to going to a family physician. Police psychologists should provide numerous services to benefit employees and the agencies they serve.Intervention programs can be direct (e.g., response to critical incidents), indirect (e.g., training and wellness programs) or targeted to specific populations (e.g., Special Weapons and Tactics Units). In this context, the primary objective of this paper is to highlight the place and role of the psychologists (and psychology) in the institutions in charge of safety and public order. Issues addressed concern the legal framework governing the psychologist profession in Romania and the internal rules that customize the activity of the psychologists in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We also emphasize the specific of psychological activities, referring to the main types of psychological services provided, organizational structure and arrangements necessary for practicing. Finally, the paper brings attention to the importance of psychological activities' standardization in the law enforcement institutions, in order to facilitate the exchange of information between experts, but also to

achieve interoperability between different psychology structures in Romania and similar ones of other partners from the EU.

P1339

HOLLYWOOD IN CHINA: HOW AMERICAN POPULAR CULTURE SHAPES CHINESE VIEWS OF THE "BEAUTIFUL IMPERIALIST", AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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While most Mainland Chinese today have extremely few direct contacts with either America or Americans, their indirect contacts with both, via globalized American popular culture, are increasing rapidly. Do daily parasocial contacts with American celebrities shape Chinese views of America? Based on two experimental studies, this paper argues that even indirect, implicit exposure to American celebrities via popular magazine covers does shape Chinese views of America. However, the impact of that exposure depends upon both the specific nature of the bicultural exposure, and the psychological predispositions of the Chinese involved. Not all Chinese are alike, and their personality differences shape whether they experience American popular culture as enriching or threatening, leading to integrative and exclusionary reactions respectively.

P1344

TEACHING WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS: A CASE FROM SWITZERLAND

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Within a few years the Information and Communication Technologies have become a structural part of our daily lives as well as school routines. The issue of what is "new" and "different" in current didactic practices has increasingly become a major theme for teachers' and educators' agenda (Brooks, 2010). Among different subjects of interest, how to favor the inclusion of innovative technologies within the daily practices of a primary teacher is perhaps the most up-to-date. The present study pertaining to the ways in which information and communication technologies (ICT) impact on teaching and learning contexts in schools, specifically it is aimed at studying the inclusion of a quite new software for teaching math to primary children along with its consequences on the process of teaching and learning. Cabrì Elem is a software devoted to support teachers in classroom lessons and its focus is on facilitate peer to peer interaction and teamwork. From a Grounded Theory perspective, researchers use an in-depth approach to explore teachers and students perspective by means of different source of quantitative and qualitative data. The sample (N= 87) is composed of in-service teachers (n= 27) and pupils (n= 60) from 16 primary schools of the Canton Ticino, Switzerland. The main results show that the pupils seem to become more independent as learners and they explored confidently the new software. From the teachers' point of view, evidences underline that pupils increasingly work together, they were co-operative and more aware about their learning process. Hopefully, this might help the management and school-staff to identify a more specific set of factors that contribute to success when a new technology is adopted.

P1346

MEASURING JOB STRESS IN TEACHING: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPRIETIES OF THE ITALIAN VERSION OF THE INDEX OF TEACHING STRESS (ITS-20)

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Measuring work-related stress in empirical contexts arises important conceptual and methodological issues about the reliability and validity of the instruments used to conduct surveys and gather data. The purpose of this study is to present an abridged version of the Index of Teaching Stress (ITS, Green, and Kmetz Abidin, 1997), a tool projected to measure teachers' job stress stress at primary and secondary levels. In particular, it taps components of stress such as distruction of the teaching process, working with Parents and loss of satisfaction from teaching. The ITS has been translated and adapted to the Italian context through procedures for back translation (Brislin, 1970). The final version of the questionnaire had been administered to a sample of 499 primary and secondary school teachers from 15 schools in Milan and Province (Italy). The model of measurement of the questionnaire has been tested through common procedure of confirmatory factor analysis and psychometric proprieties evaluated via reliability analysis and convergent validity. The results confirmed the stability of the measurement model of ITS-IT20 and suggest its full implementation in the Italian context.

P1351

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF ATTENTION LEVEL AMONG CHINESE AND ISRAELI ADOLESCENTS

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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The purpose of the present study was to compare the attention level of Chinese adolescents (mean age 15.03, SD 0.83) to that of Israeli adolescents (mean age = 14.67, SD = 1.28). Participants included 386 'normal' adolescents who responded to a computerized test assessing attention (Mathematics Continuous Performance Test-MATH-CPT). No differences were found between boys and girls on any of the 11 main measures of the MATH-CPT. The results showed that Israeli adolescents performed better on three of the attention measures ('overall attention level', 'consistency in response time', and 'anticipatory responses,'). The Chinese adolescents performed better on one measure: 'consistency of reaction time along the whole test' (sustained attention-of standard deviation). The authors discuss the results by hypothesizing that the differences between the two groups can be explained by a possible sluggish tendency among Chinese adolescents, which may be connected to a holistic reasoning style as compared to an analytic reasoning style among the Israelis. The superior performance of Chinese adolescents on the 'sustained attention of standard deviation' can be explained by the tiredness of the Israeli adolescents due to the effort they exerted during testing. The results suggest that a well-known fact about differences between Eastern and Western cultures (holistic vs. analytic processing) can have quantitative outcomes in the assessment of attention level.

P1352

THE CAREGIVER OF PATIENTS "WITHOUT MEMORY": THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Introduction. A multidisciplinary team consisting of a geriatrician and psychologists/psychotherapists related to ASL NA2 Nord investigated the role of psychological support in caregivers of patients with Alzheimer's disease. The literature shows that family members of Alzheimer's disease patients develop feelings of anger, guilt, shame and grief and, as the chronicity increases, a deep feeling of "exhaustion". The intervention project is to alleviate the caregiving burden. Objectives. The objective is to verify the "emotional discharge" effects of the psychological support. A group therapy was established for 10 participants, gathering once a week for three months. The CBI (Caregiver Burden Inventory) was given on the first and on the last therapy meeting. The CBI measures five dimensions of caregiver burden: time spent in assistance, isolation, physical fatigue, role conflicts and feelings of anger, guilt or shame toward their care receivers. Results. Caregivers showed an improvement in the care burden, despite the patient's manifestation of the disease got worse. Due to the peculiarities of Alzheimer's disease, the group therapy has proven to be a therapeutic tool of choice. It promotes a better management of the emotional charge allowing caregivers to come out of isolation condition in which the disease confines both the patient and the caregiver.

P1360
SEVEN DIMENSIONS OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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Considering a psyche as a life-long process of spiritual development creates the new perspective for evaluating the current status of state of mind as well as the directions of individual mental life and the problems that have to be resolved by an individual in course of his(her) development. Both theoretical framework and assessment tools are necessary here. The simplest way to describe a status of spiritual development and evaluate it quantitatively is to 7-dimensional vector consisting of: 1) the level of moral development; 2) the level of aesthetic development; 3) the level of development of ability to love (kindness); 4) the level of general intelligence (wisdom); 5) the level of knowledge of oneself (self-cognition); 6) the level of social knowledge (social cognition); and 7) the professional competence. The special assessment tool "Spiritual Meter" was elaborated to measure this 7-dimensional vector of traits. This tool includes both the known principles of assessment and the new ones. Among the lasts comparing aesthetic choices of respondent with ones of experts (individual of highest level of aesthetic development) and with the choices of the representatives of different levels of aesthetic development was exploited. The theoretical background here was realizing of the fact, which is intuitively clear but theoretically not realized completely, that aesthetic taste may serve an indicator of the level of aesthetic development.

P1361
DETERMINANTS OF SCREENING FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN PRIMARY CARE

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Recent guidelines recommend screening for developmental delays (DD) using standardized tests. Available evidence suggests that detection of DD without such tools is inaccurate. In Canada,little is known about current practices, knowledge, and barriers to screening by family physicians. A random survey of 1000 clinicians was conducted. Familiarity with the Nipissing District Developmental Screen (NDDS), Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ), Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS), and the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (MCHAT) was examined. Attitudes, beliefs and barriers to screening were assessed byagreement with a number of statements. Logistic regression was used to determine predictors of successful screening. A total of 252 clinicians returned the survey. Less than half used the NDDS and a minority of clinicians were familiar with the ASQ (6%), PEDS (8%) and MCHAT (12%). The majority believed that interventions for DD were effective, but only 1/2 felt confident in caring for DD, and 40% felt there were insufficient resources. One quarter felt confident that they could identify DD without screening tools. The major barriers to screening identified were lack of: time (72%), familiarity (68%), resources (53%) and reimbursement (57%). CONCLUSION: The majority of family physicians do not use standardized DD screening tests, and certain attitudes and beliefs can be attributed to this lack of screening. Further dissemination of guidelines for DD screening is needed to increase screening for DD.

P1368

SELF-BLAME, SELF-FORGIVENESS AND WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Parents of autistic childrentend to blame themselves for child's disability.This dysfunctional explanation often leads to poorer resilience and health outcomes for parents. Recent research suggests that an effective way to mitigate the negative consequences of self-blaming is through self-forgiveness, the process whereby a person leaves self-resentment and self-criticism while admitting one's own possible mistakes and omissions. Self-forgivenesshas been proved to promote a better adjustmentin people who blame themselves for life stressors like a medical illness. Given that no study has investigated the effects of self-forgiveness among parents of autistic children yet, the present study intended to overcome this limitation by examining whether self-forgiveness moderates the negative associationbetween parents' self-blame for their child disabilityand their well-being. Forty-one parents of autistic children receiving treatment at a day care center reported their degree of self-blame and self-forgiveness for their children's autism as well as their level of personal well-being and parental distress across a number of dimensions. Results indicate that self-blame is significantly related to personal well-being and parental distress only for parents reporting lower levels of self-forgiveness. The present findings suggest that interventions promoting self-forgiveness may help parents with reducing negative outcomes that are associated with self-blame.

P1369
ADJUNCTIVE BEHAVIORS IN WINNERS AND LOSERS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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The purpose of this research is the study of the adjunctive behaviors that occur during a competition game in humans. Adjuntive behaviors occur as part of on-going behavior during schedule performance when reinforcers are delivered intermittently, depending their topography on response availabilities (Fraley, 2003). This type of behavior takes place frequently in humans, and its appearance depends on specific environmental variables. In the present study we controlled some of them (i.e. the restriction of the range of possible adjunctive behaviors in a given context and the time interval for their production) in order to establish the influence of the feedback received (i.e. losing or winning in a competitive task) on the type and frequency of different adjunctive behaviors (e.g. holding a pen, postural changes, tics). The results showed that the group of participants that received a higher percentage of negative feedbacks during the task (losers) increased gradually the frequency and duration of stereotyped behaviors and tics, unlike the group that received a higher percentage of positive feedback (winners) who performed other kind of adjunctive behaviors more frequently (e.g., ocular fixation on the screen, holding the pen). These results suggest that competition influences, not only the behavior directly related to winning or losing, but those other behaviors that are generated in the same context of competition.

P1376

PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE, SYSTEM JUSTICE AND BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD AS PREDICTORS OF JOB SATISFACTION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The aim of this study was toexamine the variables related to job satisfaction as predictors of job satisfaction. The participants (100 female, 45 male) were selected from a hospital where workload was thought to behigher than usual. The data were obtained through four self-report scales (Job Satisfaction, Perception of Organizational Justice, System Justice, Belief in a Just World).The results of Pearson's correlation analysis and stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that all the variables are positively correlatedand that these three variables predicted the job satisfaction significantly, accounting for 35 % of the total variance. The results have important implications on industrial area and for the broader social context in general, considering the relationship among job satisfaction and some other issues such as social and economic adaptation,self-realization,subjectivewell-being. Yet, an experimental design allowing the manipulation of these predictor variables would be of more conclusive.

P1379
EXTENSION PROGRAM "RINEPE" IN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF CEARÁ BRAZIL

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The extension program RINEPE (International Network for Studies and Research on Leadership and Entrepreneurship) was founded in March 2007 with the objective of coordinating teaching, research and extension on Smalland Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and leadership activities from a interdisciplinary and intercultural viewpoint. The named program encompasses the planning, implementation and support of teaching, research and extension activities on the following topics: Leadership, Entrepreneurship (especially related to small business), the integration of people with disabilities in the labor market, climate, commitment and quality of worklife. Studies and research are conducted at a national and international perspective in Work and Organizational Psychology (WOP), Organizational Behavior and related areas. Further out reach activities that enable the contact of the programm embersand the academic community are developed so that they can interact, as well as apply and construct knowledge in the local organizational reality where the program acts. The aim is also the union of professionals in psychology and related fields through related work on the proposed themes. Efforts under this program have allowed to effectively support local productive sector in the development of knowledge and utilization of talent for implementing new ideas on leadership and small businesses. Added to this, the construction of specific tools for working in this sector and the development of educational materials for dissemination and implementation of teaching these subjects in the university and for the training at different levels, organizations and locations.

P1380

HOW DO YOU KNOW THE RANDOMIZATION IN EXPERIMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL? A PROGRAMME TO ESTIMATE THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESSFUL RANDOMIZATION AND REQUIRED SAMPLE SIZE IN EXPERIMENT

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Experimental research is the major way psychologists approaching casual inference. Random assignment allows researcher to exclude the effects of possible confounding variables, therefore ensures the inference of casual relationship of given independent and dependent variable. The successful random assignment requires large sample size. However, as far as we know, sample sizes in most psychology experiments were small, which may threatened the validity of casual inference. The present study developed a statistical method to estimate the relationship between sample sizes and the probability of successful random assignment. By using this method, the authors investigated researches of some leading experimental psychology journals (e.g., JPSP, Psychological Science). The results indicated that little experiment satisfied the requirements of casual inference according to sample sizes. In additions, we also developed a program, named E*Quality, which could be used to estimate the quality of randomization (and thus the validity of casual inference) in experiments. Given number of experimental conditions, criterion of successful randomization, and either one of (1) sample size, or (2) probability of successful randomization, the user can calculate the rest. E*Quality also provide a simulator which proved that our equation describing the relationship of sample size and probability of successful randomization is valid. The details of E*Quality could be referred to: http://140.116.183.186/EQuality/.

P1381
READING NEW WORDS: THE CHANGE FROM THE SUBLEXICAL TO THE LEXICAL ROUTE

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Reading fluency is acquired when representations of words are formed in the orthographic lexicon. How many times a word must be read to form an orthographic representation is an extensively investigated issue, but the results found in different studies vary widely, partly because the methodologies used measure episodic rather than orthographic representations. The aim of this experiment was to study the formation of orthographic representations using two different methodologies, one of them (masked priming) unaffected by episodic memory. Thirty-two participants read aloud a list of 20 pseudowords 6 times. After reading, they ran a selection task and a masked priming task. The percentages of success in the selection task were 80%, suggesting that participants formed orthographic representations of the trained pseudowords, however priming effects were not found. Two days later the same participants repeated the experiment, reading again the pseudowords 6 times followed by the priming experiment. This time, priming effects were found since the trained pseudowords behaved like real words. These results seems to show that the formation of orthographic representations is longer than suggested by some methodologies, probably because they are measuring episodic more than orthographic representations. These results also reinforce the hypothesis of the need for a period of time to consolidate the orthographic representations. These results have important educational implications.

P1385

PROSOCIAL MOTIVATION AND JOB PERFORMANCE: THE MODERATING ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION, PERCEIVED TASK SIGNIFICANCE AND MANAGER TRUSTWORTHINESS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the moderating role of intrinsic motivation, perceived task significance and manager trustworthiness in relationship between prosocial motivation and job performance. Prosocial motivation scale (Grant, 2008), task performance subscale (Williams & Anderson, 1991), Blais work motivation inventory (BWMI, 1994), perceived task significance scale (Morgeson & Humphrey, 2006) and integrity subscale of manager trustworthiness scale (Mayer & Davis, 1999) were administered to 360 (260 men & 100 female) full-time employees working in NISOC that were selected by stratified random sampling method. The data were analyzed applying hierarchical regression analysis. Results indicated that prosocial motivation was positively related to job performance and employee's intrinsic motivation, perceived task significance and manager trustworthiness can moderate this association. Present study showed that prosocial motivation is an important factor in promoting job performance and also this relationship will be stronger when employees have high levels of intrinsic motivation, perceived task significance and manager trustworthiness. So, promoting employee's intrinsic motivation, perceived task significance and manager trustworthiness lead to more positive effects of prosocial motivation in organizations.

P1393
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATION SPIRITUALITY WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT AND JOB STRESS OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS STAFF

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the Relationship between organization spirituality with psychological empowerment and job stress of agricultural banks staff. Methods: This study was cross-sectional design. The sample size included 175 agricultural banks staff in Hamedan city in Iran in the period May to September 2014. Participant were selected with randomize sampling method. The utilized instruments were three questionnaires: Milliman's organizational spirituality, spritzers' psychological empowerment and HsE job stress. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient, independent t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and Scheffe's Post Hoc test. Results: The relationship between organizational spirituality, psychological empowerment and job stress was positive. (r=0.7, P<0.005) Also based on the results of the employees of a job with spirituality organizational significant relationship. Moreover regression results showed that 18.3% of the variance in job stress can be predicted based on organization spirituality scores. Conclusion: spirituality is one of the most important variables affecting worker empowerment and creative organizations that policy maker and leadership should used its maximum power to achieve organizational goals.

P1395

THE ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION, INFORMATION QUALITY AND USABILITY ON E-LEARNER SATISFACTION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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In recent years, increasing attention has been devoted to virtual learning. Many researchers have looked at satisfaction as a measure of success in e-learning system. Previous research has suggested a variety of factors affecting user satisfaction with e-Learning. This study developed an integrated model with relation among three dimensions: intrinsic motivation, information quality and usability on e-learning continuum. Data was collected from 218 Undergraduate students from Hadith Sciences University in Iran. We used 4 scales for gathering data that were reliable and valid. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis. The results of computing coefficient of Pearson correlation indicate that intrinsic motivation, information quality and usability are related to satisfaction of e-learning continuum. This predictors predicted satisfaction of e-learning continuum and usability had the biggest influence followed by information quality and then intrinsic motivation.

P1398

EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS ON MENTAL STATUS OF FEMALE STUDENTS WITH BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Introduction: The Preservation of health and mental health, especially among students is important, Because they are the future of the country . In the event of damage to the mental health of students and their academic performance is reduced. this study aimed to determine the effect of psychological interventions on mental status of female students with behavioural disorders. Methods: This research was a clinical trial study in 80 female students (40 intervention and 40 control) were residing in the dormitory of Medical Sciences during 2010-11 which had the required conditions to enter the study program based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data gathering tools was MMPI(Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) questionnaire had 71 questions that researchers using these tools for mental status in both the intervention and control groups before and after psychological interventions (in Group therapy 8 sessions of 45 min) data analysis with SPSS software using descriptive and inferential statistics was performed. Results: Finding showed some mental status criterion had an Statistically significant average difference:, the measure of paranoia, aspects of defense and lie detector test criterion in the two intervention and control groups. ($p < 0/005$) However, some measures of mental status showed no statistically significant difference. Coclusion: Researchers have suggested to do researches however as with a more widely and using a variety of other assessment tools.

P1401
POLISH ADAPTATION OF DISPOSITIONAL ENVY SCALE (DES)

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Envy is the emotion felt towards another person if they have something that one wants to have. The main aim of the study was to present the results of the Polish adaptation of the Dispositional Envy Scale (DES) for measuring the tendency to feel envy. In the study 1,221 people aged 14 to 69 years took part. The scale has been translated using the procedure back translation. The scale consists of 8 questions; it has good psychometric properties, Cronbach's alpha was 0.86. In addition envy has a positive relationship with the feelings of Schadenfreude, rumination and negative with age, self-esteem and optimism.

P1402
POLISH ADAPTATION OF ONLINE COGNITION SCALE

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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The main aim of the present study is to examine the Polish version of Davis's Online Cognition Scale (OCS). In the study 633 individuals in age of 11 – 84 years (40.3% males) took. The psychometric properties of Polish version of OCS were investigated. The internal consistency was very good ($\alpha = 0.817$). Also, the Corrected Item-Total Correlation values ranged from 0.377 to 0.679 indicating that the scale items were measuring the same construct, pathological Internet use. Consonant with the original version, we obtained a four-factor model containing impulsivity, loneliness/depression, distraction, and social comfort. It was found that the Polish version of the OCS is a valid instrument for measuring Internet addiction.

P1403
THE PREDICTORS OF INTERNET AND FACEBOOK ADDICTION

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Mithat Durak, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey
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Alongside with the increasing number of Internet users we may observe the emergence of new types of addiction associated with the use of the Internet and social networking sites. The study is concerned with the issue of Internet and Facebook addiction. We investigated the personality determinants and their relationship with Facebook and Internet addiction across three different cultures: Poland, Turkey, and the Ukraine. More than 300 participants from each country took part in the study. Our hypotheses have been supported. Personality and lower self-esteem were predictors of the Internet and Facebook addiction. The implications from the study will be discussed.

P1408

A STUDY ON THE FACTORS AND TEACHING STRATEGIES THAT INFLUENCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' JOY IN LEARNING IN JAPAN

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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The feeling of joy is essential for children to learnand it motivates their next learning. In view of the child-centered approach, we focused on children's joy in learning in elementary schools. We did quantitative analysis about factors that influence the students'joy in learning anddid content analysis using the stories they wrote aboutit. We had 439 participant studentsfrom 2nd to 6th grade (230 boys and 209 girls). The results are as follows. In the 2nd grade, students in small schoolsenjoyed learning than those in big schools($F(1,425)=5.01, p<.01$). From the 3rd to 5th grade there was no difference between those in small and big schools. In the 6th grade, students in big schools had more fun than those in small schools($F(1,425)=5.18, p<.01$). Next, we categorized the situations that children had fun in learninginto 8. One of categories is mental reward,which is about recognition or praise given to students by teachers and their classmatesin learning. In 2nd grade,the rate of this categoryis 14% in small schools, whereas it is only 4% in big schools.It was suggested that personal recognitionby others would bring joy in learning in lower grades. Whereas, high grade students would enjoy when they succeed in front of many peersor do cooperative learning. And this is why the size of school has different effects for different graders. Based on another content analysis, we discuss what strategy brings joy in learning and fosters their creativity in high grade.

P1409

A STUDY ON FACTORS AND STRATEGIES TO HAVE FUN IN LEARNING AND TO FOSTER COLLABORATION AND CREATIVITY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Learning while having fun is essential for children. In view of the child-centered approach in education, we focused on children's happiness in learning in elementary schools with other six countries' researchers. We conducted quantitative analyses to knowthe factors that influence the student'happiness, as well as,content analysis to know the situations using the stories children wrote about. Participants were 439 students, 230 were boys and 209 were girls, from 2nd to 6th grade levels. In relation to social skills of the second graders, there is no difference in happiness in learning between the students with high and low social skills. However, it was found that students with low social skills from the 3rd grade level and onwards had less fun in learning compared to those with higher social skills(in 3rd grade: $F(1,316)=4.57, p<.05$, 4th grade: $F(1,316)=29.21, p<.01$, 5th grade: $F(1,316)=11.62, p<.01$, 6th grade: $F(1,316)=18.74, p<.01$).Based on the result of the content analysis, students in higher grades have more cooperative learning and joyful experiences to accomplish tasks in group. In addition, they also enjoy discussing in subgroups in classes, and stimulating each other's idea and creating new concepts. So, it only shows that higher social skills influence the joy in learning in higher grades. Based on another content analysis, the researchers also discuss what strategy brings happiness in learning which can foster their collaboration and creativity in high grade.

P1411

RELATION BETWEEN ADOLESCENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TIME AND THE PROCESS OF IDENTITY FORMATION

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Previous researches revealed the relationship between time perspective and ego-identity in Adolescents. According to advances of study, the process of identity formation has come to get attentions. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between adolescent's attitude toward time and the process of identity formation. Present study conducted in a cross-sectional way by using Japanese version of the Utrecht-Management of identity commitment scale and experiential time perspective scale. A total of 46 undergraduates participated in a questionnaire survey. By means of individual sense of identity score which measured by multidimensional ego-identity scale, participants were divided into 2 groups; a strong sense of identity group (n=22), and a weak sense of identity group (n=24). The correlations between attitude toward time and the process of identity formation were calculated in each group. Those correlation coefficients revealed different relations between 2 groups. In the strong sense of identity group, commitment was positively related to attitude toward future. In the weak sense of identity group, however, commitment was negatively related to attitude toward present, and reconsideration of commitment was positively related to attitude toward future and present. The function of attitude toward time in each process of identity formation was discussed.

P1412

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEUROFEEDBACK IN TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Our goal is to present theoretical and empirical basis for using neurofeedback in treatment of children with autism. Although there is no cure for autism (ASD), with early intervention and individualized, intensive and sustained education programs and behavioral therapy, it is possible to help a child to reach a certain level of independence and social skills. Neurofeedback (NFB) is a computerized method, based on the monitoring of brain electrical activity (EEG) and real-time feedback. It is a process of operant conditioning that enables an individual to control and modify his/hers own brain activity. It has developed in the United States and has been widely excepted and proven effective in practice as well as in clinical studies and scientific research. Results considering treatment of children with autism indicate it´s efficiency in reducing specific symptoms. As an example, Coben and Padolsky´s (2006) research has shown a significant increase (89%) of neuropsychological and neurophysiological indicators of ASD after neurofeedback therapy.

P1414
CREATIVITY STIMULATING PICTURE AND PROBLEM RELATEDNESS ENHANCE INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING PERFORMANCE

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Elvan Kiremitci, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey
Hamit Coşkun, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey
Merve Yuksel, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey

This experimental research investigated the effect of visual stimulus or picture (creativity stimulating picture vs. noncreative picture) and problem relatedness (related problem vs. unrelated one) on the individual brainstorming performance. The participants in the creative picture condition were seen a picture of swing that resembled a car, whereas those in the noncreative one were seen a regular swing picture. Those in the related problem condition were asked to generate ideas about how to improve children toys in the kindergarten, whereas those in the unrelated one were asked to generate ideas about how to improve conditions of pets. Results showed that creative picture enhanced the generation of a higher number of unique and flexible ideas than noncreative one. Related problem also enhanced idea generation performance but this effect was mediated by only persistence. No interaction effect was detected. These findings suggest that even though both creative picture and related problem were beneficial to idea generation, underlying mechanisms for the effects of these variables on the idea generation performance were not alike.

P1415

A ROLE OF THE SEASONALITY AND WELLBEING ON LIFE SATISFACTION

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Seasonality is a kind of processes that people have some physical and psychological changes because of seasons passings. Sesonal affective disorder is a kind of depressive disorder that people have some depressive sypmtoms when autumn and winter seasons started and than these seasons, all sypmtoms disappear. The aim of the present study is to find a correlation between seasonality and well-being, and to find a role of these factors on the life satisfaction. A sample of 303 university students will complete the questionnaires including the Demographic Scale, the Seasonal Pattern Assessment Questionnaire, the Life Satisfaction Scale, the Brief Symptom Inventory and Subjective Well-Being Scale. According to the present study, we expect that people will have depressive sypmtoms in the autumn and winter seasons because of seasonality, thus their subjective and psychological well-being scores will decrease. Furthermore, when life satisfaction scale scores were compared, we will see that scores which are about changings in the autumn and winter seasons, will be lower than scores which are about changings in the spring and summer. The present study will examine a correlation between seasonality and well-being, moreover their role on the life satisfaction. We expect to find a significant association between seasonality and well-being. If this study will be covered using by more sample than this study, it will be found greater association and results.

P1419

INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF VELOCITY AND THE PROVISION OF HIGH STANDARD

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Oznur Gocmen, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey

This experimental research aimed to investigate the effect of provision of standards (control vs. medium vs very high standard) and velocity(control vs. velocity) on the idea generation performance of individual brainstormers. The participants in the high and medium standard condition were provided information that one could generate about 25-30 ideas or 20-25 ideas within 12 minute session, respectively. Those in control condition were received no such information. Those 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. After that, all they brainstormed on the ways to improve the student life in the university for 12 minutes session. Findings showed a strong effect of standard in a way that both high and medium standard condition had higher number of unique ideas than control one. This effect was mediated by only persistence. Those in the velocity condition generated more ideas than those in control condition. This one was meditated by both flexibility and persistence. No interaction effect was detected. These findings suggest that even though both provision of high standards and velocity were beneficial to idea generation, underlying mechanisms for the effects of these variables on the idea generation performance were different.

P1420

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, JOB SATISFACTION, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH WITH BURNOUT AMONG STAFF OF SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Sadegh Jahanbakhsh Ganjeh, Kharazmi University, Tehran – Iran

This study aimed at assessing the level of Burnout and its related factors among the staff of Social security organization in Kohgiluyeh and boyer Ahmad. Data for the study collected through a cross-sectional survey in 2012 among a representative sample of 184 respondents in Social security organization of Kohgiluyeh and boyer Ahmad, Iran. Samples were selected by simple random sampling method. The Research tool are organizational commitment questionnaire (Allen and Mayer, 1984), job satisfaction questionnaire (brifield and Roth, 1951), public health questionnaire, Burnout questionnaire (Maclash and Jackson, 1993) and social support of Simian and his colleagues (1988). The result of this research showed that there is significant and negative relation between the variables of social support, job satisfaction, organization commitment and public health with Burnout. This is understood that with increasing public health, social support, job satisfaction and organizational commitment, burnout has decreased.

P1421

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AMONG EMPLOYEES: WITH MEDIATING OF PROCEDURAL AND PERCEIVED DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Sahar Jahanbakhsh Ganjeh, Yasouj University, Yasouj – Iran
Abolghasem Nouri, University of Isfahan, Isfahan – Iran
Sharife Mehdizade, PAYAM NOOR University, Tehran – Iran

This study aimed to examine the proposed model based on mediating role of procedural and perceived distributive justice in the relationship between participation in decision making with organizational citizenship behavior. The population of the study was all employees of Agricultural Society of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad in Iran in 2011. From 490 employees, 120 were selected based on simple random sampling. Instruments used to obtain the required data were participation in decision-making inventory of Partnel and Bell (2001), organizational citizenship behavior inventory of Smith et al (1983), distributive justice inventory of Colquitt (2001) and Procedural justice inventory of Niehoff and Moorman (1993). Data obtained from the questionnaires were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), Baron and Kenny (1986) and Sobel's (1982) test of significance. The findings obtained based on data analysis, supported the fitness of the proposed model. Results showed that both procedural and distributive justice have mediating role in the relationship between participation in decision-making and organizational citizenship behavior.

P1422

THE REICHIAN ACADEMIC PRODUCTION RELATED TO THE EDUCATION AREA IN BRAZIL UNIVERSITIES

B16. Development and education – Other

Sara Quenzer Matthiesen, UNESP-Rio Claro, Rio Claro – Brazil

The researches in Brazilian Universities related to Wilhelm Reich has been growing in the last years, reaching between 1979 and 2012, a hundred of academic productions. Among them, 39 are related to the educational area, being 29 master's degree dissertations and 10 doctorate thesis. To share the results reached by those researchers with specialists, teachers and interested in general, evidencing Reich's thought as a contribution for education, consists in the objective of this research that reveals him as an author used to think about contemporary educational themes in the Brazilian academic universe.

P1423
THE USE AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUBLIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THERAPY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Raffaele Sammarco, Istituto di Psicologia Subliminale, San Vendemiano – Italy

This study aims to present an innovative theory of personality (Subliminal Psychology) and its relevant and effective therapeutic method for the treatment of various psychological disorders. The theory is placed among the Psychologies of Depth and uses functionally constructs such as Unconscious, Imagination, Complex and Archetype. According to Subliminal Psychology, these psychic areas organize the personalities in different types by the combination symbolic of Triangle, Auction and Circle. These images organizes eight specific personality types (Emotional Keys). Now these types are able to represent the structure of the individual personality and its intra-psychic and interpersonal dynamism. The knowledge of the keys allows the therapist to have a diagnostic and an evolutionary understanding of the patient's personality, and to interact pragmatically in therapy. In fact, by these three images/symbols the therapist can constellate technically the patient's unconscious psychic activity and stimulate him to the recalling of events, situations and incidents at the origin of specific issues. In this way, disturbing adaptation contents and processes emerge from the unconsciousness. This theory provides a quick diagnostic profile of the patient, a therapeutic action focused on the restructuring of the personality in a short time and permanent and long-term positive results.

P1424

THE PREDICTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING IN STAFF OF NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL REFINING & DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Sahar Jahanbakhsh Ganjeh, Yasouj University, Yasouj – Iran

One of the objects of positive psychology approach is identifying and definition concepts that help to provide individual health, happiness and healthy life. One of these concepts is quality of life that predict in this study based on two variable include psychological capital and participation in decision making.This research is correlational. The population of this study includes staff of National Iranian Oil Refining & Distribution Company who works in 2013.440 person of them select using simple random sampling and response to research questionnaires. The results show that is positive and significant relationship between participation in decision making and psychological capital with quality of life and these twovariables predict quality of life. Enhancement of participation in decision making and psychological capital due to increase employee's quality of life.

P1425
CULTURAL PROFILES OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS.
COMPARATIVE POINT OF VIEW

B16. Development and education – Other

Aleksandra Tłuściak-Deliowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw – Poland
Urszula Dernowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw – Poland

Schools, like other organizational systems, develop their own cultures. Organizational culture is defined as assumptions, beliefs and values shared by members of a group or an organization. The culture of a school can be considered as a tool for improving schools. In order to work out deliberate plans with teachers in changing schools systematically through creating a strong culture is useful to identify the structure of school culture. This study investigated teachers' perception of school culture. This approach provides important information about schools and teachers perception of theirs workplace. Research was conducted using a quantitative design. The School Culture Survey (Gruenert, Valentine, 1998) was used with teachers from five middle schools, which were selected to create a sample that would enable exploring the school culture in very different settings. Teachers assessed the six factors of school culture: (1) collaborative leadership, (2) teacher collaboration, (3) professional development, (4) unity of purpose, (5) collegial support, (6) learning partnership. Data analyses showed that: (1) the school culture profiles have different scores on the six cultural dimensions, (2) some specific elements of school culture are lacking in the schools. Results of ANOVA test indicated differences between schools. The delineated profiles of culture of five schools will be presented and discussed. Implications for practice will be suggested based upon literature and data.

P1427

A PICTURE OF SMALL SCHOOL. INSIGHT INTO SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND WORKPLACE OF COMMUNITY HIGH JUNIOR SCHOOL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Urszula Dernowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw – Poland

The aim of our poster presentation is to analyze some dimensions of school learning environment and workplace of small High Junior School. This school is a unique place not only because of its size and location, but most of all because it is rooted in local community – parents association in 2001 saved it and made the school exists till today. It is managed by association not local government. For these reasons we have selected this school to present its profile. In this poster we will concentrate on the following areas: (1) students' perception of school climate, (2) bulling behaviors among students (3) socio-moral approval of aggressive behaviors among students, (4) teachers' perception of organizational culture and (5) teachers' job satisfaction. Teachers and students data were collected through anonymous surveys. The findings of this study suggest that: (1) students are satisfied with their school, (2) the frequency and intensity of antisocial behaviors in this school is low, (3) students demonstrate higher levels of acceptance for milder forms of aggression than for more extreme manifestations of violence, (4) teachers assessed the culture of this school as collaborative and (5) teachers are satisfied with their job. This results gives evidence that parents and local community could allow the existence of school institution.

P1429
FACEBOOK USE AND SELF-IMAGE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Anik Ferron, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières – Canada
Yvan Lussier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières – Canada
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Audrey Brassard, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke – Canada

Facebook is the most popular social network in the world. It has been the subject of more than 600 studies over the past 4 years. Teenagers are heavy users. Among teenage girls, appearance exposition on Facebook is related to body dissatisfaction (Meier & Gray, 2014). The present study aims to document the links between the use of Facebook, self-image and hypersexualization. The sample consists of 784 adolescents (270 boys and 514 girls), with an average age of 16 years. Participants answered an online questionnaire on FluidSurveys software. Results reveal that the more teens are dependent to Facebook, the more they report abandonment anxiety in their attachment, the worst is their body image and self-esteem and the more they display sexualized behavior. Also, the level of jealousy that teens express to their partners about their Facebook use is related to the same variables. Self-disclosure on Facebook is also related to body dissatisfaction, as well as sexualized behavior. Finally, the more respondents indicate that their partner complain about their use of Facebook, the more they report sexualized behavior. Furthermore, sending sexualized pictures of themselves on Internet is associated with a greater dependence on social networks. The discussion illustrates that social networks are a significant component in youth socialization process.

P1438
PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING DUE TO ARIPIPRAZOLE: TWO CASES

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Aripiprazole is an atypical antipsychotic agent which has partial agonistic effect on dopamine D2 and D3 receptor. It is effective in the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Due to its partial agonistic effect, hyperactivity of dopamine may occur in the mesolimbic pathway. In the literature, there are few case reports about pathological gambling due to aripiprazole. In this article two case reports with a tendency to gambling and alcohol abuse under treatment of aripiprazole who show pathological gambling behavior are reported. Cases have a history of gambling in the past. Due to the use of aripiprazole, pathological gambling behavior occurs quickly and with discontinuation of aripiprazole it ended completely. In spite of its very low therapeutic drug monitorization (TDM) level, aripiprazole may cause this. Aripiprazole causes pathological gambling by forming hyperdopaminergic condition in the mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway. Aripiprazole should be recommended carefully to the patients who are impulsive and have a history of alcohol / substance abuse.

P1439

FORMATION OF THE ORTHOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS. THE ROLE OF PHONOLOGY

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Fernando Cuetos, University of Oviedo, Oviedo – Spain

Reading through the lexical route requires the availability of orthographic representations of words. The way in which these representations are developed is a hotly debated topic; however it could be possible to find differences marked by the existence or not existence of previous phonological representations. The aim of this study was to compare the formation of orthographic representations depending on the presence of phonological representation. Two groups of 24 university students each one participated in an experiment in which they had to store the orthographic representation of 12 unfamiliar words (half short and half long). The first group of students had to perform a task of repetition aloud (10 times), in order to form new phonological representation of the words; after that, they also had to read those words 10 times, using the experimental program DMDX. The second group of participants only had to read the words 10 times, in this case without repetition. Participants who had received phonological training formed the orthographic representation faster than participants without training, as indicated by the decrease in length effects (differences between short and long words disappeared quickly). These results indicate the important role of phonology in the formation of orthographic representations.

P1440
HOW ADOLESCENT´S STEREOTYPES AFFECT THEIR BEHAVIOURAL TENDENCIES TOWARDS IMMIGRANT GROUPS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Isabel Cuadrado, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Andreea Alexandra Constantine, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Rubén Ibáñez, University of Almería, Almería – Spain

Cross- cultural misunderstandings often manifest first during adolescence. Understanding the underlying mechanism of adolescent´s behaviour towards immigrants may help the facilitation of harmonious intercultural relationships. This study analyses how adolescent´s stereotypes regarding immigrant´s morality, sociability and competence influence behavioural tendencies towards them and the role of positive and negative emotions in this relationship. Two hundred thirty one Spanish adolescents completed a questionnaire about two immigrant groups (Ecuadorians -a valued group, and Moroccans- a devalued group), rating stereotype traits, emotions and behavioural tendencies (active and passive facilitation, and active and passive harm). The results revealed that emotions mediate stereotypes-behaviours relationship. Positive emotions mediated the effect of perceived morality and sociability on active facilitation behaviours and of perceived competence on passive facilitation behaviours. Negative emotions mediated the effect of the stereotypes on harm behaviours. High levels of perceived morality and/or sociability reduced negative emotions, which in turn reduced active harm behaviours. The same process applies to perceived competence-passive harm behaviours link. These findings offer an insight into how adolescent´s stereotypes and emotions impact their social interaction and they have practical implications for applied issues on different context (i.e., school).

P1441

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF STATUS AND COMPETITION ON PERCEIVED THREAT TOWARD THREE IMMIGRANT GROUPS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Isabel Cuadrado, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Rubén Ibáñez, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Andreea Alexandra Constantin, University of Almería, Almería – Spain

Perceived threat is one of the most important psychosocial variables in the study of intergroup relations. However, the effect of sociostructural variables on perceived threat has not been studied considering immigrant groups.This research seeks to test the influence of status and intergroup competition in perceived threat (realistic and symbolic) toward three immigrant groups (Moroccans, Ecuadorians, and Romanians). Spanish participants (n = 118) read three online fictitious newspapers articles about each immigrant group.Depending on the experimental condition, immigrants were presented as people with high or low status, and high or low intergroup competition. Next, the participants rated their perception about elicited threat by each group.Results show that status influenced more than competition on perceived threat. Concretely, high-status immigrant groups generated higher symbolic threat than low-status immigrant groups. Moreover, under high-status conditions, groups with high intergroup competition elicited more realistic threat than low-competition groups.The Moroccan group elicited more symbolic threat than the other groups. Ecuadorians were the group that generated less realistic threat. These findings allow us to understand how sociostructural variables affect to perceived threat taking into account immigrant groups. Moreover, our results confirm that participants' perceptions vary depending on the immigrant group.

P1443

PARENTAL ATTACHMENT STYLE, COMMUNICATION FREQUENCY WITH PARENTS, ATTITUDES OF COPING WITH STRESS AND UNIVERSITY ADJUSTMENT IN FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENTS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Meltem Anafarta Şendağ, Ufuk University, Ankara – Turkey

Bowlby emphasized that the attachment has started in first period of life and that is a process of giving to feeling of confidence to baby. Adjustment which provides with forming good relationship with himself/herself and the others is an important term. Coping with term is cognitive and behavioral efforts when the persons use some situations forcing to use their resources. In this study aims to learn how attachment styles of persons affect coping ways and adjustment processes. The purpose of this study is to examine corelation between parental attachment styles, parental communication frequency and attitudes of coping with stres, university adjustment in beginners students to university (preparatory class and 1. class). The samples consist of 263 students training in private and public universities in Turkey. For this study four different questionarre will be used, these are, Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment, Adjustment to University Scale, Inventory of Coping Styles with Stress and Demographic Scale. . According to study, we expect that reveale significant differences between secure and insecure groups in terms of adjustment to university and attitudes of coping with stress. Adjustment scores of securely attached groups will be higher than insecurely attached groups. In addition, secure students will more use problem-focused coping ways: such as, active planning and external help than insecure students. The results will be discussed and brought forward proposals.

P1452

PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLEXIBILITY AND DISTRESS IN FEMALES WITH FIBROMYALGIA, CANCER AND HEALTHY CONTROLS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Olivia Bernini, University of Pisa, Pisa – Italy
Monica Romoli, University of Pisa, Pisa – Italy
Carmen Berrocal, University of Pisa, Pisa – Italy

Psychological inflexibility (PI) has emerged as an important process in understanding adjustment to different medical conditions. The objective of this study was to explore whether the effects of PI on psychological distress is moderated by the clinical condition and healthy status. Participants were 257 females (mean age = 42.8 years; SD = 14.5): 91 patients with fibromyalgia, 71 with cancer, and 95 healthy females. Each group was split off on two subgroups (high and low PI) according to scores on the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II. Participants also completed measures of anxiety and depression. Between-groups differences on depression and anxiety were explored by means of ANCOVA. The effects of the interaction between the health condition and PI factors were not statistically significant. The results showed a significant main effect of PI on both anxiety and depression scores. Women with high levels of PI showed higher levels of anxiety and depression than women with low PI. The results also showed a significant effect of the health condition on depression, with patients with fibromyalgia yielding higher levels of depression than the other groups. Findings in this study support PI as a general risk factor for a poorer emotional adjustment, regardless of the clinical condition or healthy status. The findings also suggest that depression in females with fibromyalgia may be related to other processes or characteristics that are specific for this group of patients.

P1453

EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF EATING DISORDERS: THE WEIGHT OF THE PSYCOLOGIST IN A DAY HOSPITAL OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Giovanni Iacomino, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) – Italy
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Arianna Cristiano, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) – Italy
Monica Terlizzi, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) – Italy
Raffaella Comune, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) – Italy

Given the scarcity of studies on screenings for eating behavior disorders in the Campania region, we designed a clinical observation of this phenomenon in order to identify the needs of the community and the most appropriate responses based on the needs of the patients. A multidisciplinary team consisting of a medical dietician, a nutritional biologist, and psychologists administered the EDI-2 (Eating Disorder Inventory- 2 , Garner) to a sample of 150 patients ranging in age from 11 to 66 years old presenting, spontaneously or otherwise, at the Nutritional Sciences Clinic of ASL Napoli 2 Nord. The goal of the research was to highlight how many people presenting at the clinic had developed clinical or subclinical forms of eating disorders. The methodology involved two stages: obtaining medical history and the initial visit, followed by a counseling interview with the psychologist and the administration of EDI-2 in accordance with the privacy policy. The survey found that 41% of patients presenting to the nutritional sciences clinic provided test answers that clearly suggested evidence of an eating disorder, while 39% evidenced an alteration in eating behavior. The data were elaborated by SPSS. This finding suggests deepening the scope of the questioning that the patient exhibits when presenting at the first nutritional visit and that adding psychological evaluation at this moment facilitates early diagnosis of eating disorders.

P1454
DISCOUNTING INVENTORY: NEW INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE DISCOUNTING RATE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Discounting paradigm refers to the decision making process. Discounting is primarily a name for the process concerning the decreasing of subjective value attached to rewards or losses accompanying the delay of gaining them. The aim of this project was to develop a Discounting Questionnaire that would allow for measuring the individual differences in the discounting pace. It was devoted to constructing a tool different from traditional means of measuring the discounting pace. The primary reason for creating such a research tool is the need for a universal way of measuring individual differences in discounting that is independent of arbitrarily assumed types of rewards, delays, effort etc.Here, four studies (total N = 2978) examined the structure, reliability, and validity of the subscales in both community and student samples. In Studies 1 and 2, structural analyses yielded four factors with the final 48 items loading appropriately on their respective factors. Study 3 confirmed that the resulting inventory subscales map well onto the longer standard measures. Study 4 validated the inventory subscales against informant ratings. Together, these studies indicate that the inventory provides efficient, reliable, and valid measure of the discounting trait. The Discounting Questionnaire could become an additional tool for diagnosis and therapy effectiveness tracking.

P1455

RELATING ETHICAL CLIMATE, ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE PERCEPTIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT BREACH AND LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE (LMX) IN ROMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Cristinel Vasiliu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest – Romania
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Psychological contract breach (PCB) received theoretical and research attention due to its prevalence and its severe individual and organizational consequences. Responding to calls to study organizational contexts and theoretically based moderators on employee's reactions to PCB, the current study investigated the associations between PCB and LMX as well as organizational justice and the moderation of perceived ethical climate (PEC) on these associations. A research questionnaire measuring the study variables was filled by 716 participants. Regression analyses were executed to examine the research hypotheses. PCB was negatively related to LMX and organizational justice. In addition, PEC moderated the associations between PCB and LMX as well as procedural and interactional justice. Findings are discussed and theoretical as well as practical implications are suggested.

P1461

DOES HAVING A PET MAKE PEOPLE HAPPIER, AND WHY? AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF MATERIALISM AMONG HONG KONG CHINESE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Qian Wang, The Chinese University Of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

There is evidence that having a pet may benefit people's well-being. This study examined materialism as a mediator in the link of having a pet to subjective happiness. Hong Kong Chinese young adults reported on their pet ownership (n=125, 69 females; Mage=27.09 years, SD=5.32 for non-pet-owners, and n=83, 40 females; Mage=29.07 years, SD=5.42 for pet-owners), happiness and materialism. Pet-owners also reported on their perceived comfort from pets. Happiness and materialism were related among both non-pet-owners, r=-.70, and pet-owners, r=-.83, ps<.001. Regression analyses showed that after adjusting for age, gender, education, income and marital status, pet ownership (no=0, yes=1) predicted happiness, β=.79, and materialism β=-.87,ps<.001. When materialism was tested as the mediator, it predicted happiness, β=-.85, p<.001, and the link of pet ownership to happiness became non-significant, β=.06, p>.05. Among pet-owners, after adjusting for age, gender, education, income and marital status, the greater their perceived comfort from pets, the greater their happiness, β=.55,while the lesser their materialism, β=-.68,ps<.001. When materialism was tested as the mediator, it predicted happiness, β=-.87, p<.001, and the link of perceived comfort from pets to happiness became non-significant, β=-.04, p>.05. The findings suggest that having a pet, especially when pet-owners perceive great comfort from their pets, may make people happier as it disengages people from materialism.

P1462

WHY ARE HONG KONG CHINESE LESS HAPPY THAN GERMANS? THE ROLE OF MATERIALISM

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Hiu Ming Apesta Chung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Qian Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

Attitudes and values contribute to cross-cultural differences in subjective happiness, besides economic and sociopolitical factors. This study compared community convenience samples of Hong Kong (HK) Chinese (n=208, 109 females; Mage=27.88 years, SD=5.43) and German young adults (n=230, 119 females; Mage=28.89 years, SD=6.89)in their happiness and materialism. It was expected that despite both living in developed societies, HK Chinese (vs. German) young adults may be less happy while more materialistic; materialism may mediate the link of cultural group to happiness. On a 7-point scale, HK Chinese reported to be less happy (M=3.81, SD=2.27) than Germans (M=4.70, SD=2.12), t(436)=-4.21, p<.001. On a 4-point scale, HK Chinese reported to be more materialistic (M=2.68, SD=.97) than Germans (M=2.34, SD=.96), t(436)=3.74, p<.001. Happiness and materialism were related in both HK, r=-.92, and Germany, r=-.92, ps<.001. Regression analyses showed that after adjusting for age, gender and marital status, cultural group (HK=0, Germany=1) predicted happiness, β=.19,and materialism, β=-.17,ps<.001. When materialism was tested as the mediator, it predicted happiness, β=-.92, p<.001, and the link of cultural group to happiness became non-significant, β=.03, p>.05. The findings suggest that one reason why HK Chinese (vs. German) young adults are less happy may lie in their greater engagement in materialism.

P1463
LINK BETWEEN SYMPTOMS OF IMPULSIVENESS/HYPERACTIVITY AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR GIRLS WHO LIVE IN REHABILITATION CENTRES

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Attention-deficit disorder with hyperactivity (ADHD) or with impulsiveness can be linked to symptoms of reactive aggressive behaviours. Since studies on ADHD often use samples comprised of boys only, symptoms for girls aren't well documented. Therefore, the goal of this study is to better document ADHD symptoms and aggressive behaviours for girls. Methodology: 16 teenagers (girls between 13 and 18) who live in rehabilitation centres in Montreal were selected for this study. Youth workers in charge of the participants completed the Conners 3 questionnaire (2008), as well as the Dodge and Coie aggression questionnaire (1987). Results: Bivariate correlations show a significant link ($r=0.830$, $p<0.01$) between ADHD symptoms and aggressive behaviours. We also noticed that the more symptoms are present, the more girls tend to have reactive aggressive behaviours ($r=0.616$, $p<0.05$). Conclusion: Results of this study, which was conducted only for girls, coincide with the results from studies on boys. They show that the more girls have ADHD symptoms, the more likely they are to have reactive aggressive behaviours. In many cases, this form of aggression is an impulsive and defensive response against a perceived threat. In fact, youth who suffer from ADHD tend to make misinterpretations when in conflict situations.

P1464

COMMON PROBLEMS FOR SOCIAL CONSENSUS BUILDING IN DIFFERENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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This study examine value judgment related to policy making process, to compare the disaster and pollution, environmental infrastructure improvement which is related on environmental problems, and extract the issue which is needed to solve on regulation matters that is commonly laid between different social problems for social consensus building. The disaster and pollution, environmental infrastructure improvement are has high individuality and if we investigate deeper and deeper each of them, it is difficult to find the common matter, but it is able to find the way of improve for management of symptomatic treatment to address with the view point of the structure of occurrence of problem and inequality of regulation, communication. The results reveal that value judgment on policy making process is need to be concern social needs and feeling of victims resignation which is supported by scientific evidence. Key words: Environmental problems, Social needs, scientific evidence, Social consensus building, Resignation

P1467

ACHIEVEMENT GOALS, EXPATRIATE CAREER COMMITMENT AND RE-EXPATRIATE WILLINGNESS AMONG SELF-INITIATED TAIWANESE EXPATRIATES: THE ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS MOTIVATION IN THE MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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More and more Taiwanese employees voluntarily accept and/or apply for expatriation assignments. This type of self-initiated expatriates is very different from the traditional expatriates. In response to the scarcity of empirical research, especially non-Western studies, we proposed a quantitative research to explore the relations of achievement goals, expatriate career commitment and re-expatriate willingness among self-initiated Taiwanese expatriates in terms of self-determination theory. Besides, a goal-based autonomous motivation may enhance the relationship between achievement goals and expatriate career commitment by holding highly self-determination volition as an autonomy-supportive moderator. The study collected data from 283 Taiwanese expatriates working in China, including 178 self-initiated expatriates (called SIEs), 92 non-self-initiated expatriates and 13 unidentified ones. The valid response rate from SIEs was 62.89%. Results revealed that learning-oriented achievement goal was the most important predictor for Taiwanese SIEs' expatriate career commitment and re-expatriate willingness. Furthermore, autonomous motivation was an autonomy-supportive manner for the moderated mediation model, and it had positively effect on predicting expatriate career commitment as well as re-expatriate willingness.

P1469
DEVELOPMENT OF ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATION FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Achievement orientation - defined as a personality trait to be persistent, ambitious and hardworking - is considered as crucial for building up learning potential. Since empirical results show that the developmental change during adolescence is essential in the prediction of life outcomes the question arises whether interindividual differences in the intraindividual developmental trajectories of achievement orientation in adolescence predict achievement orientation in the job 22 years later and whether the development in adolescence is influenced by gender and critical life incidents. Data were used from a large longitudinal data set of 1,523 individuals followed from age 13 to age 35. Achievement orientation was measured annually from age 13 to 16 and once in adulthood, at age 35. Second-order latent growth curve models and group comparisons between females and males were estimated. Several important results emerged. First, trajectories in adolescent achievement orientation varied significantly between individuals. Second, girls and boys did not differ in their achievement orientation at the beginning of adolescence but boys showed a stronger decline in achievement orientation than girls. Third, whereas girls' achievement orientation development seemed unaffected by critical life incidents, the experience of such incidents had a clear negative effect on the boys' developmental trajectory. Fourth, both females and males' achievement orientation baseline level were prospectively related to job achievement orientation in adulthood but only the developmental trajectory of males influenced individual differences in job achievement orientation in adulthood, at age 35.

P1470

THE EFFECT OF EXPRESSIVE ART THERAPY ON FLOW STATE AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Differentiating structure of family, economic problems, transformation of social values, increasing needs of human being, waning social relations and complicated problems increased the level of demand for psychotherapy in daily life. In this regard, new pursuits of psychotherapeutic approaches are released. Classical approaches in psyhotherapy sometimes be insufficient to cure trauma, autism and such kind of psychological disorders. In this manner, it is better to manage therapeutic process via mediators. Therapist should be rigorous when he works with clients who have PTSD. Working with traumatized person looks like walking in the field fullfilled with mines, so the therapist must be very careful. Traumatized person can be dissociative suddenly when he talks about his trauma. Cognitive Behavioral therapy goes over the conversation between client and therapist, and it sometimes fails. Thus, new pursuits in psychotherapy have released. Expressive art therapy is one of the new forms of therapies in Turkey. According to American Art Therapy Association (1969): "Art Therapy is a mental health profession in which clients, facilitated by the Art Therapist, use art media, the creative process, and the resulting artwork to explore their feelings, reconcile emotional conflicts, foster self-awareness, manage behavior and addictions, develop social skills, improve reality orientation, reduce anxiety, and increase self-esteem". Art therapy is a way of expression for a who have difficulty to express their feelings with words. Art therapy aims to help to provide emotional wellbeing, to increase level of personal insight, to bolster personal development as similarly as the other therapuetic approaches aims to do. Art therapy can be applied on children, adults, families and groups (Malchiodi, 1998). Art therapy gives person opportunity to discover person's unique intuition, imagination via focusing on "here and now" and to get rid off crude rationalism, prejudices, blockages of words (Silverstone, 2009). It is less threatening to work via artistic constituent and it makes easy to express emotional blockages.Puig et al. (2006) has indicated a research about the effects of art therapy on psychological well-being, sprituality, emotional expression on 39 people who have lung cancer. Participants were surprised about the increased level of psychological well-being and they consider disease as an opportunity for a personal growth. The results of this research show that art therapy has positive effect on psychological well being via decreasing the level of anxiety, depression, anger, bewilderment and hostility (Puig et. al.,2006). Another research shows that art therapy has a positive effect on well-being of Turkish adolescents at significant level (Oğuz and Duran, 2006). Flow is a mental state in which internal and external attention increases, perception of time disappeares, and person focuses on his occupation via being isolated from the environment. Person should have to carry out occupation and enjoy it in order to experience flow state.Thus, person should have to focus on special purpose occupation utterly, and to lose self-consciousness via transformation of the perception of time (Csikszentmihalyi, 2005). Nakamura and Csikszentmihályi(1990) identify six characteristicsof flow experience as follows: 1) a loss of reflective self-consciousness; 2) a sense of personal control or agency over the situation or activity; 3) intense and focused concentration on the present moment; 4) a distortion of temporal experience, one's subjective experience of time is altered; 5) experience of the activity as intrinsically rewarding, also referred to as autotelic

experience; 6) merging of action and awareness. Lee (2013) conducted research on Korean refugee children who have adjustment problems in USA. The results show that children have insight into the difficulties of life, enhance coping mechanisms toward possible risk factors who experienced flow state in art therapy sessions. They stated that being hero in a game gave them opportunity to experience feeling of power. It is observed that the duration of participants' attention is stranged out and they experienced the feeling of conversion of time. In a brief, experience of flow state gave opportuniy to improve insight into coping with the adaptation problems in relation with migration (Lee, 2013). Chilton (2013) conducted a research in which pariticipants build temples in order to express love and humanity. Those temples are composed with natural matters like metal cans, feather etc. Therapy sessions started with soft music and meditation. At the end of the sessions, participants indicated that they experienced flow state when they were painting metals with bright colours in accompany with soft music. Psychological well-being has six components which are self-acceptance, personal growth, purpose in life, environmental master, autonomy, and positive relations with others respectively (Ryff ve Kyess, 1995). Person should struggle in order to reach freedom of action and realize his unique abilities. According to the this six-faceted model person should consider himself and previous experiences positively, feel ongoing personel development, openness to new experiences, believe purpose in life, have positive relations with others, find appropiate environment for his psychological well-being, make decisions autonomously (Chen ve ark., 2012).Ryan ve Huta (2009) have proved that well being is related with healty functions and this cannot be defined as mere happiness. According to this study through happiness it cannot be determined neither well being nor psychopathology. A healthy psychological development and well being should include awareness, autonomy, competence and social relatedness that are also related with happiness. This study seeks to examine the effecst of expressive art therapy on flow state and psychological well being. In this regard, two different scales were applied on 42 freshman students at one Foundation University in Istanbul by using pre-test post-test methods. Three art therapy sessions are implied on experimental group students, but control group students didn't attend the art therapy sessions. Two scales which were proved by tests of validity and reliability to test independent and dependent variables hypothesized for this research were used. Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBS) and Dispositional Flow Scale–2 (DFS-2) and Flow State Scale–2 (FS-2) were the two Likert-type scales applied on the experimental group and control group to measure level of psychological well-being and the level of flow state respectively. Besides possible effects of demographic variables which are gender, age, department of education, level of perceived income, place of residence, state of living with/out family, type of family, and job on flow state and psychological well being are examined.The results show that there is a significant difference between the pre-test results and post-test results of experiment group students in the level of flow state($Z=-2,352$; P $=.019$: P$<.05$).Similarly, Chilton (2013) and Lee (2013) found positive significant relationship between art therapy and the level of flow state. On the other hand, there is a significant difference between the control group students and experiment group students withregarding thelevel of pre-test results of flow state and ($U=133,00$: P$=,028$; P$<.05$). However there is not significant difference between the control group students' and experiment group students' the pre-test results of dispositional flow state scale ($U=376,00$: P$=,057$; P$>.05$). There is a significant difference between the control group students and experiment group students withregarding thelevel of post-test results of flow state ($U=186,50$: P$=,392$; P$>.05$). There is not significant difference between the control group students' and experiment group students' the post-test results of dispositional flow state scale($U=197,00$: P$=,554$; P $>.05$).However, there is a significant difference pretest results and posttest results of experiment group students withregarding the scores of psychological wellbeing scale((13)$= 134,041$: P$=,000$; P $<.05$). This result corresponds with the results of previous researches about the positive effects of art therapy on psychological well-being (Oğuz & Duran, 2006), (Puig et. al., 2006). Interestingly, There is a significantbetween control group students and experiment group students withregarding the pre-test scores of the psychological well being scale($U=118,00$; P$=,010$; P$<.05$). There is not any significant difference between control group students and experiment group students withregarding the post-test scores of the psychological well being scale ($U=188,00$; P$=,414$;

P>.05).There is no corrrelation between flow state(P=,343; P>.05), dispositional flow state (P=,705; P>.05) and psychological well being at significant level withregarding the pretest results.There is no corrrelation between flow state(P=,145; P>.05),dispositional flow state (P=,138; P>.05) and psychological well being at significant level withregarding the pretest results. Thus, it can be said that psychological well being and flow state are independent. Expressive art therapy is applied on people who have difficulty to express their emotions with words, and it has meaningful therapeutic results on the clients. According to DSM – V criteria, art therapy can be used for people who have I-axis group of disorders which are anxiety disorders, mood disorders respectively. On the other hand, therapist should be very careful working with clients who have PTSD, because client may have conversive attack due to the challenging previous experience. Art therapy can be applied on II axis disorders such as Borderline Personality disorder, Narcissistic Personality disorders, but it is suggested to combine art therapy with dialectical approach.

P1471

PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY AND COPING IN FEMALES WITH ENDOMETRIOSIS: DO BOTH CONSTRUCTS MEASURE THE SAME?

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II (AAQ-II) measures psychological inflexibility (PI). PI entails the dominance of private experiences over chosen values and contingencies in guiding action. PI has emerged as a compelling construct to explain psychological distress (PD). However, the incremental validity of the AAQ-II to explain PD above and beyond other related and well-established constructs, such as coping, is relatively unclear. This study explored whether AAQ-II scores significantly contributed to explain PD above and beyond coping in females with endometriosis. A total of 298 females with endometriosis completed the AAQ-II, self-report measures of cop-ing and PD. Correlation coefficients were conducted to explore the relations of PI with coping. Hierarchical Regression Analyses were conducted to examine the unique contribution of AAQ-II scores to explain PD. Higher scores on the AAQ-II significantly correlated with greater levels of dysfunctional coping and with lower levels of problem- and emotion-focused coping. PI contributed to explain a significant percentage of the variance in PD, above and beyond coping. Furthermore, PI explained a higher percentage of the variance in PD than measures of coping. Findings from this study support the incremental validity, and hence the theoretical utility of PI, to explain PD above and beyond coping.

P1473

THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN FORMING FRIENDSHIP DYADS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Friendship dyads as a specific form of interpersonal relationships influence social, emotional, and cognitive development starting from early childhood. Family as the first social system where person belongs has a relevant effect on establishing social relationships such as friendship dyads. This study examines the effects of family on the formation of friendship dyads in children of the first grade of primary school. The sample consisted of one hundred and one children (average age of 7.5), of which 48.5% were boys and 51.5% girls. By pairing children into pairs on the basis of sociometric technique, we obtained a total of 38 friendship dyads. Variables in the study were: family status (complete or incomplete family) and both parents' level of education. Results from Wilcoxon test showed that children form a friendship dyad based on a similar family status ($Z = -.24$, $p = .81$) and parental level of education ($Z = -1.50$, $p = .13$, $Z = -.41$, $p = .68$). Parents influence the child's choice of a friend by organizing play dates after school with children whose parents have similar cultural - educational level or interests and family surroundings in which child learns necessary competences relevant for forming friendship dyads. In early childhood when first real friendship dyads are formed, family has strong influence on the child's choice of a friend, influence that with age and development of a child decreases but never disappears.

P1479

KNOWING YOU, KNOWING ME (KYKM): A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TO PROMOTE WELL-BEING IN MOTHERS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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This study piloted a 3-week communication intervention for mothers and their young adolescent daughters (11-15 years old) – called Knowing, You knowing Me (KYKM). It was hypothesised that improving relationship and communication skills through KYKM could reduce stress in mothers, and increase their feelings of parental competence. A 2 x 2 mixed factorial design was used with participants randomly allocated to experimental and waitlist-control groups. The dependent variables were stress (Parent Stress Index- Short Form), parent-child communication (Parent-Adolescent Communication scale) and parental sense of competence (Parental Sense of Competence scale). 10 experimental and 9 waitlist mother -daughter dyads completed the measures at T1, but only two mothers and one daughter from the experimental group provided post intervention data. Data was not able to be inferentially tested. Data received from the two dyads that completed the intervention was inconsistent and similarly unable to provide clear evidence regarding the efficacy of the intervention. Difficulty recruiting mothers, and high attrition were impediments to the study. Mothers reported a lack of time for the program, and technical difficulties with KYKM also created challenges. More targeted marketing of KYKM is required to improve recruitment, and to motivate mothers to make time to complete the intervention, as an investment in their future relationship with their daughter.

P1480
STRESS GROUPS AMONG COLLEGE FRESHMEN WITH CONCURRENT AND PREDICTIVE DEPRESSION: A LATENT PROFILE ANALYSIS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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As literature has noted, college students frequently experience academic stress, financial stress, the stresses of intimate relation, peer relation and parent-child relation; while the freshman year seems to be the peak. We aimed to classify college freshmen into different profiles by using a person-centered approach based on the aforementioned 5 stressors and compared depression levels, as well as problematic Internet use (PIU) scores among the groups. Four hundred and thirty students completed surveys regarding backgrounds, self-reported stress rating, Beck's Depression Inventory II and the PIU scale. Latent profile analysis was used to determine latent classifications for the students based on their self-reported stress. Considering fit statistics, we found the 3-group model was the best fitting model. The three groups were labeled as Carefree (n=257, 59%), All-stressful (n=98, 22.9%) and College-life Disadvantageous (n=75, 18.1%). Compared with Carefree group, All-stressful and College-life Disadvantageous groups display significantly higher depression currently and one year later. All-stressful group has more serious PIU than Carefree group. Our finding suggests males and students who are dating are more likely to be in All-stressful group than in College-life Disadvantageous group. The results may provide college educators and counselors insights of intervention.

P1481

ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY SAMPLING OF SYMPTOM VIABILITY WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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David B. King, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby – Canada
Sarah Canham, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby – Canada
Andrew Sixsmith, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby – Canada
The BADAS Study Team, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby – Canada

For ourBADAS(Bipolar Affective Disorder and older Adults) Study,weexamineEMS data in relation to wellness with BD over time (i.e., place+ location GPS data, mood-in-the-moment, daily hassles and uplifts). Study Methods We have developed an iOS app to collect EMS questionnaire data from 200 adults with BD I or II(half 50+ years of age) and their partners (where available). Both will specify am and pm windows of general availability. Within these time windows, participants are randomly prompted twice daily to report Sx levels at that moment (am & pm), medication adherence (am), sleep quality (am), and daily hassles and uplifts (pm). BD Connect participants are prompted 30 minutes after their partners to report their mood at that moment and any important interactions that day with their partner (or the next morning if 30 minutes is outside the partner's availability). GPS data collected every three minutes. We can determine when, and for how long, participants and their partners are together (i.e., same GPS coordinates) and the effects upon both. Study Goals and Analyses We are identifying movement patterns in relation to wellness with BD. We are also examining how interactions between adults with BD and their partners impact the well-being of both over time. Data visualization techniques will be applied to GPS data to further elucidate patterns of movement and symptom variability. Data collection is ongoing.

P1487

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB INSECURITY, VIGOR AND EXHAUSTION AT WORK

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Different studies underline that Perceived Job Insecurity-PJI has negative consequences at individual and organizational level (Chen & Chan, 2008; Sverke, Hellgren&Näswall, 2002). Some authors have investigated gender differences in PJI (e.g. Richter, 2011; Rosenblatt, Talmud &Ruvio, 2010) butresults are discordant and more studies are needed in this area(Okurame, 2014). Referring to the Jd-r model (Bakker &Demerouti, 2007),the aim of this study is to inquire the effects ofPJI, job autonomy (as an organizational resource) and workload (as a demand) on vigor and exhaustion at work, considering potential differences between women and men. This research has involved 474 temporary agency workers-TAW from Portugal (44% men, 56% women) that havefilled out a self-reported questionnaire. Data analysis was performed as: means, standard deviations and alpha reliabilities for each scale (IBM SPSS Statistics 20); multi-group structural equations models (Mplus 6.1). Resultsshowed gender differences; in particular, PJI had a positive relationship with exhaustion and a negative relationship with vigorjust in men group. This study deepens the knowledge of the employment dynamics in TAW, with reference to the role of PJI and gender differences. Future researches are needed to better explore differences in well-being outcomes arising from PJI through longitudinal studies that consider also life-cycle phases.

P1496

METACOGNITIVE FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION DURING CHEMOTHERAPY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The aim of this study was to investigate how metacognitive factors and other aspects as gender influence anxiety and depression in cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy. Regarding the role of metacognitions, many lines of evidence indicate that there is a strong relationship between emotional processes, cognitions, metacognitive beliefs and behaviors. According to Wells, dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs are the basis for the development and maintenance of psychological disorders. A sample of 175 cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy participated in this study. The sample consists of 141 women and 34 men. The mean age was 58.21 years. With regard to medical status, patients had been diagnosed with a variety of cancer. Most of them reported diagnosis of breast cancer (46%) and the majority of them (89%) had cancer in stage I. Thirty-three percent of patients underwent chemotherapy since 6 months (mean = 8.40; SD = 9.63). Results showed that the negative beliefs, the need to control thoughts, and positive beliefs explained up to 89% of variance of anxiety in cancer patients during chemotherapy. The negative beliefs about worry and the gender explained up to 81% of variance of depression in cancer patients during chemotherapy. In fact, female gender was positively correlated with depression level of patients. The negative beliefs about worry and the need to control thoughts explained the 81% of variance for the overall distress of patients during chemotherapy.

P1498
TECHNICAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES IN PALLIATIVE HOME CARE TEAM

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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According the World Health Organization, palliative care concern with the suffering, the dignity, the care needs and the quality of life people at the end of their lives. The aim of palliative care is to improve the quality of life of patients and their families facing problems associated with life-threatening illness. Palliative care can be provided at home by multidisciplinary team. In the field of palliative home care, there is a gap between the clinical practice and the empirical research. Frequently, work in this field is associated with emotional distress in members of palliative home care but there are few study that have explored these aspects. This study explored what the members of palliative home care team think about this clinical field. Specifically, the study involved a group of 29 subjects that work in a home palliative care service. Data were obtained through a self-report questionnaire. Results showed that human gratification is more important than professional and economic reward. Moreover, according to operators home palliative care involve a strong interplay between the operators' technical skills and their relational attitudes. For subject involved in this research, the aim of palliative care was to ensure the best quality of life for patients. Correlational analysis showed that the level experience of subjects was positively correlated with the need of share emotions with the palliative care team.

P1499

METACOGNITIVE FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION DURING CHEMOTHERAPY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Maria C. Quattropani, University of Messina, Messina – Italy

The aim of this study was to investigate how metacognitive factors and other aspects as gender influence anxiety and depression in cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy. Regarding the role of metacognitions, many lines of evidence indicate that there is a strong relationship between emotional processes, cognitions, metacognitive beliefs and behaviors. According to Wells, dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs are the basis for the development and maintenance of psychological disorders. A sample of 175 cancer patients ongoing chemotherapy participated in this study. The sample consists of 141 women and 34 men. The mean age was 58.21 years. With regard to medical status, patients had been diagnosed with a variety of cancer. Most of them reported diagnosis of breast cancer (46%) and the majority of them (89%) had cancer in stage I. Thirty-three percent of patients underwent chemotherapy since 6 months (mean = 8.40; SD = 9.63). Results showed that the negative beliefs, the need to control thoughts, and positive beliefs explained up to 89% of variance of anxiety in cancer patients during chemotherapy. The negative beliefs about worry and the gender explained up to 81% of variance of depression in cancer patients during chemotherapy. In fact, female gender was positively correlated with depression level of patients. The negative beliefs about worry and the need to control thoughts explained the 81% of variance for the overall distress of patients during chemotherapy.

P1500
FAMILY RELATED VARIABLES AS A RISK FACTOR FOR NEGATIVE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Aim: This study is aimed to determine the family related risk factors for negative childhood experiences in 11,13 and 16 year- age group children in three separate proviences in Turkey. Methods:Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) Child Abuse Screening Tool of ICAST-C and ICAST-P was translated into Turkish by bilingual experts. Students and their parents were asked to complete these questionnaires respectively, with the help oftrained researchers.In total, data from 2608 matched reports was obtained. Results:In the present study, statistically significant relationship was observed between having had a physically abusive parent and the tendency to engage in physical abuse of children as a parent, while a similar relation was observed between the tendency to apply psychological abuse and having had a psychologically abusive parent. When the child and parent reports were compared, it was observed that parents tendedto under-report the child abuse and neglect and over-report positive parenting behaviors. This observation shows that parents tend to either be unaware of, or deliberately underestimate their abusive behaviors. Conclusion:The results show that Turkey is subject to a significant healthcare problem, but parents are not generally aware of its extent. Possible approaches to changing this situation include promoting public awareness and strenghtening political commitments.

P1501
BECOMING A MISSIONARY FOUNDER: AN IDENTITY-BASED APPROACH

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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This paper focuses on the nascent missionary entrepreneurial process from an identity-based perspective. We propose a preliminary conceptual model that views organizational founding as involving a self-identity transitioninentrepreneurship. Adopting a case study approach, we explored the transition process involved in becoming a missionary founder, andalso indicated key factors which can trigger or to evoke the transition mechanism. Our analysis suggests theexistence of three distinctself-identities (i.e., personal, entrepreneurial, and organizational self-identity)and shows how these self-identities triggered by social contexts. Additionally, the exploratorycase study reveals that the self-identity transition is an expansion process. In the first stage, the self-identity involves personal self-concept. In the second stage, the self-identity incorporates an entrepreneur role into an overall self-concept. In the final stage, collective self was also incorporated. Our finding sheds light on entrepreneurship research with identity construction and identity transition perspectives and gives insights into the entrepreneurial process.

P1502

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE OPTIMAL SHORT FORM OF THE BEIJING GENERAL ABILITIES TEST FOR NEW STAFFS

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Since institutions carried out the open recruitment, the recruitment exam has been the focus. Current recruitment exam of institutions has many shortcomings, for example, complicated contents and too long time. So it is essential to explore short form of recruitment exams to raise its efficiency. It is necessary to develop short forms of an exam of general abilities so as to shorten its testing time for improving its efficiency. The Wechsler Intelligence Test——IV short form is made of four subtest, according to the results of Exploratory-factor analysis. Following the principle of Exploratory-factor analysis, the purpose of this study is to explore the optimal short form of the Beijing General Abilities Test f or New Staffs based on the data of 1335 candidates applying for professional-skill positions. In the case of only one factor found by principle component analysis, 8 short forms were created, the number of which subtests increased respectively by 2 -9 according to their factor loadings of its subtests, respectively comprising 2 kinds of subtests、3kinds of subtests、4kinds of subtests、5kinds of subtests、6kinds of subtests、7kinds of subtests、8kinds of subtests、9kinds of subtests. Given the distribution of score errors between the full form and its short form, the probabilities of error α and error β, the power of statistical testing, and the covering percentage of candidates were calculated for each short form in the condition of the maximum dispersion of a short form among its subtests. It is found that ,when given the permitted value of divergence, the more types one test contains, the bigger the degreee of dispersion becomes; when given the permitted value of divergence, the more types one test contains, the bigger the rate of coverage becomes; when given the permitted value of divergence, the more types one test contains, the bigger statistical power becomes; when given the permitted value of divergence, the more types one test contains, the bigger the rate of α error becomes. Comparing properties of each short form, it is found that the 4-subtest version including Logic Reasoning, Reading Comprehension, Diagram Understanding, and Essay Processing is the optimal short form in the light of the standards of the minimum error, the probability of error α under 0.05, the power of statistical testing over 0.90 , and the covering percentage of candidates over 95%.

P1505
CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE EVALUATION REPORTS TO FIND THE EVIDENCE FOR MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CREDIT HOUR SYSTEM

F15. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Data mining

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In this paper, we exploratory analyzed indicators for measuring the effectiveness of credit hour system from the peer-reviewed university evaluation reports by means of text-mining approach.Japanese higher education has suffered from a traditional problem in that the credit hour system has not functioned as well as it was originally intended.The aim of this study is to clarify the indicators of credit hour system from a standpoint of evaluator's decision making process byextracting the words they described. As a method, morphological analysis was applied to extract words that indicated the credit hour system from final evaluation reports of the "Certified Evaluation and Accreditation" performed by NIAD-UE in Japan between FY2005 and FY2013accredited 151 universities. From the reports, keywords or expressions frequently referred to by the evaluators weresorted by category, and their number was counted. Results showed that 13 indicators were used to evaluate the effectiveness of credit hour system (the CAP system, academic guidance, teaching methods, the GPA system, Student-Faculty interaction, etc.). Correspondence analysiswas performed tovisualize thesimilarity of each indicator and comparison of the interannual changes. Two factorsexplained 89.0%of all the variance.This result revealed the cognitive structure of the evaluators and clarified useful indicators for measuring the effectiveness of thecredit hour system.

P1516
AMBIGUITY PRODUCES ATTENTION SHIFTS IN CATEGORY LEARNING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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An interesting research topic in current cognitive psychology is the study of how people and animals adapt to changes in their environment without forgetting memories of related events that might conflict with their current knowledge. Among other mechanisms, an intriguing possibility is that changes in attention to cues and contexts can facilitate new learning and protect previous knowledge from interference. In this research, two experiments examined attention to predictive and redundant contextual cues in a category learning task when cue meanings changed. Attention to predictive and contextual cues during the category learning task was measured online using a dot-probe task. The results suggest that exposure to information that contradicts previous beliefs produces a shift in attention. Specifically, when predictive cues changed their meaning and were assigned to new categories, participants' attentional preference for the predictive cues relative to concomitant, less conspicuous, and non-predictive contextual cues was disrupted. This result is consistent with the predictions of some attentional models of category learning.

P1522
REDUCTION OF CHRONIC STRESS IN YOUNGER CHILDREN THROUGH BLOCK PLAY

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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This study aimed toassess the characteristics of block play by children thought to be experiencing chronic stress and the stress-reducing effects of block play.The experimental group was 175-year-old children who attended a childcare facility affected by the tsunamiand the control group was 175-year-old children who attended an unaffected childcare facility.Participants were allowed to play with 12 blocks duringa 20-min unstructured playtime. Children's salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAMY) was measuredbefore and after the playtime. The operational definition of block playwas manipulation of blocks in such a way as to conform to or explore one's own conceptions, thinking, and hesitation. Four of the 17 children in the experimental group and 11 of the 17 children in the control group engaged in block play meeting the operational definition. Fisher's exact test showed a significant difference between the groups (p=.037).sAMY was considered to be increased or decreased when the post-play level of sAMY wasmore or less than pre-play sAMY by ±0.5 relative SDs, respectively. sAMY decreased in 10 of the 15 participants who met the operational definition, and did not decrease in 23 of the 24 participants who did not meet the operational definition. Fisher's exact test showeda significant difference in the distributions of the two groups (p=.001).Theseresults suggest that qualitative differences in block play may affect post-play stress state in younger children.

P1527
PREVALENCE OF BURNOUT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SEEKING HELP FROM A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL IN A SAMPLE OF TEACHERS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The aim of this study was to present the prevalence of burnout and its relationship with seeking help from a health professional in a sample of teachers. According to Gil-Monte (2012), cognitive and emotional deterioration progresses in parallel during the burnout process. Indolence is considered as a dysfunctional, rather than an effective, coping strategy. In addition, the model considers feelings of guilt to be a symptom of burnout. While for some professionals indolence allows them to manage the levels of strain (Profile 1), other professionals feel uncomfortable with it and develop higher feelings of guilt, more severe manifestations of burnout, and health-related disorders (Profile 2). Sample was composed of 397 Spanish teachers. Burnout was measured by the Spanish Burnout Inventory (SBI) (Gil-Monte, 2011). Seeking help from a health professional was evaluated using one item. By considering the total score on the SBI, mean of 15 items (Enthusiasm toward the job, Psychological exhaustion and Indolence), the percentage of teachers who indicates high levels of burnout, according to the adopted criterion (equal to or higher percentile 90), was 11,1% (P1). In addition, 3,5% of them presented scores equal to or higher percentile 90 on the Guilt dimension (P2). We also analyzed the relationship between burnout and seeking help from a health professional. Using ANOVA, teachers with P2 reported higher probability for seeking help from a health professional than the other groups.

P1530
CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN DONATION DECISION-MAKING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Decisions to help those in need are essential for human development and survival. Previous studies have demonstrated the "identified effect", in which one identifiable individual typically invokes stronger feelings of compassion and receives greater aid than statistical victim. However, this preference might be influenced by cultural differences. In the current report, Chinese respondents' ratings of distress and concern and their willingness to contribute are greater for a group of sick children than an individual. In the US, greater willingness to help was elicited by identified victims in comparison with unidentified ones, and this effect was especially significant when an individual was involved. The different results may demonstrate the importance of cultural differences when trying to understand people's prosocial behavior.

P1531

SHORT-TERM MEDITATION INCREASES BLOOD FLOW IN ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX AND INSULA

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Asymmetry in frontal electrical activity has been reported by some studies to be associated with positive mood. However, the existing evidences are inconsistent. One form of mindfulness meditation, integrative body-mind training (IBMT) improves positive mood and neuroplasticity. The purpose of this study is to determine whether short-term IBMT improves mood and induces frontal asymmetry in a randomized design. Compared to an active relaxation training control, our results showed that five-day (30-min per day) IBMT significantly improved mood and enhanced cerebral blood flow (CBF) in subgenual/adjacent ventral anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), medial prefrontal cortex and insula. The findings indicated that both IBMT and relaxation training increased left laterality of CBF, but only IBMT improved CBF in left ACC and insula, critical brain areas in self-regulation.

P1532
THE EFFECT OF SELF EPISTEMIC AUTHORITY ON COMPLIANCE WITH EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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The present study examines the interaction effect between source epistemic authority (EA) and individual self epistemic authority (SEA) on the individual intention to follow the source's recommendation. EA addresses the extent to which an individual is inclined to treat a source of information as incontrovertible evidence for her or his judgment (Kruglanski, 1989). Kruglanski (2012) suggests that relying more on one's knowledge and judgment presumably makes individuals less susceptible to outside recommendations. The aim of the present research was to empirically test this assumption. The sample consisted of 117 participants. Data were collected in a between–subjects design, using questionnaires which included a scenario that illustrated a possible participant's visit to a physician who recommends taking the flu vaccination. The dependent measure was the participant decision to follow the recommendation. The independent measures were physician's EA and participant's SEA in health domain. The results showed the main effect of the source's EA on behavioral intention to fulfill the recommendation (consistent with Kruglanski's assumptions, 1989). However, the interaction effect of the source's and SEA on behavioral intention was also obtained. High SEA subjects were more likely to follow the recommendation if its source had high EA and less likely if the source's EA was low. This result is not predicted by the EA concept (Kruglanski, 1989).

P1533

EXAMINATION OF NON-MATERIAL BELIEFS IN TURKISH SAMPLE WITH THE PREDICTABILITY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND RELIGIOSITY

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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The aim of the present study was to examine non-material beliefs, namely supernatural powers, spiritualism and superstitions, with regards to locus of control and religiosity levels of people based on a sample from Turkey. Firstly, semi-structured interviews were done with 29 Turkish interviewees in order to extract certain themes with regards to non-material beliefs. Then, non-material beliefs scale was constructed with three subscales; namely, supernatural powers, spiritualism and superstitious beliefs. A pilot analysis was conducted in order to examine the reliability and validity issues of the developed scale.Afterwards, main data were collected from 606 participants (376 females, 228 males and 2 other) from different indices of socio-demographic backgrounds through web-based questionnaire. Participants filled Locus of Control Scale, and answered a set of questions related to socio-demographic variables. Results indicated that male participants tended to believe all non-material beliefs more than female participants. Participants who have different levels of age, income and education did not differ significantly from each other in terms of all non-material beliefs. In addition, people who had higher levels of internal locus of control tended to report non-material beliefs more than who had higher levels of external locus of control. Lastly, religiosity predicted all subscales of non-material beliefs scale significantly and positively. The results are discussed thereof.

P1537
PREDICTING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN ADOLESCENCE BY SOCIOMETRIC RATINGS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Adolescents spend a great deal of time in school with their peers. There is no surprise that those social interactions have a significant role in the psychosocial development. This study examines the role of sociometric ratings on academic achievement in adolescence given that in this period of development social relationships gain on relevance and influence. The sample was consisted from 442 adolescents, ages from eleven to fourteen (216 girls). For determining indicators of acceptance and rejection adolescents filled out sociometric questionnaire, on which basis we divided social choices in: number of positive and negative choices for each adolescent. Academic achievement was measured by average grade point at the end of the first semester. Results of regression analyzes show that taken together number of positive and negative choices represent good predictive model of academic achievement ($R^2=.13$, $F(2)=32.34$, $p<.00$), but only number of negative choices alone is a significant predictor of academic achievement ($\beta=-.34$, $p<.00$). Large number of studies show that sociometric status of a child has a predictive role of academic achievement, results of this study duplicate those results but also offer a view where it seems that being not liked and rejected by peers has a stronger influence on academic achievement then does being well liked and popular.

P1538
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AS A PERSONAL RESOURCE OF ORGANIZATION

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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The aim of the research is investigation of positive psychological states that influence working enthusiasm correlated with organizational loyalty. The key concept is a psychological capital which is a human positive psychological state characterizing by such factors as self-efficacy, acceptance and efforts in complex tasks decision with the help of positive attributes (optimism) now and then; persistent movement toward goals, and if necessary, redirecting paths to goals (hope); and, in case of complications of stable indicators "bouncing" back and even beyond (resilience) to succeed. The methods: Muddy's Resilience Short Questionnaire, Dispositional Optimism Test by Scheier & Carver, Schwarzer's General Self-Efficacy Scale, "Measurement of Hope" (Muzdybayev). N=59, aged 20-60, 17 females and 42 males, 42.4% – married; working experience in the company to 1 year – 45.8% and 1-3 years – 42.4%. Conclusions: organizational loyalty is related to gender and job satisfaction of employees in the company; enthusiasm for the work varies depending on marital status, educational specialization and job satisfaction in the company. Work enthusiasm varies depending on the age (after 30 years old). The higher an energy level and mental resilience in the working process are, the more an emotional attachment to the organization, and vice versa. Cluster analysis determined 2 conditional types – "Working Enthusiasts Rich in Psychological Capital" and "Working Indifferent Poor in Psychological Capital". Enthusiasts have higher rates of affective loyalty; they are more identified with the organization and are more emotionally attached to it. Indifferent ones have respectively less rates of affective loyalty and are more alienated from work.

P1539

DO EARLY MATURED ADOLESCENTS ARE IN DANGER ONLINE? ADOLESCENTS PUBERTY TIMING AND BEHAVIOR ONLINE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The aim of this study was to evaluate relations between perceived pubertal timing and adolescents' Internet use, particularly their communication online (depth and breadth), parents' rules for Internet use and their problem behavior. In puberty, adolescents begin to experiment with independence from parents and this is the stage were they are most vulnerable to experimentation in their lifes. Adolescents have life also online, thus we could assume that adolescents also experment online. We used a sample comprising of 367 adolescents (151 girls and 216 boys) 13-15 years old, followed for two years. Adolescents answered to self-report questionnaires on various questions about Internet use, pubertal timing and their behavior. All the adolescents were divided into three groups: early, on-time, and late-maturing. Early matured adolescents did not differ in terms of most Internet activities from other; however, they significantly differ in activities with unknown people (such as discussions, chats) and internet addiction symptoms over time than other did. Considering that previous research suggest that pubertal timing is linked to problem behavior (as also in this study) and this study suggest that early maturers did not have any rules form parents about Internet use, like to share intimate and private information online and they showed more Internet addiction symptoms, they could be in danger online to experience harassment or bullying (what also suggest results from this study).

P1543

THE QUESTIONING ORIENTATION: ITS EPISTEMIC AD POLITICAL POTENTIAL. ORACLE-SPHINX MODEL

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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The tendency to ask questions is assumed as having epistemic and political functions. At various levels of social complexity this natural tendency is repressed. The study of questioning orientation (measured by the number, target, content of questions) requires the reversal of the classical roles of the experimenter-subjects, placing the participants in the situation to question. Through the technique of directed self-inquiry and inter-inquiry (Mamali, 1972, 1982) participants have been put into the position to generate questions: at impersonal, interpersonal and self-inquiry levels. The initial study has been focused on epistemic functions of questioning and takes into account studies on scientists (Mitroff; Knorr-Cetina; Latour; Petkova) The hypothesis: stronger the interrogative orientation higher the epistemic performance, and more explicit the political attitudes. Findings of 3 studies are presented: a) scientific researchers from Romania (N = 618); b) scientific researchers (12 countries, N =234 still going on); c) a convenience sample of Midwest (US) participants (N = 544) focused on questions addressed to political leaders, including the President. The findings support the hypothesis. The Oracle-Sphinx model of the dynamics of questioning and answering abilities is introduced. The Sphinx stands for the internalized symbol and cultural practice of asking questions, and the Oracle stands for the cultural symbol and acquired competence of answering questions.

P1544
EXPLORING THE PROCRASTINATION SCALES IN POLAND

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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The aim of this study was to analyze the psychometric properties of the Polish version of the widely used General Procrastination (GP), Decisional Procrastination (DP), and Adult Inventory of Procrastination (AIP) scales in both undergraduates and adult populations. Polish versions of these scales were fill out by 390 students (M age = 21.81 years old; SD = 1.57) and 513 adults (M age = 47.41 years old; SD = 13.48) participants. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) indicated on-factor structure for each scale. The pattern of loadings was congruent between student and adult samples. The inter-total correlation coefficients were adequate in each sample. These findings support results of previous studies that propose that procrastination could be considered one-dimensional.

P1559

GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERLAP BETWEEN COGNITIVE ATYPICALITIES AND AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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Purpose: To examine the heritability of cognitive atypicalities and the genetic and environmental overlap between cognitive atypicalities and ASD. Cognitive atypicalities in central coherence (CC), executive function (EF) and theory of mind (ToM) are highly prevalent in ASD. These cognitive atypicalities could potentially be cognitive endophenotypes of ASD. However, there have been few twin studies into the heritability of these cognitive atypicalities, with no studies in ASD. Joint continuous-ordinal liability threshold model fitting was used to estimate the genetic and environmental contributions of the (co)variance of the best-estimate diagnosis (no ASD, broad spectrum or ASD) and each separate cognitive factor (local processing, executive functioning, theory of mind, global processing) in a sample of 127 ASD twin pairs and 80 control twin pairs. Global processing, EF and ToM were modestly associated with ASD. The local processing factor showed moderate genetic influence. All other cognitive factors showed low genetic influence. All cognitive factors showed substantial unique environmental influence.A modest shared genetic contribution between global processing and ASD. This was the first study to examine the genetic overlap between cognition and ASD. There appears to be distinct aetiological influences on cognitive atypicalities and ASD. These bivariate genetic findings have implications for the biological basis of cognitive atypicalities and ASD.

P1561
COGNITIVE PHENOTYPES IN TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL DEVELOPMENT

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Purpose: To investigate if different cognitive subtypes occur within typical development and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Cognitive atypicalities in central coherence (CC), executive function (EF) and theory of mind (ToM) are highly prevalent in ASD. These cognitive atypicalities could potentially be cognitive endophenotypes of ASD. Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to identify more homogenous cognitive subgroups in typical development and ASD based on cognitive task performance. 158 adolescents diagnosed with ASD, 71 of their unaffected co-twins, and 159 controls completed twelve cognitive tasks to assess cognitive domains of local processing, central coherence (CC), executive function (EF) and theory of mind (ToM). Performance on cognitive tasks was used to index if a participant had an atypicality in a cognitive domain, defined as atypical performance in at least one task in that cognitive domain. This index was used in 6 LCAs conducted separately for each participant group. The best LCA model had 4 subgroups for ASD, 3 subgroups for co-twins and 4 subgroups for the control group. For ASD; subgroup 1 had CC, EF, ToMatypicalities, subgroup 2 had CC atypicalities, subgroup 3 had no atypicalities, and subgroup 4 had multiple atypicalities. Few individuals had cognitive atypicalities in typical development. However, multiple cognitive atypicalities were highly prevalent in ASD. These cognitive subgroups may useful for informing diagnosis& treatment options.

P1562
AVIATION PSYCHOLOGY AND SPORTS – ATTENTION IS THE LINK

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

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Objective:The aim of this work was to show how research on attention and on motor control in sport psychology might inform the discipline of aviation psychology. Background:Aviation psychology and sport sciences are rarely mentioned together. Nevertheless, many studies out of the filed of sport psychology concerning attentional focus and motor control might be informative for aviation psychology. A tennis player as well as a military pilot aim to bring the best performance. That will work as long as bothlie their attention on the right things at the right time and as long as they execute exact and coordinated movements. Method:Two fields of research on attention in sport psychology are presented and transferred into aviation: (1) attentional focus and performance, (2) complex motor movements and cognition.In conclusion, examples for a successful transfer are given. Results:Theory and research on attention and motor control in sport psychology can be transferred into the field of aviation psychology. Conclusion:The link between aviation and sport psychology should not be neglected – it might bring a benefit for both sides.

P1563
DELAY DISCOUNTING = TRAIT VARIABLE?

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Discounting paradigm refers to the decision making process. Discounting refers to a decrease in the subjective value of a reward (or loss) as its delay increases. Steep discounting of delayed outcomes is of growing interest because of its relation to a number of socially important problems (e.g. pathological gambling, drug abuse). Although delay discounting is clearly related to some personality characteristics, there has been little formal consideration of whether delay discounting itself might be considered a trait. What evidence is there that the degree of discounting in which a person engages might be an overt component of such a trait? In general, experiments which will be presented examined how delays to an outcome affect its value. In each study, participants answered questions about money, and in separate questions, about consumable commodities (e.g. food). The results obtained suggest that the degree of sensitivity to delayed outcomes may be a stable and pervasive individual characteristic. Moreover, research in neuroscience, and behavior suggests delay discounting may prove to be a beneficial target for therapeutic attempts to produce global reductions in impulsivity related to delay discounting. Along with additional evidence reviewed, these data suggest that delay discounting may be considered as a personality trait.

P1564

THE EFFECTS OF EARLY FAMILY SUPPORT ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Educational opportunities are not equally accessible, but depend on the social background of children. However, a growing body of research demonstrates that early support may compensate for these disadvantages. The present studyexamines whether early support positively influences child development. Data are taken from the Swiss study ZEPPELIN ("Zurich Equity Prevention Project with Parents Participation and Integration"). This long-term study tracks the development of the children of two randomly assigned groups of families from birth to entry into secondary school. Theintervention group (N=140 children)is supported via a home-visiting program until the children are 36months old, while the control group (N=124 children) receives no support. Current data at 12 and 24 months show no differences in children's cognitive and motor development as measured by the Bayley Scales of Infant Development III. However, at both ages children from the intervention group scored higher in language development. These children also had a larger vocabulary at 24 months. Furthermore, path analyses demonstrate that the effect of early support on language development is mediated by theextent ofmothers' involvement with thechildren. Its effect is particularly significant given that language skills are a strong predictor of school readiness and school achievement. Future waves of the study will monitorwhether thesepredictions hold true.

P1566

PERCEPTION OF TACTILE AND PAIN STIMULI DURING CROSSED AND UNCROSSED HANDS POSITION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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The aim of the study was to determine if crossing hands position influences perception of electrical tactile and pain stimuli in the case of their predictability and unpredictability. The ability to determine precisely the location of sensory stimuli is fundamental to our survival. Crossing hands over the body's midline impairs the ability to localize stimuli and decreases tactile and pain sensations (Galace at all, 2011). Participants (23 females) were informed about the insensitivity of the stimuli (high or low) delivered to the outer surface of left/right hand and about hands position (crossed or uncrossed) at the beginning of each of the 16 blocks of the experiment. Each stimulus was preceded by an arrow pointing right or left (80% of correct and 20% of incorrect cuing). Participants' task was to rate their sensation after receiving each of 200 tactile and 200 pain stimuli using NRS scale. Results show that crossing hands position have not decreased tactile nor pain NRS ratings. We found that in crossed and uncrossed hand positions after invalid cuing subjects' NRS ratings of tactile stimuli decreased. No such statistical differences were found in NRS pain ratings. Our findings are contradictory to Galace at all (2011) results where electrical tactile and laser pain stimuli were used. We hypothesis that the type of pain stimuli used in the study could be critical for obtaining results. Analyses of study's EEG data may bring a new insight on obtaining behavioral results.

P1569
NARRATIVE MODE AND MEMORIZING OF AND REACTION TO THE SOCIAL EVENT

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Described research is an attempt to answer the question of what is the influence of the activated narrative mode on the specific of social perception. During the series of tests three types of attitudes have been activated through experimental method – high narrative mode, low narrative mode and neutral narrative mode. Subjects were presented with a story of a violator and his/her victim. Expected effect was that persons with high narrative mode would recreate information more accurately. It fits the researches on the memorization of content were the particular character played an important role (e.g. Abbott, Black, Smith, 1985). Subjects with high narrative mode were also expected to present more pro-social attitude, as indicated by data regarding paying attention to victims' intentions (e.g. Epstein, 1990). Pro-social behaviour was measured through declarations of undertaking pro-social activities in different forms (such as blood donation). The results confirm positive influence of the narrative mode on memory. Outcomes of the research also indicate that narrative mode may result in intensified focus on characters being involved in an event. However it showed, that narrative mode may motivate equally to help a victim or to justify a violator. The results of presented research are important particularly to experts working on subjects of persuasion and media messages.

P1570
SOLVING ISSUES OF FACTORIAL INVARIANCE WITH BAYESIAN STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Factorial invariance tests have traditionally been conducted by using multiple-group CFA models. Under this framework, factor loadings and intercepts of one chosen item, the so-called reference indicator, are typically set to be equivalent across groups for model identification purpose. However, the selection of reference indicators can be crucial in that if the chosen reference indicator is not truly invariant, the true state of invariance could be greatly obscured. Selecting proper reference indicators was the first issue we examined in this study. Another issue in testing for factorial invariance is how to locate noninvariant parameters after full invariance is rejected at certain level, which bears practical importance with item equating as well as examining structural relations with partial-invariant measurement model. In summary, this study proposed to use techniques from Bayesian structural equation models (BSEM) to address the two aforementioned issues. We investigated the performance of the proposed methodunder a variety of conditionsusing simulated data.The results showed in general, BSEM with informative priors performed well in detecting truly invariant items as well as in locating non-invariant parameters. An empirical example was also provided for pedagogical purpose. Key benefits of the proposed method were discussed together with its major limitations, while comparing with standard CFA approach in testing for factorial invariance.

P1572

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RECALL AND INTERROGATIVE SUGGESTIBILITY: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN MIDDLE-CHILDHOOD

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Over the past few decades the interest in the ability of children to testify in court has increased. In particular, the issue of the reliability of the testimony in childhood and all those factors which could cause distortions have been highlighted. Interrogative suggestibility results to be an important distortion factor, which is in turn influenced by individual variables. It is clear from previous studies that age is the main variable that affects interrogative suggestibility, but since even among children of the same age there are significant individual differences in vulnerability to suggestive questions, further variables related to the individuality of children should be investigated. The main objective of this work was to assess the relationships between memory and interrogative suggestibility, and psycho-social factors in school-age children. The results showed that only a few of the temperamental factors considered were associated with memory and a vulnerability to suggestive questions. Particularly, Cued and Free Recall were negatively correlated with Inhibition to Novelty. Yield and Total Suggestibility were negatively correlated with Positive Emotionality, while Shift was positively correlated with Negative Emotionality and Inhibition to Novelty. These results will be presented and discussed for their implications for future research and for their relevance in the context of the child witness.

P1573
VALIDATION OF THE CATALAN VERSION OF THE CONNER'S ADULT ADHD RATING SCALES

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Assessment and diagnosis of adult attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is complex, involving multiple tasks and several sources of information. The suitability of the instruments used for this purpose needs to be tested in the context in which they will be applied. This study aims to validate the Catalan adaptation of the Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scales—Long Version (CAARS-L), in both its self-report and observer forms. The sample comprised 606 participants. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to test the dimensional structure. Reliability was analysed in terms of internal consistency, test-retest and informant agreement. Age and gender differences were studied, and differential item functioning (DIF) in relation to these variables was tested. The confirmatory factor analysis showed that the four-factor model presented an adequate fit for both self-report and observer forms. Internal consistency and test-retest correlations reached very high values for the two forms, and informant agreement was high at both test and retest. There were significant gender and age differences that were not due to bias in the measurement instrument, since no item showed differential behaviour with respect to these two variables. In conclusion, the Catalan versions of the CAARS-L present adequate validity and reliability, and they can therefore be used for diagnostic purposes and cross-cultural comparisons.

P1575
TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IN HIGH SCHOOLS – THE STUDENTS' VIEWPOINT

B16. Development and education – Other

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We investigated the teacher-student relationship by interviewing 175 high school students from a public school in a city of Minas Gerais State/Brazil. The study addressed the interpersonal relationship in the dimension of the best and worst teacher-student relationship from the student's view point. Two identical questionnaires with 46 questions divided into six analytical dimensions were used, according to Hinde (1997). The first and second ones addressed the best and worst teacher-student relationship, respectively. Regarding the teacher-student relationship, the highest rates concerned factors such as affection, respect, admiration for Professional and personal competence and confidence. As for the taught subject, the highest rates were teacher dedication, learning and participation in class. The best-rated factors on the class issue were teachers' teaching skills and their low level of conflict with students. The highest rates of teacher-class relationship regarded students' valuation, respect, ethics, good communication, encouragement of autonomy, good interaction, the recognition of students' abilities and perception of the low level of conflict in their relationship with the students. As for the worst teacher-student relationship, respect and Professional admiration were identified with in the relationship. However, factors such as fear, bitterness and conflicts in the classroom reached high rates where as those related to intimacy and support were low.

P1576

TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF STRESSING FACTORS AND THE USE OF COPING STRATEGIES WITHIN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The current study investigated teachers' perception of stressors and the coping strategies mostly used by them within the school environment. The survey was conducted with 66 teachers in a city in Alto Paranaíba region, Minas Gerais State/Brazil. Data collection was done through a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Workplace Stress Scale validated by Paschoal and Tamayo(2004) and the Coping Strategies Inventory by Folkmanand Lazarus (1985). Results showed the low perception of stressors by teachers and the high use of coping strategies, especially those that are focused on problem-solving and positive reappraisal. Thus, it can be concluded that although teachers are aware of situations that may be stressing factors within the school environment, they do not consider them as stressors and it can be explained by the high use of coping strategies.

P1577

PENITENTIARY AGENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE STRESSING FACTORS AND THE COPING STRATEGIES USED BY THEM

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The current study aimed to identify the perception of stressing factors at work by penitentiary agents of a Prison Unit in Minas Gerais State/Brazil and the coping strategies used by them to deal with stress in their profession. A sociodemographic questionnaire, the Workplace Stress Scale validated by Paschoal and Tamayo (2004) and the Coping Strategies Inventory by Folkman and Lazarus (1985) were used as data collection instruments. The study was conducted with 40 penitentiary agents who work directly with inmates. Results showed their low perception of stressors. The highest rates of stressing factors were related to Work Performance and Individual-Coworkers Relationship. Penitentiary agents showed to strongly use Coping Strategies, especially those aimed at Problem-solving, Positive Reappraisal and Social Support. The high use of functional Coping Strategies contributes to the low perception of stressing factors, as evidenced by the Workplace Stress Scale analysis.

P1586
CHILDREN SEXUAL ABUSE, SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION, AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG SPANISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) has received attention in various areas of research, practice, and public policy because of its deleterious effects on victim´slives, decreased their psychological and physical well-being. Accumulated evidence shows that CSA is associated with sexual aggresions and with several risk behaviors during late adolescence and youth. Them ain objective of this study was to analyze the relationship between CSA, sexual victimization and sexual risk behaviors in a sample of Spanish college students. The sample was composed by 1,451 male and female college students aged 18 to 26 years, who completed an online survey. Results showed that 4.5% of participants suffered some episode of CSA, 6.1% of them have been raped after 16 years and that they had an inconsistent condom use in their sexual relations. In addition, we found an association between have suffered some CSA episode and sexual risk behaviors. Elevated sexual risk behaviors among CSA survivors reflect difficulty in establishing stable and safe relationships and may be reduced by interventions aimed at improving intimate relationships.

P1587
INTERNAL FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: TEACHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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This paper aims to establish the starting points for development of competencies for entrepreneurship in education in Montenegro. Theoretical framework is found in sustainable development philosophy, and the importance of educating children for future sustainable world. Applied methodology includes content analysis of teaching materials (primarily textbooks) and school curricula (lesson plans and extracurricular activities) related to school subject called "Nature and Society" for the first five grades of primary school. The following indicators were analyzed: independence and autonomy in thinking; openness to new experiences; openness towards making mistakes; experimenting and trying out different approaches for problem-solving; risk taking; earning, saving and investing money; awareness of values of sustainability and self-sustainability; desirable professions. Main findings show that in our sample there is almost no dedication towards teaching for entrepreneurship. General level of presence of indicators in analyzed education materials is low. It is low in the content as well as in the used didactical methods and approach. Most present are: extracurricular activities related to entrepreneurship and aspects of awareness of ecological sustainability. The least present are: openness towards making mistakes and learning from them; risk taking; composed indicator – demonstration of entrepreneurship's initiative.

P1594
PARALLEL PROCESS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY SUPERVISION

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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The concept of "Parallel Process" is widely recognized in psychotherapy supervision literature especially in the psychoanalytic realm. Supervision of psychotherapy is essentially a triadic process where a therapist is supervised in his/her work with one or more clients. This triadic relationship contains a therapeutic dyad and a supervisory dyad. The concept refers to unconscious replication of relational patterns both in therapeutic dyad (consisting of therapist and the patient) and supervisory dyad (consisting of supervisor and supervisee/therapist). Many authors perceived parallel process as an important tool in supervision and a valuable form of communication. Interventions focused on parallel process may improve the quality of supervisory process. Parallel process received attention in the field, though, empirical support was relatively deficient, studies on the subject of parallel process are mostly case illustrations; moreover there is a need for empirical studies. Parallel process has its origins in psychoanalytic concepts of transference and countertransference. On the other hand, existence of parallel process is confirmed without affirming the unconscious aspects. Furthermore, parallel process is accepted and studied in other schools of psychotherapy and supervision. This paper aims to investigate different theoretical conceptualizations on the concept of parallel process and how to study such a complex concept empirically.

P1596
EVALUATIVE STRESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The subject of this research is to study the nature of interaction between evaluative stress and academic performance in school children. The methods to be used in the research include not only psychometric instruments but also the recordings of SGR (skin-galvanic response) and EEG, in order to fix a stress response to evaluative situations in school children in a more objective way and to compare the results of a test taken in a real classroom environment, both in stressful and non-stressful situations. The study will first focus on the psycho-physiological reactions of the pupils to the evaluative task. The evaluative tasks are to be a part of the curriculum of Technical and Natural Sciences (the 1st task being the categorization of technical/non technical objects; the 2nd - the classification of living species). These tasks will be proposed in the form of a test to the children aged 11-12 (N=200, all pupils of the 1st year of a secondary school in France). Secondly, the research will consist of a laboratory study of particularities of the activation of certain zones of cerebral cortex (method of evoked potentials), both in stressful and non stressful situations. The analysis of the EEG records will help us to understand how the neuronal processes, responsible for such cognitive tasks as categorisation, change in the situations of knowledge reproduction and decision-making (school evaluation) and to what extent the emotional states (stress response or situational anxiety) may interfere with them.

P1598

CAN BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS BE FOSTERED BY A MODERATE CONSTRUCTIVIST DESIGNED ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMS?

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Purpose: This paper presents current empirical findings on dimensions of self-determination theory (SDT) in online trainings for professional education of e-tutors under a moderate constructivist approach. Framework: SDT postulating three basic psychological needs for competence, autonomy, and (social) relatedness, which when satisfied yield enhanced intrinsic motivation (Ryan & Deci, 2000). From a theoretical perspective our trainings foster the dimensions of SDT. The study was conducted as field study within a pre- and post test design. The sample includes 56 lecturers, who participated in trainings from 2011 - 2014. The data was collected through online questionnaires. Results: Findings indicate that the satisfaction of psychological needs for competence, autonomy, and (social) relatedness can be fulfilled by a moderate constructivist approach in educating e-tutors. Conclusion: During the training, the competence need was addressed by providing informative feedback.The possibility to gain autonomy was addressed by providing choice e.g. discuss tasks from different perspectives. The tasks in the training are personally endorsing and address feelings of autonomy. These tasks also might possibly address the need for relatedness as it focuses on cooperation. Implications: This study shows a suitable approach to investigate motivation in online trainings. Further research should try to investigate effects of the constructivist design elements on the dimensions of SDT.

P1601

A SCHOOL WITH MINDY - EMOTIONAL EDUCATION INTEGRATED EDUCATION ASSISTED WITH DOG ACCORDING TO A MODEL OF RECONSTRUCTION FICTION

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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According to Bruner, while people tell, negotiate meanings and structure their self (Ornaghi V., 1999). The activity of storytelling is the instrument that guides the action, it is a relationship, one that binds the narrative and action, with circular and retroactive effects (De Leo, Mazzei, 1989, De Leo, 1991). Given the pilot surveys experience in school year 2012-13 with a sample of 100 pupils aged 9 and in 2013-14 with a sample of 25 pupils aged 9 and 25 pupils of 12, I started for the 2014-18 investigation of action-research (Lewin, 1950), in longitudinal perspective with a sample of 25 students, the second to fifth grade of primaryschool, in order to gatherevidence for inclusive educationcentered on cooperative learning,stimulate the development of emotional self and check the validity of an instrument for affective education setting strategic integrated (Celia, 2014). The search mode wants to orient to transformative action of the child thinking that through education facilitated by the emotional relationship with your dog, you build the foundation for the activation of the process of resilience and consequently a strengthening of his personality. The project idea aims at systematization of a path of primary prevention-centered in school model of narrative construction integrated bio-psycho-social interventions assisted with animals.

P1603

THE SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF POST-INSTITUTIONALIZED RUSSIAN CHILDREN IN ITALY: A BRIEF REPORT STUDY

B16. Development and education – Other

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Rossella Morrone, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

Research has shown that most of Russian adopted children experience both general and specific difficulties during middle childhood and preadolescence, related to previous institutionalization and early social deprivation.This study investigated the social competence of 67 Russian adopted children (males=50) aged between 9 and 12 years (mean= 10.50,sd= 1.29), paired with a control group of Italian non-adopted children. The evaluations were conducted by parents and by children themselves. Parents filledsome scales of the CBCL 6/18 (Achenbach &Rescorla, 2001; Aggressive Behavior, Rule-Breaking Behavior & Externalizing scales) and some scales of the CPRS-R:L (Conners, 2007; Social Problems&Opposition scales).Children filled Aggressive Behavior Questionnaire (Little, Jones, Henrich& Hawley, 2003) and ProsocialBehavior Questionnaire (Caprara&Pastorelli, 1993). Analyses concerning parents' reports showed that adopted children have more social difficulties with peers and differ in frequency of implementation of maladaptive behaviors. On the contrary, analyses concerning children' reports showed that adopted children declared to be less aggressive and more prosocial than children in the control group. Further a series of analyses were conducted on the subsample of adopted children. No relationships were found between social competence and age of adoption, length of institutionalization or time passed in the adoptive family.

P1610
PROPOSAL OF MEASURES OF WEIGHT PERSONAL CONTROL BEHAVIOR

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Introduction: This paper present the development and validation of measures related to weight control, based on the personal control behavior model. The weight control self-efficacy inventory measure self-efficacy in three areas: feeding style, influence of external stimuli on eating behaviors and physical activity. The Weight Self-Regulation Inventory measure skills related to the control of weight in terms of physical activity and feeding habits. The Weight Locus of Control Inventory measure internal, powerful others and azar beliefs related to weight. Methodology: Items constructions and statistical analysis was carry on. Initial validity and confiability analysis were done in independents samples. Convergent validity within instruments was done in a normal sample and in an obese sample. Results: 37, 29 and 16 items respectively were selected according to their symmetry and correlation item-test. Factors analysis shows significant factors structure for each instrument, explaining at least 44.00 of the variance. Satisfactory internal consistency was found for the factors of the instruments. Convergent validity results shown significant correlations. Discussion and conclusions: This proposal promises to be a valid and reliable alternative in the measurement of problems related to weight control, considering aspects that are basic to take into account in the treatment of obesity.

P1613

YOUNG WOMEN'S PERSPECTIVES ON THEIR PARENTS' ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AFTER HAVING EXPERIENCED PARENTAL DIVORCE

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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Marion Ehrenberg, University of Victoria, Victoria – Canada

The presentation aims at opening up the discussion on young women's perspective on parents' romantic relationships. Explanations for the "intergenerational transmission of divorce"include communication skills, genetic traits, and attachment dynamic(witha focus on parent-child relational schema). Drawing on Bandura's observational learning theory, we hypothesized that children might also create romantic relational schema based on observations of their parents' couple relationship. We interviewed 20 young women who experienced their parents' divorce during middle to later childhood. Semi-structured interviews using Chase's (2003) approach began with open-ended questions about the parents' romantic relationship, before focusing on perceptions of relationship effort, and then asking about perceived influences of their parents' romantic relationships on their own. Grounded theory was used to analyse the interview transcripts. Themes were identified for both the parents' romantic relationships and the young women's romantic relationships. Emerging themes include the need for reciprocity, the need to protect the self in romantic relationships, and learning from the parents' relationships. Findings point to the need for more research concerning young adults' perceptions of parents' romantic relationships and have therapeutic implications for practitioners working with children in divorced families and with young adults experiencing difficulties in romantic relationships.

P1617
PERSUASIVE INTERFACES FOR SAFE MAN-MACHINE INTERACTION

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

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Acurrently on-goingexperimental study examines the persuasive effectsof an anthropomorphic interface on safe man-robot-interaction. Former studies have shownthat humanoid features of computer interfaces can have an impact on user's perception. It is further known that emotional feedback by such interfaces can change user's behaviour, for example safety behaviour at work. In contrast, little is known about the exact psychological mechanisms that causes the behaviour change.Therefore, in a randomised between-subject design participants are asked to perform a working task with specific safety instructions. In the control group, participants are reminded of the safety behaviour by a traditionally designed warning sign. In the treatment group, an anthropomorphic agent gives the participants emotional feedback about their safety behaviour. The occurring safety violations are measured as well as the subjective attitudes and beliefs about the safety behaviour. Theory of planned behaviour is used as a framework to gain insights about the mediating psychological changes that link persuasive feedback from the interface and behaviour change. It is hypothesised that emotional persuasive elements do not primarily alter theuser's attitude about the target behaviour, but the perception of social norms referring to the behaviour. If so, emotional persuasive elements might work as a supplement with added value to established safety activities, which primarily focus on shifting attitudes.

P1618
IMPLEMENTING TRAINING MEASURES IN ORGANIZATIONS TO FOSTER VALUE EDUCATION

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Purpose. Many organizations publish values through value statements or ethical codes. Accordingly, it becomes an important goal to implement appropriate measures for value education in organizations. Mode of Inquiry. Depending on the requirements of an organizationin the financial sector an implementation process with 3 steps is conducted: 1) requirements analysis: Value-related training needs assessment consisting ofan online surveyand interviewswith managers (n=186) and employees (n=506). 2) conceptualization: A stakeholder workshop for generating authentic case scenarios with specific dilemma situations from the daily workplace operations. 3) realization: Development, integrationand evaluation ofcases in work-oriented trainings. Results. 1): According to managers and employees valuesare an important topic intheorganization. A closer look revealed that there are problems in relating values to practical examples for action. 2): Authentic case scenarios with specific dilemma situations were created by stakeholders. 3): Cases wereintegrated into seminars.The evaluation showed a successful pilot implementation. Conclusion. The presented implementation can serve as an example for a comprehensive procedure to improve organizational value education. Implications. Practitioners have to be integrated into the implementation process to increase the organization's acceptance of the implementation. However, extensive research is essential especially to study the effect of training over time.

P1621
PLAYING ONLINE GAMES: GAMERS' PERSONAL VALUES, GAMING MOTIVATIONS AND FLOW EXPERIENCES

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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This study has two aims: Firstly, it aims to explore the associations between individuals' motivations for playing Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPGs) and their personal values, and secondly it aims to examine how the gamers' personal values are related to their flow experience during gaming. We expect gamers high on power and achievement values to play with motivations to gain success, high status and dominate other players. On the other hand, we expect gamers high on universalism and benevolence values to play with motivations for helping other players, making friends and self-disclosure. Flow is the subjective feeling of total focus and high level of enjoyment in an activity. The enjoyment of an activity can be increased with the addition of a sense of belonging, companionship and cooperation in a group context. This component of flow experience is called group flow. With regard to personal values, we expect those gamers high on power and achievement values to experience individual flow more than gamers low on those values. Also, we expect gamers high on universalism and benevolence values to experience group flow more than gamers low on those values. We aim to collect data from 300 gamers through a survey including measurement tools of Portrait Values Questionnaire, Online Gaming Motivations Scale, Dispositional Flow Scale-2 Short Version and Group Flow Scale. The results will be discussed on the basis of Schwartz's Value Model and the Flow Theory.

P1625
PARENTAL DIVORCE, INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT, AND PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The main aim of this study was to analyze the predictive ability of parental divorce and interparental conflict on both, father-child and mother-child relationships in early adulthood. We also aimed to examine whether attachment history with both parents mitigates the influence of these family experiences.1078 undergraduate and vocational school students completed a questionnaire related to the study variables. Results obtained from two Hierarchical Multiple Regressions indicated that in both outcome variables parental divorce had a negative effect. However, when other variables were included in the regression model (e.g.: conflict level, attachment history), divorce stopped having a significant effect on parent-child relationships. Both, high-resolved and high-unresolved levels of conflict had a negative effect on mother-child and father-child relationships. Regarding attachment history, current mother-child relationship quality was predicted by history of attachment with mother, whereas father-child relationship was predicted by attachment history with father. In conclusion, these results suggest that the level of conflict between parents is more detrimental than divorce. Our results do not support the buffering effect of attachment history, as no significant interactions were found. However, both attachment histories had a greater effect than interparental conflict on parent-child relationships.

P1626

PARENTAL STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN´S ADJUSTMENT TO DIVORCE ON ATTACHMENT RELATED ANXIETY AND AVOIDANCE IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The main goal of this study was to analyze the predictive ability of some variables associated with the parental divorce process alongside attachment history with parents on young adult children´s attachment related anxiety and avoidance. Our sample consisted of 173 undergraduate and vocational school students from the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country. All of them belonged to a divorced family. Results showed that adequate paternal strategies (e.g.: not badmouthing the mother and promoting good mother-child relationships) was the variable with greater predictive ability on low Avoidance scores. Concurrently, but to a lesser degree, freedom provided by the mother to their children to talk about their father also predicted low scores on Avoidance among young adult children. On the other hand, mother´s negative emotional state was the most significant variable on anxious attachment representations. To a lesser degree, attachment history with father and freedom provided by fathers to their children to talk about their mother predicted low scores on Anxiety. In conclusion, our data indicate that both, paternal and maternal strategies for children´s adequate adjustment during the divorce process influence on adult offspring anxious and avoidant attachment representations. However, these results suggest that paternal strategies have a greater predictive ability on Avoidance, whereas maternal negative emotional state determines high scores on Anxiety.

P1627

THE ROLE OF EARLY INTERVENTION IN WORKING MEMORY AND SHORT TERM MEMORY TASK PERFORMANCES OF CHILDREN WITH HEARING LOSS

B12. Development and Education - Typical and atypical development

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Because there is a tendency for exploring the factors affecting the temporary memory processes of disadvantaged children, the purpose of this study is to determine the potential role of early intervention in enhancing working memory (WM) and short term memory (STM) capacities of children with hearing loss (HL). The tarticipants were 114 children with HL who had (n = 76) and had not (n = 38) early intervention. Children with HL were from three different educational settings in Eskisehir, Turkey. The age range was 8 to 15 in both groups. The measures were WISC-R Performance subscales for performance IQ, sentence-digit span and digit span-backward tasks for verbal WM, paper folding task for visuo-spatial WM, and digit span-forward task for verbal STM. All the tasks were administered by the researcher individually in a quite testing room as two sessions. Group differences were determined by multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) which also controlled the possible effects of age and IQ. MANCOVA indicated that children in early intervention group performed better than the children in not-intervened group in both WM and STM tasks for all modalities, when age and performance IQ were controlled. The finding clearly stated that having early intervention plays a fundamental role in enhancing WM and STM capacities of children with HL even after controlling age and IQ.

P1628

CTB - COGNITIVE TEAM BUILDING: AN INNOVATIVE METHOD TO INCREASE TEAMS PERFORMANCE

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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This study suggests a new perspective on the cognitive processes of teams. Studies to improve group performance have a long tradition: Lewin, Lippitt and White's (1943) researches on leadership; Osborne's (1957) studies on creativity through brainstorming; Steiner's (1972) three factors approach; Tuckman's (1965) model of five stages of group development; Senge's (1990, 2013) the organizational learning of teams. In psychoanalysis Bion's (1961) and Foulkes' (1968) study on the emotional dynamics of groups. What has been lacking in these researches? It is an analysis of the cognitive functions of a group as a thinking unit, and the view of the cognition not only as individual processes but also as result of a relational cognitive field. The concept is that cognitive relationships, like emotional relationships, express our ability to think depending on how our cognitive style is integrated with the cognitive style of the anothers person. Often it is more simple to talk to one person instead of another, this happens, due to differences in character, but also due to different cognitive styles. The Cognitive Team Building is an innovative method because the group members are chosen for how well their cognitive styles are integrable with the other members and functional to the objective of the group. These Cognitive Styles are: Leader, Builder, Bridger, Brighter and Insighter. A cognitive team works better when its member are selected with the cognitive styles suited to the task

P1629

PERCEPTIONS ON FEELINGS, THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIOURS RELATING TO ANXIETY FROM CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Helene Loxton, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa

Anxiety is the most common psychological problem reported by youth. This statement is even more significant in terms of children with visual impairments (CVIs), as they are reportedly more prone than their sighted peers for developing psychological difficulties, including anxiety. Various cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) interventions have proven successful in treating childhood anxiety. However, these interventions are not suitable for CVIs, as their content, which is mainly pictorial, is somewhat inaccessible to this population. Furthermore, no CBT-based anxiety interventions tailored for CVIs exist. Therefore an accessible anxiety intervention is needed. Because of the dearth of literature relating to anxiety and its treatment in CVIs, the purpose of this study was to gain insight into this topic from the perspective of CVIs themselves. Therefore, preparatory to developing an anxiety intervention for CVIs, perspectives were sought from the children themselves. Two focus group interviews were conducted and 16 CVIs (aged 9 – 13) who attended two special schools in the Western Cape, South Africa, took part. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and content analysis performed. Three primary themes emerged: difficulties encountered by CVIs; existing coping strategies; and insight into concepts central to CBT, namely feelings, thoughts and behaviours. These results and their implications for the adaptation of the CBT-based anxiety intervention will be discussed.

P1630

VIABILITY OF A CBT-BASED ACTIVITY TO IMPROVE PSYCHO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN A GROUP OF POVERTY-STRICKEN SOUTH AFRICAN CHILDREN

F06. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psycho-social development and adjustment under conditions of poverty

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Ilse Webber, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa

The study aimed to explore whether a group of vulnerable South African children could benefit from a child-friendly CBT-based activity. The research objectives were firstly to explore whether children could distinguish between thoughts, feelings and behaviour and secondly to determine if feedback during assessment improved their performance. Anxiety disorders constitute one of the most prevalent mental health problems in youth. High incidences of fear and anxiety symptoms have also been reported by South African children over the last decade. Few studies have been done to research the underpinning of cognitive behavioural therapy-based interventions for specific vulnerable children in the South African context. Research in this area shows a need for an effective anxiety intervention programme specifically developed for South African children. The participants consisted of a sample of 52 children between the ages of 10 and 13 years from a poverty-stricken neighbourhood in Stellenbosch, South Africa. Taken into account the cognitive developmental theory and the cognitive behavioural theory, this activity was analysed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. Most of the participants could discriminate amongst thought, feelings and behaviour suggesting that they understand the core skills needed for participating in CBT. Conclusions will be drawn about the viability of this CBT-based activity for usage in a future anxiety intervention programme within the South African context.

P1631
THE ROLE OF BIG FIVE PERSONALITY ON WEEKLY APPRAISALS OF PERCEIVED STRESS

D16. Work and organization – Other

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Purpose The purpose of this study was to explore the role of personality on the perceived stress situations with discussing attribution and appraisal theories. Design/Methodology The data were gathered from 95 individuals attending evening classes at a public university in Turkey. Participants were requested to fill in the survey that includes 44-item Big Five Personality Scale in the first week and merely 10-item Perceived Stress Scale during 12 consecutive weeks. We analyzed data using hierarchical linear modeling, since variables at the week level are nested within people (multilevel structure). Results Results showed that neuroticism and extroversion dimensions are found to influence weekly appraisals of stress. People are high in neuroticism were found to perceive more stress. Extroverts were found to perceive less stress. Limitations All our data came from self-report, future studies that may obtain the judgment of others on variables will strength the findings of our study. Research/Practical Implications These findings not only made connections among trait theory, attribution theory and appraisal theory in terms of transactional theory of stress, but also presented valuable information about who is more likely prone to experiencing stress. Originality/Value Unfolding the effects of trait characteristics on these weekly appraisals may contribute to observe more explicit relations between personality-stress relations.

P1634

ASSESSMENT OF CAREER CHOICE READINESS BY SELF-REPORT, COUNSELORS' AND INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS' RATINGS: A TRIANGULATION APPROACH

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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To assess the career choice readiness (CCR) of people under 25, a self-report inventory (called "BET-U25") with 50 items (short 16 items) had been constructed. It measures five CCR-relevant dimensions and is conceptually interlinked with the guidelines for career counseling sessions of the German Federal Employment Agency. The presented study investigates the validity of the self-report by method triangulation, using beside self-reports two other sources: CCR ratings of career counselors and independent observers. Utilizing a method triangulation approach, the analyses concentrate on the convergence of the CCR self-reports collected prior to the counseling session (in total N=605) with two other sources: career counselor assessment of candidate's CCR (N=412) and ratings of independent observers (N=99), which were completed immediately after the single sessions. The mean duration of a counseling session is at 45 minutes. Correlations of ratings belonging to corresponding dimensions range between r=.2 and r=.6. In general, the counselors and observers-ratings show higher convergences with each other. Relevant moderators are the level of education of the counselee, the proximity of time to the graduation, the inducement of the session and specific CCR dimensions. In general, the results confirm the validity of self-reported CCR. The BET-U25 seems to be a suitable instrument to screen CCR in advance to a session to optimize the counseling process.

P1636
INFORMATIVE VIDEO TO REDUCE ANXIETY IN ORAL SURGERY

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Third molar extraction is an invasive surgical procedure and can lead to adverse psychological processes, such as anxiety, feeling of malaise and discomfort. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of informative video on anxiety of patients submitted to third molar extraction. Methods: This is a randomized controlled blinded trial using a sample composed by 79 individuals, aged 14 to 24 years, who required extraction of at least one third molar in a dental session. The patients were selected and randomly allocated into groups Control (CG) and Experimental (EG). In the preoperative phase, the EG watched an informative video about third molar extraction and CG received standard information by surgeons. Anxiety was measured through the Trait-State Anxiety Inventory (STAI) in three times: Triage (15 days before surgery), Extraction (immediately before surgery), and Suture (7 days after surgery, immediately before suture removal). Data analysis: Chi-square and Proc Mixed of SAS program ($\alpha=5\%$). Results: There was statistically significant difference between the means scores of anxiety at all times between the groups (between groups analysis). Significant differences were observed in three times in experimental group (intra group analysis-$p<0.05$) suggesting significant reduction in levels of anxiety related to third molar extraction. Conclusion: The results indicate that informative video was effective to reduce measures of anxiety related in third molar extraction.

P1642
SOCIAL CAPITAL OF HUMAN BEING, FAMILY AND COMMUNITIES AS A JOINT PRODUCT FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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This paper presents a review of capital social with the aim of identifying the links with social participation, values and empowerment that provide the required arguments for enhancing and strengthening of social capital and thus promote the human development. The prevalence of statistical data of violence, insecurity and some components of social capital suggest its decrease or its fragility which raises the possibility of transforming this resource of society. We discuss some links between the variables: reciprocity, trust, social participation and empowerment that have been studied by several authors. We conclude by mentioning some favorable aspects of human development that are affected by social capital.

P1647
A NOVEL MORAL REASONING TASK REVEALS ASSOCIATIONS WITH AGE AND INTELLIGENCE

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Introduction: Throughout adolescence, moral reasoning (MR) plays a pivotal role in the development of positive and prosocial behaviour. Traditional measures of MR provide limited insight into daily behavioural functioning because they tend to be confounded by other cognitive skills, have poor ecological validity, and rely on third-person perspectives, which may reduce emotional involvement in the task. In order to address these limitations, a novel, first-person, visual task, the Socio-Moral Reasoning Aptitude Level (So-Moral) was created (Beauchamp et al., 2013). The goal of the this study was to explore associations between MR maturity, age and intelligence. Methods: MR skills and intelligence were assessed in 92 healthy adolescents/young adults aged 13 to 20 years (M=16.3, SD=2.1 years, 35% male) using the So-Moral and the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence. Results: Age explained 27% (β= .52, p<.001) of the variance in MR maturity. When divided into three age groups (early, middle and late adolescence) a significant difference was found between groups in terms of MR maturity (p< .001). IQ also contributed moderately (22.8%) to MR (β= .48, p<.001). Conclusions: The So-Moral shows promise as a new developmental task of MR. These findings suggest that MR skills are not entirely reducible to intellectual abilities and tend to progress with age, possibly as a function of increased social interactions, role-taking opportunities and autonomy over the course of adolescence.

P1648

EMOTIONAL VALENCE TO PEER COMMENTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE FROM THEM

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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In Yoshioka & Aoki (2014), peer comments were classified into 3 groups based on satisfaction level, and they were named on contents of peer comments. The highest satisfaction group were named "watched" group, the middle group were named "approval/reception" group, and the lowest group were named "forced the evaluation" group.Usually, peer comments have positive or negative emotion. And,there is a large variety of familiarity with peer. However, their study does not distinguish emotional valence or psychological distance. To this deficits, the purposes of the present study were to examine difference among 3 groups in the emotional valence to peer comments and the psychological distance from the sender. Seventy-four students were participated in this study. The results showed that there were significant differences between "forced the evaluation" group and other 2 groups in both emotional valence and psychological distance. In other words, the mean scores of emotional valence and psychological distance of "forced the evaluation" group were lower than other 2 groups. These results suggest as follows: Low satisfaction words, which contents force the evaluation,make the receiver negative emotion and may increase the psychological distance from the sender. It is necessary to study on relationship between emotional valence and psychological distance in detail.

P1654

RESORUCES, FLOW AT WORK AND RECOVERY EXPERIENCES: A MULTI-GROUP STUDY

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The flow at work (FaW) experience is characterized by absorption, work enjoyment and intrinsic motivation (Bakker, 2008) and it is favourable for the individual and the organization: it generates well-being, fosters the individual development (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975) and is related to the recovery of energies. The study detects the mediation of FaW between job resources (supervisors' and colleagues' support, job autonomy) and personal resources intended as personal/professional development (internal locus of control, optimism, self-efficacy at work) on respondents (N=787 belonging to different working categories) with "high recovery" (HR) and "low recovery" (LR). The multi-group structural equation model performed with Mplus7 (c2(54)=159.13; p<.00; CFI=.92; TLI=.90; RMSEA=.06; SRMR=.06) shows: job resources increase FaW (>LR) and personal resources (>LR); FaW increases personal resources (>HR); job resources increase, through FaW, personal resources (>LR). Data show the mediation of FaW between job and personal resources. The influence of FaW on personal resources is higher for HR suggesting that they have more optimal experiences and development. LR individuals benefit most from job resources. Results suggest to: a) promote FaW to favour optimal experiences at work and development; b) ensure job resources to activate FaW and support LR people; c) support workers in the recovery of energies spent working to ease the positive experience at work and the development.

P1671
PREDICTORS OF RE-EMPLOYMENT – A QUESTION OF ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOUR, OR GENDER?

D16. Work and organization – Other

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In April 2014, the unemployment rate was 8.2 % in Sweden and 11.7 % in the EU. Gaining a better understanding of predictors of re-employment and reduced unemployment duration is of theoretical interest for research and has direct practical implications for the unemployed.This longitudinal study examined the predictive value ofattitudes, individual characteristics,job search behaviour and demographic variables on re-employment among 142 assembly workers who had been made redundant. Participants completed a questionnaire within a week after leaving their jobs, and another 15 months later. Results of hierarchical logistic regression revealed that gender (being male), was the strongest predictor. Also willingness to relocate and desire to change occupation, increased the odds of re-employment 15 months after dismissal. On the other hand having children at home and anonymous-passive job-search behaviour, which is more prevalent among women, decreased the odds for re-employment. The study is contributing to research by revealing gender differences in job search behaviour and the importance of focusing qualitative differences instead of merely quantitative measures in job search behaviour. And even more important, despite attitude and job-search behaviour, there is still differences that seems to be related to gender and family response.

P1675

JOB SATISFACTION IN AN ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY: THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Job satisfaction represents the extent to which people like or dislike their jobs (Spector, 1997); several studies analysed the determinants of job satisfaction, considered as indicator of cognitive well-being at work (Diener, Emmons, Larsen,& Griffin, 1985). According to the JD-R model (Bakker &Demerouti, 2007),the aim of this study is to inquire the effects of organizational resources and demands,and personal resources on job satisfaction in an Italian pharmaceutical company. Respondents to the self-report questionnairewere 146employees. The measures are: job satisfaction (α .88), safety behavior (α .89), role clarity (α .71), work procedure applicability (α .73), supervisors' relational justice (α .92), colleagues' support (α .84), workload (α .78), internal locus of control (α .75) and work-related self-efficacy (α .70). Data analysis included: means, standard deviations and alpha reliabilities for each scale, correlations, multiple regression analysis (SPSS 20). Multiple regression analysis (62.5% explained variance) identify that job satisfaction ispositively related only with organizational resources, in particular supervisors' relational justice, role clarity, work procedure applicability and colleagues' support. This study shows the important relationship between organizational resources and job satisfaction; organization should identify managerial policies and training to sustain job resources and promote job satisfaction and well-being in the workplace.

P1681
TRUST YOUR GUT: METABOLIC DEPLETION INCREASES TRUST AND TRUSTWORTHINESS

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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We usethe trust game in a laboratory, a hidden experiment, and data from the European Social Survey 2012 to demonstrate that metabolic depletion causes individuals to be more likely to trust and reciprocate than those who have just consumed a meal.We test between two alternative hypotheses: 1) hunger heightensselfish behaviour,and 2)hunger mediates trusting and reciprocating throughintuitive decisions. We offer three contributions to the literature. First, this study is the first that links metabolic state with trusting and reciprocal behavior. Second, we provide somewhat provocative results indicating that hunger leads to less greedy behavior. Our results would support the second alternative hypothesis: both trust and being trustworthy are automated, default-choice responses in our sample operating in a social environment where fair division of resources and interpersonal trust are strong social norms. Low blood glucose concentration may cause the brain to deprioritize higher cognitive functions and use more hard-wired, automated responses. Third, we highlight how a seemingly innocent research design choice of scheduling laboratory sessions prior to, or after a meal, significantly influences experimental outcomes. This insight is particularly relevant to research designs with treatment conditions varying between subject groups.

P1685
COOKING A DISH: STUDY OF CULINARY CHOICES IN A SITUATED ACTION

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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Cooking a dish is a dynamic process that integrates many factors: cultural, social, contextual and individual factors. Based on the activity theory, and the subjective evidence-based ethnography (SEBE), we aim to better understand how culinary choices in cooking practices are influenced by a psychosocial indicator: the cooking proximity knowledge, practices, and involvement in cooking). A sample of 16 non-professional French cooks (selected by their level of cooking proximity) was invited to cook a dish. Their activity (cooking a dish in a lab-kitchen), was filmed with a miniature wide-angle video-camera with a microphone worn on a pair of glasses. Then a self-confrontation debriefing was conducted with extracts (20-30 minutes) of the video recording. The participant watched the extracts with the researcher, and commented the scene: what he was doing, how, why, etc. It was relevant for the reconstruction of the mental activity. In terms of results, we showed an influence of the cooking proximity on culinary choices in cooking practices: dish (technical vs easy), recipe (long vs short) and ingredients choices (fresh or not), techniques, steps of preparation, cleaning, space and time organisation, dish presentation (plate vs dish), feelings during cooking (stress vs pleasure), etc. Finally, the cooking proximity permits to segment people samples on other criteria than only Sociodemographic datas. Besides, SEBE protocol permits to better access to subjective practices.

P1687

DOHSA-HOU A JAPANESE PSYCHOTHERAPY TECHNIQUE FOR LOW-FUNCTIONING HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH SEVERE CHRONIC PAIN

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Many chronic disease patients suffer from long-term pain, which produces exhaustion and reduces their quality of life. Recent research indicates that chronic pain patients suffer from chronic self-control fatigue. Dohsa-houwas originally developed in 1966 in Japan from the use of hypnosis to treat motor difficulties in children with cerebral palsy. Dohsa is a self-control process that defines psychological activities. Self-control involves the capacity to exercise control and guide reactions and behavior—abilities essential for executive function. The participants in the present study were five female hemodialysis patients aged 59–62 years.To treat their chronic pain, the participants undertook Dohsa-hou tasks over a 4-month period. The participants' post-intervention visual analoguescale (VAS) painscores were significantly lowerthan their pre-intervention scores. We employed the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to compare the VAS scores.The participants reported reduced pain and improvedquality of life through the Dohsa-houintervention and Dohsa tasks conducted at home. Dohsa-hou is a useful psychotherapy for managing severe chronic pain, and it may improve pain-mediated self-control fatigue. Although more research is required, the present study indicates that Dohsa-houmay alleviate the burden on chronic pain patients, particularly low-functioning chronic pain patients during dialysis.

P1688
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND PRESENTATION

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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"Impression management" – the term was outlined by D. Myers as the concept of self-varieties, which can be regarded as an attractive image of himself or herself as a product that has a certain economic value. The study was aimed to identify the characteristics of sex differences in students' presentations of their professional work capacity.The complex of diagnostic techniques have been determined to compare the contents of self-presentation of male and female in the localization of control, differentiation in the integral self-estimation, saturation with existential meanings and values, social competence and gender orientations. We've discovered that sex differences in self-presentation employment potentials correlate with the adoption of traditional gender orientations. Specificity of women's self-presentation is revealed in a high level of self-control and internal locus of control and in different job activities, as well as in social competence, persistence in achieving working goals, in the coherence of moral attitudes and behavior. Lower rates in female's self–esteem qualities presentations in comparison to mail's sample indicate that women are more dependent onexternal insures of their competence in leadership qualities and acceptance their job performance behavior in nontraditional social roles as well. The more any or other personal vocational qualities are being mediated directly by woman's perception, the less are being mediated by gender stereotypes.

P1689

SIBLING RELATIONSHIP IN THE LGB COMING-OUT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF ELEMENTS INVOLVED

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Siblings are recognized as having a very special place in a person's life and to support and protect them.For this reason, our study focuses on the sibling relationship in the LGB coming-out context. The research has been piloted on a Belgian sample of 102 subjects (44 LGB participants and 58 siblings) and includes semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire about the sibling relationship. Preliminary results indicate that siblings can represent in some cases a major potential support in the coming out process of LGB persons, concerning in particular disclosure to parents and self-acceptance. Nonetheless, in other cases siblings seem neutral or non-supportive. We thus try to identify the elements involved in positive and negative attitudes from heterosexual siblings towards their lesbian/gay/bisexual sibling's coming-out, as well as those sustaining or impeding the use of the sibling relationship resource in such context.Several elements seem to be involved in the way coming-out is experienced within the sibling subsystem: Birthorder, gender, age gap, family culture involvingreligion, level of education,urbanity, and Consideration for sibling'sthoughts and feelings. Conclusion: We have to get a betterunderstanding as to the extent of the impact of theseelements if wewant to help families in the coming out process.

P1700

BROADENING THE SCOPE OF GRIEF: HOW DOES AMBIGUOUS LOSS IMPACT CLINICAL AND RESEARCH OUTCOMES?

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Understanding human reactions in response to deathis a major interest in the bereavement literature (Stroebe& Shut, 1999). Some researchers, however, claimed that losses other than death could inflict substantial suffering as well. Boss (1999) introduced the term ambiguous loss to describe situations where the loved one is perceived as psychologically present but physically absent (e.g. soldiers missing in action, kidnapped children) or psychologically absent but physically present (e.g. Alzheimer patients). Although Boss claimed that ambiguous losses could be more distressing than the physical losses, researchers and clinicians seem to overlook those losses in clinical and scientific practice.The purpose of this study was to review articles from2000 to 2014 about ambiguous losses, to clarify the nature, assessment, effects and implications of this concept. Scopus has been searched for this purpose and 20 articles were subjected to content analysis. Results revealed that ambiguous loss differs from traditional grief in terms lack of finality and ambiguity of the situation. It was found that ambiguous losses have detrimental effects not only at an individual level (e.g. depression, complicated grief) and but also at a familial level (e.g. role confusions, immobilization). Familial and societal assessments were necessary for assessment; and normalization, revising attachment, mastery, revising identity and hope were claimed as integral parts of healing process. Keywords: Ambiguous loss, grief, death, bereavement

P1703
THREE DIMENSIONAL FORCE FIELD MODEL FOR INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCE

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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The purpose of this study is to visualize the individual preference by three-dimensional force field model. The force field model has been developed in attitude theory of social psychology, and that proceeds as follow three steps. First, from the distance matrix that represents the similarity of attitude or psychological distance, multidimensional scaling yields configurations on two dimensions. The second step is adding with other scores, such as individual preference ratings along with the third dimension. Then the third step is interpolating for any coordinates where any targets does not exist. In the present study, this method was applied for the data of the tourist spot of Japan. Five hundred participants were joined in this survey program via internet. The distance matrix was made by the participants rating of similarity between two tourist spots, then non-metric multidimensional scaling yielded two dimensional configurations. Participants were asked for rating the preference toward each spots all together, the attractiveness of tourist spots was mounted on the configurations. Three spatial interpolating methods ,Abelson method(1954-55), Inverse Distance Weighting and Kriging method, were compared by the goodness of fit. Inverse Distance Weighting and Kriging method has developed in spatial statistics. One of the advantages of this method is possibility of application; it can be use for the data of social psychology, marketing, sociology, population dynamics, etc.

P1707

SCHOOL TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD DISASTER PREVENTION EDUCATION IN JAPAN

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Disaster prevention education in schools an important component for enhancing community preparation for disasters. This study examines how much knowledge school teachers have about disaster prevention and how and what they teach about disaster prevention at school. A web-based questionnaire survey was administrated to teachers at elementary schools (n = 534), junior high schools (n = 533), and high schools (n = 534). The results revealed that education for disaster prevention was taught by most elementary school teachers, who also had the most knowledge about disaster prevention. Although teachers have a good understand about the mechanisms of natural disasters and the appropriate corresponding behavior in the event of an emergency, and they teach what they know to students in their schools, they are unaware of the roles of community safety and support personnel, such as district welfare commissioners and members of local firefighting teams, during disasters. The study also discusses the need for teaching materials on the roles these community services play during disasters, as well as opportunities for teacher training.

P1709
COMMUNITY VALUES IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Community values in the Tokyo metropolitan area, which is composed of many local areas with unique characteristics, were investigated. We categorized the Tokyo metropolitan area into the following six broad categories, based on geographical and local characteristics: suburban residential areas with a high proportion of apartment buildings, suburban residential areas with a high portion of detached houses, well-to-do residential areas, old downtown areas, urbanized central areas with a high portion of apartment buildings, and new residential areas. In 2013, we sampled 412 participants residing in each of the six types of areas (N=2472) and conducted an Internet based survey. The results of cluster analysis indicated six types of values that were given high priority by the participants: regional and social capital, safety net, social infrastructure, living environment, and convenience. A comparison of community values in the six areas showed that people in suburban residential area with a high portion of detached houses and in well-to-do residential areas gave higher priority to the living environment, compared to people in other areas. Comparison also revealed that residents in the old downtown areas preferred regional and social capital and social infrastructure. It is suggested that community values might influence people's choice of residential areas and the high mobility of Tokyo metropolitan population.

P1713

JAPANESE NATIVE SPEAKERS' PERCEPTION OF HANGUL CHARACTERS PRONOUNCED BY KOREAN NATIVE SPEAKERS

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Korean native speakers learning Japanese often confuse Japanese fricatives (/s/, /sh/) and affricates (/ts/, /ch/), because these phonemes are acoustically similar and one, /ts/, is not a Korean phoneme member. Additionally, the Hangul characters recommended by the National Institute of the Korean Language (NIKL) to represent these phonemes might be inappropriate and therefore induce Koreans' incorrect pronunciations that are misperceived by Japanese native speakers. This study examined the appropriateness of Hangul characters for representing Japanese fricatives and affricates. Fourteen Hangul characters, including the NIKL's recommendations of "seu" for /s/, "syu" for /sh/, "sseu" for /ts/, and "ju" for /ch/ were pronounced by Korean native speakers (n=66) and recorded digitally. Japanese native speakers (n=33) listened to each recorded item and identified it as one of: /s/, /sh/, /ts/, and /ch/. Their identification ratios were more than 90% for the pronunciations of "seu" for /s/, "syu" for /sh/, and "ju" for /ch/, supporting the NIKL's recommendations. However, "sseu" was not identified as /ts/ but as /s/ at a 99% ratio, contradicting NIKL's recommendations. Moreover, none of the pronunciations of the 14 Hangul characters was identified as /ts/ with a high ratio. The best ratio of /ts/ was only 52% for the "cheu" pronunciation. These results suggested that some of NIKL's recommendations are inappropriate and should be reconsidered from the viewpoint of speech perception.

P1713
THE ROLE OF DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. A STUDY IN LAMPEDUSA

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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Background: Few studies have been conducted on humanitarian first responders. The word "emergency" is often adopted to describe substantially different contexts, so we risk to not consider its specific psychological impact Aims: In order to investigate the different psychological impact in two different emergency contexts we compare the staff of emergency department with first responders who assist migrants on Lampedusa Island. Methods: The sample is composed of 81 subjects: 36 of the Emergency Room of two Italian Hospitals (ER) and 45 Humanitarian Workers involved in the migrants rescue (HW). We administered four self-reported instruments: CISS II, LCB, TAS20 and SF-36. Results: We found significant difference between the two groups in relation to Task-Centered Coping Strategy (t -6.11;df. 70;p.001), Social Functioning (t = 2.245; df. 79; p .028) and Role-Emotional Functioning (t 1.80;df.79;p.075).The sample is characterized by an External Locus of Control (61%). Conclusions: Both emergency contexts seem to have a significant psychological impact on the workers involved. However, first responders exposed to a humanitarian emergency seem less prepared to handle the emotional stress. Therefore it might be useful to pay more attention to the psychological training of humanitarian workers to preserve their quality of life.

P1714

THE EXTENT OF DISCRIMINANT ERROR BETWEEN TWO CATEGORIES WHEN THEIR MEANS DIFFER AT 5% SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Significant mean difference in t-test and analysis of variance is often regarded as evidence that data in two categories are distributed with clear separation. However, the mean difference does not imply separated distribution. To clarify this notion, this study aimed to determine the extent of discriminant error between two categories when their means differ at 5% significance level. Without loss of generality, we can assume the means of two standard normal distributions without correlation differ at 5% significance level. For the difference of the two distributions, the standard deviation (SD_diff) is the square root of the sum of squares of standard deviation in each distribution (i.e., SD_diff = square root of 2). Because the z-score is 1.96 at 2.5% probability, which corresponds to the threshold of a two-tailed test with 5% level, the distance between the two distributions is 2.76 (1.96 x SD_diff). Half of 2.76 (1.38) is a crossover point of the distributions. Because the probability is 8.4% for the region with a z-score greater than 1.38, the two distributions overlap with probability 16.8% (8.4% x 2). This indicates that discriminant error occurs up to 16.8% when the means of two categories significantly differ at 5% level. Therefore, difference at 5% significance level does not necessarily indicate clear separation of two categories. Statistical test users should be aware of this feature and should avoid making extravagant claims about distinction of two categories.

P1715
EFFECTS OF PROACTIVE PERSONALITY AND PROTEAN CAREER ORIENTATION ON ACTIVE AGEING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

D13. Work and organization - Age and work

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Research goal: As life span has increased, active aging is being very important.Active aging is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age(WHO, 2002).Proactive personality and protean career orientation is important for finding new activity after retirement. We predict that proactive personality influence protean career orientation and protean career orientation mediate the relationship of proactive personality and active aging. Methods: We collected data from 400 Korean elderly. Mean age was 63.14year(SD=4.60)/Male 192(48%), Female 208(52%). We measured seven participation activities of elderly; daily minor social activity, active social activity,self-development, volunteering, family support, leisure, and religious activity. As a predictor variable, we measured proactive personality and protean career orientation. Conclusion &Discussion: Proactive personality and protean career orientation significantly and positively correlated with active ageing without daily minor social activity. And protean career orientation not meditated the relationship between whole active ageing and proactive personality. But when we excluded religious activity in active ageing, protean career orientation meditated the relationship between active ageing and proactive personality. Especially among active ageing, self-development, leisure&volunteering activities were mediated by protean career orientation.

P1717

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND NO FEEDBACK ON A NOVEL TASK

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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The aim of the currentstudy was to examine the effect of three different feedback (fb)types on task performance. A 3(positivefb, negative fb, no fb) X 2(trial 1, trial 2) experimental design was conducted. The sample consistedof 208 college students in Turkey. The task involved listing potential uses for two common objects: plastic bag in Trial 1 and scarf in Trial 2.Two pre-studies were conducted to develop a rating system for the reported uses of the two common objects. Both the total number of presented uses and the novelty value of each presented use were taken into consideration in rating the performance. Participants received either positive fb, negative fb depending on their actual Trial 1 performance, or no fb following their Trail 1 performance.Trial 2 performance scores constituted the dependent variable of the study. Results indicatedno significant feedbackX time interaction effect on Trial 2 performance. However, a trend analysis, conducted to see if there was an emerging trend in the data,showed that performance of the participants in the three conditions increased in a linear fashion in such way that Trial 2 performance was the smallest in the negative fbcondition and highest in the positivefb condition, no fb condition being in-between. Some implications of the findings are that giving positive fbseems to have a higher potential in increasing task performance and that negative fb may be more detrimental to performance on such tasks than no fb.

P1719

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND GENDER ROLES

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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TheAttachmentTheory has a significantimportancetoexplaintheexperiments of cognitive, emotional and behavioralprocesses in thecloserelationships. Inconnectionwiththetheory, it wasworkedtocreatethementalmodelings and thevariousattachmentcategories/styles. On theotherhandthegenderconcept is an importantsurveyareawhichdescribestherolesattributedto men and womenbysocietyorculturalvalues. Thegenderroles in severalcatagoriessuch as feminine, masculine, androjen and undefinedareassimilated in thegenderconcept.Somestudies in theliteratüre statethatthegenderroleshaveinfluence on closerelationships and therecouldbe acorrelationbetweenthesetwovariables.Scope:Thepurpose of thisstudy is toanalysethecorrelations and differencesbetweenthegenderroles and theattachmentsytles.Method:Target is topractisethe data forms of "Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory", "BemSex Role Inventory" and "Sociodemographic"for a samplinggroup of 200 people.ExpectedResults:A meaningfulrelationshipsareexpectedbetweenthevariousattachmentstyle and genderroles.RESULT :Apositive and meaningfulrelationship is expectedbetweenhavingsecureattachmentstyle and adoptingtheandrogengenderrole.Ameaningfulrelationship is notexpectedbetweenhavingfearfulattachmentstyle and adoptingandrojen, masculine and femininegenderroles.

P1725

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVER-ADAPTATION AND DEPRESSION IN JAPANESE COLLEGE STUDENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between over-adaptation and depression in Japanese college students."Over-adaptation" was defined as a set of characteristics, i.e. external over-adaptive (self-inhibition and other-oriented behavior) and internal characteristics (self-insufficiency). A total of 260 Japanese college students (110 men and 150 women undergraduates) completed a questionnaire.The over-adaptation scale consisted of 33 questions which were subdivided into the following 5 subscales; "self-insufficiency", "self-inhibition", "solicitude for others", "need for approval", and "living up to one's expectations".Subjects were divided into 4 groupsby using cluster analysis on over-adaptation scale. The results indicated that cluster-1 (CL1) showed high scores of 5 subscalesand was regarded as "over-adaptation group". The other groups were regarded as not over-adaptation groups. The results of ANOVA indicated that over-adaptation group (CL1) showed significantly higher score of CES-D (Center for Epidemiologic Studies depression Scale) scores than other groups.Gender differences were also discussed.

P1728
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION'S AND GENDER EQUALITY: A STUDY OF DEPENDENT SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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In our society gender equality seems to be a socially accepted value. Nevertheless, women must face and support different obstacles and discriminations in their current lives. In order to overcome the distance between the theoretical equality and the real one, different social politics have been put into practice. The most questioned and criticized ones had been the affirmative action politics. The present research tries to understand the social representations dynamic among gender equality, gender discrimination and affirmative action. The main objective is to detect the core elements of these social objects and describe the relationship among them (Abric, 2001; Roussiau and Valence, 2013). Data were collected via questionnaires applied to 300 university student in the Basque Country (in the north of Spain). The results show that young university student have a simple conception of gender equality based on social right. Moreover, the discrimination is seen as a mechanism of exclusion based on the differences of women relative to men. In the other hand, the affirmative action appears as a specific proposal to achieve the gender equality. In addition, the relation between gender equality and affirmative action is perceived to be dependent (Guimelli and Rouquette, 2004). We discuss the interest to promote a more comprehensive conceptualization of gender equality, which gathers a gender perspective and assumes to implement specific mechanisms as necessary correctors to achieve a real equality.

P1729

LOCUS OF CONTROL AND COPING STRATEGIES IN CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHEMOTERAPY: A STUDY CONDUCTED AT SAN RAFFAELE HOSPITAL

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Introduction: Cancer is one of the most life-threatening illness; it causes evident consequences on the patient, threatening his/her life and interfering with every aspect of a human being. Aims: The aim is to intercept a "not-clinic" population (patients who don't spontaneously request a psychological consultations) to evaluate how coping strategies and locus of control could have an impact on anxiety and depression.Method and Results: The research sample is made up of 200 patients, men (40%) and women (60%), undergoing a chemotherapy treatment at Oncology Division of San Raffaele Hospital (Milan).The assessment battery is composed by:CISS-2, LCB, BDI-II, BAI. The results show that both males and females present statistically significant correlations between emotion-oriented coping strategies and the presence of higher levels of anxiety (M:r=.315;p=.005;F:r=.411;p<.001) and depression(M:r=.317,p=.004;F:r=.443; p<.001). Data point out that women have an external locus of control significantly correlates with higher levels of anxiety (r=.475;p<0.01) and depression (r=.480;p<0.01). Conclusion and Implications: Patients that use emotion oriented coping strategies and have an external locus of control could have higher levels of anxiety and depression. The psychologist's role would be basic in planning interventions able to help patients to develop an internal locus of control and functioning coping strategies.

P1733

LEXICAL PATTERNS EMERGING FROM THE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE GENDER EQUALITY LAW IN THE SPANISH PRESS

C09. Culture and society - Media and communication

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Mass media play a relevant role in both creating discourse and representations of social problems, and in spreading them. The present study addresses lexical patterns that make up the discourse on the legislation regarding gender equality. For this purpose, we selected the latest legislation norm on gender equality approved by the General Courts in Spain -that is, the Law for the effective equality of women and men. This Law allows for active policies, it cross-sectionally regards the right of equality and it provides a framework for affirmative action. The corpus of 53 newspaper editorials published during 2004-2008 was analyzed using the lexical analysis software ALCESTE. The results showed a discursive structure organized around three lexical classes, which account for the 77 % of elementary contextual units. The first class (56 % of ECUs) discussed the problem in the workplace. The third class (33 % of ECUs) concerned the political arena, both government and opposition. Finally, the second class (11 % of ECUs) captured the discussion in the judicial system. Newspapers and time lapses were included in the analysis as independent variables. Discussion gives insight into the social representation of the policy for achieving gender equality and eliminating discrimination disseminated by the media. It also complements previous research conducted on the theory of framing.

P1734

EATING DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENCE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA, PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION AT SCHOOL

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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The objective is the monitoring of eating disorders risk factors in adolescent behaviour, in order to increase the understanding of their features and to plan primary and secondary prevention programs. Introduction: Researches on student population are an important source for the identification of risk factors during childhood and adolescence; although, in absence of psychodiagnostical assessments, the cases here examined cannot have clinical relevance. Methods: The sample was composed of 720 subjects, 448 females (62%) and 272 males (38%), aged between 14 and 15 (mean=14,4), who were attending the first high school year in education institutes in Lombardy. We developed a questionnaire, composed of 14 items (with reference to former validated questionnaires), in order to ascertain eating behaviours considered as risk factors in scientific literature. Results show that binge eating is the main problem among these subjects (35,8%), without gender difference; calories control (F: 13,7%; M: 5,5%), exercise for losing weight (F: 25,2%; M: 16,3%), self-induced vomit (F: 12,3%; M: 4,1%), fasting (F: 13,3%; M: 1,8%) are prevalently female practices. Conclusion, Implications: In accord with previous literature, results confirm the presence of significant eating disorders risk factors in adolescent behaviour (due to lacking self-esteem, negative self-perception, relational problems, uncontrolled emotions) and reveal the urgence of prevention/intervention projects at school.

P1735

RISK BEHAVIOURS AND DISTRESS IN ADOLESCENTS. TYPES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AT HIGH SCHOOL

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The introduction and increasing diffusion of psychological skills at high school, as a way of prevention or intervention in emergency situations, has been fostered during the last years in order to support and promote socio-relational abilities useful to adolescents for the fulfillment of their development tasks.This research aims to present and propose a model of psychological intervention based on group relations, considered in their different forms. Small groups, including separately students, parents and teachers, will be examined here particularly, as they are liable to function at school in many directions. Focus group, role playing, photolangage, case discussions, comments on movies are the main techniques which made possible to treat a lot of themes in a complementary way and to mitigate the individual fear of an excessive self-exposition by the involvement of all participants in a more general discussion according to the personal experience of everybody.Working groups are certainly a convenient way of interaction with adolescents, who are in a specifical stage of development when utmost is the need to share emotions and ideas with peers. Foresaid techniques will be as more productive as more the psychological intervention will occur through a net of educative institutes, which is a reference model for the treatment of adolescents' distress at school.

P1741
ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE TOWARDS PARENTS AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Youth violence is the way to cope the problems and social and interpersonal conflicts. According to the National Institute of Statistics in Spain in 2011 were committed 29.397 criminal offences committed by minors between 14-17 years. It has increased violence and aggression in the family. In fact, 25% off complains against adolescents are by violence of children to parents. Aims: to assess the incidence of aggressive behaviors in domestic context by children, and analyze the relation of the conflict between parent-child and emotional self regulation of children. Participants: 3131 adolescents (9-17 years), selected randomly among the schooled population in the schools of the Valencian Community (48% women-52% men). Instruments: Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983); Anger Expression Inventory Satate-Trait (Del Barrio, Aluja & Spielberg 2003); Verbal and Physical Aggression (Caprara y Pastorelli, 1993, Del Barrio et al., 2001); Emotional Inestability (Caprara y Pastorelli, 1993, Del Barrio et al., 2001); and Ad hoc questionnaire about adolescent aggression to parents. The results show a high incidence of family conflicts in the age range evaluated. Note that the girls use more insults, shouts and stop talking as aggressive response to parents, while boys use more physical aggression. There is a progressive increase in the conflicts with the age, especially from age 12. It is confirmed a relationship between the frequency of aggressive responses and negative emotions.

P1742
PSYCHOLOGISTS: A NEW PROFESSION?

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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This exploratory research was conducted in Sardinia to investigate the social representation of Psychologists, by surveying potential customers of the psychological services, about their: a) role, b) type of interventions, c) accessibility, d) professional value, and e) customer's satisfaction. The social representation of psychologists has been a matter of interest in several researches; however this subject has been approached mostly by an inner perspective, asking psychologists and/or psychotherapists about their roles, functions and type of interventions. This research involved a wide and heterogeneous sample of people who had joined a promotional initiative, called "the week of the psychological well-being", promoted by the Sardinian Order of Psychologists. The data collected with a short questionnaire were analyzed with a multiple correspondence analysis (ACM). The results differentiate young people compared to people over 30 years. Young people seem to have no need of the psychologists' intervention, but know how to find them. Adults show two different social representations: a) "traditional", related to one to one professional relationship; b) "innovative", related to new contexts and demands (i.e. personal development, health promotion, etc). The results confirm a change over time in the outer representations of psychologists and an increasing demand of interventions orientated on prevention, empowerment and well-being.

P1744

EFFECTS OF GROUP INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN'S SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-EFFICACY IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Naomi Ichigozaki, Seinan Jo-Gakuin University, Kitakyushu – Japan

Children's self-esteem is essential to school success, and children's sense of well-being and adjustment. This study investigated the effectiveness of group intervention which is aimed for the acquisition of coping strategies in an interpersonal conflict situation. The intervention was practiced for 90 minutes and aimed at seventh grade children in three junior high school classrooms. Our group intervention consisted of 4 parts, and children were asked to: a) think the reasons of the conflict and feeling of each character after telling a story of 2 characters having embroiled, b) present what they would normally do in this situation, c) propose the ideal settlements, d) choose the best way for the settlement and take the role of a character and play the situation. Pre- and posttest data were collected, as well as 1 months follow-up data. The questionnaire was consisted of self-esteem and self-efficacy. Results showed that this group intervention enhanced their sense of self-esteem and self-efficacy, right after the session, compared to pretest data. Follow-up data showed that the efficacy of the intervention maintained at least for 1 month. Children who scored lower in the pretest, showed greater increase in their sense of self-esteem.

P1747

THE ROLE OF OPP IN PROMOTING PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY INTERNSHIPS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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In line with Europsy, the Portuguese Psychologists Order (Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, OPP) made it mandatory to carry out a traineeship, to allow access to professional life. The professional internship is considered a key time of transition to independent work and a key area of professional development. This communication presents the implementation process and the impact of professional psychology internships in Portugal. The structures created to operate the program of professional internships (including the organization of an Internship Office and an Internship Committee), as well as the difficulties and challenges overcome in this process, will be addressed. It also will be presented a study carried out through a questionnaire in order to understand the experiences and perceptions that professional trainees and supervisors have about this process, particularly the risks and opportunities that the professional internship sets, the main concerns of this period, the emotional impact, the importance of supervision, and the gains in terms of professional development and integration into the labor market. It follows that the professional psychology internship is a key element in the professional development of psychologists, allowing to learn and to acquire basic skills to the professional practice and evolution.

P1748

ASSERTIVE BEHAVIORS IN PATIENTS WITH EARLY VS. LATE ONSET ANOREXIA NERVOSA

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Eating Disorders (ED) are a group of mental disorders characterized by the presence of altered behaviors in food intake in order to control weight. They can cause physical problems and altered psychosocial functioning. These patients perceive themselves as controlled by his family and by society, but do not possess assertive behaviors to respond, and show deficits in the use of social skills to establish limits to the people and to express judgments. The purpose of our study was to evaluate and compare the assertiveness and the age of onset of the disorder in a Spanish sample of patients diagnosed of Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and atypical AN according to CIE-10 criteria. Both groups were divided into two subgroups on the basis of the beginning of the ED symptoms. The first one, early onset, composed by subjects that presented symptoms before the age of 14 years, and the second one, late onset, from 14 year on. The punctuations obtained in the Assertion Inventory (AI) of Gambrill and Richey (1975) were analyzed. Our data support the hypothesis that patients with an early onset tended to be less assertive, according to the AI, than to those with a late onset. The punctuation was higher among those diagnosed with AN than those diagnosed with atypical AN.

P1751

POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT WITH CANCER

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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INTRODUCTION: Although previosuly studies claimed that diagnosing with cancer cause negative psychological symptoms such as depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, recent psychooncology studies point out that cancer may be precipitate both the potential for positive and negative psychological outcomes for patients and their families. AIM:This study is conducted to identify posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), posttraumatic growth (PTG), among the parents of children with cancer. METHOD: There were 117 parents, 78 mother and 34 father with childhood cancer in the study. Posttraumatic Growth Envantory (PTGI), Posttraumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale and the Sociodemographic data form were administered to participating parents. Independent samples t-tests, correlation, and regression analyses were conducted to identify the relationships between the variables. RESULTS: Based on the analyses, it was found that the parents had experienced medium levels of PTSD and high levels of PTG, moreover mothers had experienced higher levels of posttraumatic growth than the fathers, and there were no gender differences in the levels of posttraumatic stress disorder. Additionally, there was a positive relationship between parents' scores of posttraumatic stress disorder and posttraumatic growth. CONCLUSION: Our results are similar with literature that like other cancer types not only posttrumatic stress but also posttraumatic growth occur in parents of childhood cancer. According to this, structured intervention on positive outcomes of cancer by psychologists would be more effective on patients and their families wellbeing.

P1752

COMORBILIDAD IN THE ABUSE OF SUBSTANCES OF THE TOBACCO AND OF THE ALCOHOL IN THE ANOREXIA NERVOSA DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE TCA

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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José Ignacio Latorre Marín, Hospital Obispo Polanco, Teruel - Spain
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Comorbidity with substances abuse is common between patients with Anorexia nervosa (AN). Eating disorders (ED), like people who try to restrict their diet, this behaviour seems to be related to a major consumption of tobacco and other substances. Longitudinal studies have indicated that going on a diet predicts the beginning of smoking in children and teenagers. Because of the known appetite suppressing effect of the nicotine, is not surprising that tobacco is more consumed among patients with an ED. Alcohol abuse is frequent in patients with AN. Our clinical sample was composed by patients diagnosed of AN and atypical AN according to the CIE-10 criteria. Both groups were divided into two subgroups according to the onset of the ED symptoms. The first one, early onset, was composed of subjects who presented symptoms before the age of 14, and the second one, late onset, from 14 on. The aim of our study was to compare both disorders in the consumption of the most habitual toxics, tobacco and alcohol. Our data support the hypothesis that patients with an early onset AN tended to smoke more than those with a late onset, and showed a trend to consume less alcohol, that was significant in the atypical AN subgroup.

P1754
PARENTING CHILDREN WITH PHENYLKETONURIA: EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Background. Newborn screening and early treatment turned phenylketonuria (PKU) into a treatable condition with very good health outcomes, where the parents' is crucial for disease management and children wellbeing. Nevertheless, PKU parents may suffer from several emotional and psychosocial maladjustments. Objective. We conducted a cross-sectional study in order to evaluate the emotional and psychosocial characteristics of parents of children with PKU. Methods. To date, we enrolled 130 parents of PKU patients. We collected parents' socio-demographic data, patients' clinical data, parents' psychological and quality of life outcomes through: Symptom Check-List-Revised, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Y, Beck Depression Inventory-2, State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 and Short Form Health Survey-36. Results. Data collection and data analysis is ongoing. Preliminary results show that parents have emotional and psychosocial outcomes comparable to the general population. Lower educational level, single/divorced marital status, severity of child PKU and critical age of children (neonatal or adolescence) are associated with poor outcomes. Implications. As parental functioning influences adherence to treatment, development and adjustment of their children, the evaluation of the impact of parenting with PKU could provide useful insights to set up prevention programs and to improve parents wellbeing and parent-child relationships, in particular in critical life stages.

P1755

MORAL INTELLIGENCE RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG STUDENTS OF SHIRAZ ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Sadrollah Khosravi, Islamic Azad University, Firoozabad Branch, Firoozabad – Iran
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Moral intelligence and conduct compatibility problem with the highest levels of development are included in different areas of cognitive, emotional and spiritual. This study examined the relationship between moral intelligence with social support among students of chemistry has been done. The research method was descriptive correlative. For this purpose were selected 100 students of chemistry in Shiraz Islamic Azad University using Gensus method in academic year 92-93. And were tested with the moral intelligence questionnaire (MCI) link and Kiel (2005), and social support questionnaire waxes and et al (1986). Data were analyzed using correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that there is a positive and significant correlation between the size of the commitment to the covenant and the ability to forgive your mistakes and others with social support. Regression analysis also showed that the ability to forgive significantly predicts the social support.

P1758
STUDYING THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN INTRINSIC GROUPING PRINCIPLES IN VISION BY MEANS OF SUBJECTIVE MEASURES

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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This study examines the influence of the relative strength of grouping principles on cooperation and competition between the grouping cues of proximity and similarity in the process of perceptual organization. In particular, we examined interactions between proximity and similarity in orientation in Experiment 1, and between orientation and luminance similarity in Experiment 2. Cooperation and competition were examined by presenting the principle either alone or combined with another principle. Results showed that when single principles had similar strength (proximity and orientation similarity in, Experiment 1), the effect of combined cooperating principles was greater than that of either principle acting alone. Moreover, the effect of conjoined competing principles was smaller than that of either single principle. In contrast, when the strength of principles acting alone was different (orientation and luminance similarity, Experiment 2), the grouping effect of the strongest principle was similar to that of the cooperation condition, and the effect of the weakest principle was similar to that of competing conjoined principles. Results supported that interactions between intrinsic principles are modulated by the relative grouping strength of principles acting alone. Interestingly, performance in these conditions could be predicted on the basis of performance in single-principle conditions, in line with additive effects of perceptual grouping.

P1761
THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENT GOALS, SOCIAL SKILLS AND ADJUSTMENT

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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This study examined the relation between Japanese high school students' Social Achievement Goals (SAG), social skills and their adjustment. Two hundred fifty students participated in the study. The questionnaire consisted of SAG (Ryan & Shim, 2006), KiSS-18 (Kikuchi, 1988) and Young Adult's Adjustment Scale (Okubo, 2005). SAG included 3 subscales ("social development goal", "social demonstration-approach goal", "social demonstration-avoid goal") and Young Adult's Adjustment Scale included 4 subscales ("sense of comfort", "existence of goals", "feeling of acceptance", "lack of inferiority"). It was hypothesized that social development goals would be positively related with adjustment, social demonstration-avoid goals would be negatively related with adjustment and social skills would act as a mediator. The results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that social development goals positively predicted "existence of goals" and "lack of inferiority," social demonstration-avoid goals negatively predicted "sense of comfort" and "lack of inferiority" and social demonstration-approach goals negatively predicted "existence of goals" and "lack of inferiority" even after controlling for social skills. Social skills also contributed positively to adjustment, suggesting its role as a mediator.

P1766
THE INTEGRATIVE ROLE OF ACADEMIC MOTIVATION IN ADOLESCENCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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According to Self-determination Theory, motivation has an integrative role in socialization and adaptation processes. More autonomous behaviors have more positive outcomes while maladaptive behaviors have more negative ones. Questionnaire designed to examine the relationships between academic motivation and risk behavior was administered to a sample of 975 adolescents (63% females, average age=17). Serbian version of Academic Motivation Scale (SAM, 32 items) was used to measure academic motivation. Different aspects of risk behavior were measured by the Risk Behavior Questionnaire (RP2, 70 items). According to canonical correlation and canonical covariance analyses, the best solution was achieved under the canonical covariance analysis where the correlation between the first pair of factors was 0.55. The first quasi-canonical factor from SAM is bipolar so that the indicators of Amotivation are represented by positive coefficients, while the coefficients of Intrinsic, Extrinsic and Introjected Motivation are negative. The quasi-canonical factor from RP2 includes most of the items among which the highest negative loadings have indicators of Psychoactive drug abuse, Delinquent behavior, Financial risks, Deviant sexual behavior, Gambling, Risky ride and Health risks. Since the risk behaviors are in stronger correlation with controlled rather than with autonomous motivation, it can be concluded that these findings provide additional evidence of the integrative role of motivation.

P1768

DECOMPOSING SELF IN ADOLESCENCE: THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND SELF-ESTEEM

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Self-Determination Theory (SDT) postulates several types of academic motivation along the continuum from complete autonomy to amotivation. According to SDT, academic motivation is systematically related to different developmental outcomes. The present research is conducted in order to examine whether autonomously motivated behavior is correlated with high self-esteem, and whether controlled behavior and amotivation are correlated with low self-esteem. The data are based on Serbian versions of the Academic Motivation Scale (SAM, 32 items) and the Self-Liking and Self-Competence Scale (SLCS, 20 items), administered to a sample of 516 adolescents (55% females, average age 17). Relationships between academic motivation and self-esteem are explored using canonical correlation and canonical covariance analyses on the item level. The most salient solution is achieved under the canonical covariance analysis. The quasi-canonical factor within the SLCS is interpreted as the general self-esteem factor. Items with negative loadings indicate high self-esteem while items with positive loadings are indicators of low self-esteem. The quasi-canonical factor within SAM includes negative loadings on Extrinsic, Introjected and Intrinsic motivation items while Amotivation items have positive loadings. Thus, findings that academic motivation is positively related with high self-esteem and amotivation with low Self-Esteem contribute to the further elaboration of the SDT.

P1769
UPDATING EXECUTIVE FUNCTION DEVELOPMENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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Updating information in working memory (WM) is a critical executive function in charge of continuously replacing old information with new data. The goal of the present research is twofold: first, we aimed to study updating development in 548 participants of four different age ranges -7-, 11-, 15-year-olds and young adults- using the updating task devised by R. De Beni and P. Palladino (2004), which allows differentiating maintenance and inhibition processes. Second, we attempted to determine the relation between these processes across development as well as the differentiation among different types of inhibition processes tapped by this task. Results showed that there is an improvement of memory with age along with an upgrading of inhibitory efficiency. However, whereas in recall, a progressive increase was observed until the age of 15 years followed by stabilization, in intrusions, a continuous progressive decrease was observed until young adulthood. Importantly, results showed different progress in the development of the different inhibitory mechanisms. All the groups committed more errors related to inefficient suppression mechanisms in WM than errors related to control of long-term memory interference. Principal component analysis showed that updating implies some inseparable subprocesses: active maintenance /suppression of information in WM, and control of proactive interference. The developmental trajectory of the updating efficiency score—the sum of maintenance/inhibition of information in WM and proactive interference factor scores—showed that updating efficiency continues to develop far beyond adolescence, but that proactive interference is the factor responsible for updating variation in development.

P1770

MEDIATING ROLE OF EGO STRENGTH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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The aim of the present study was to examine mediating role of ego strength on the relationship between attachment styles of secure, avoidant, and ambivalent with cognitive emotion regulation strategies in a sample of Iranian students. A total of 511 students (269 girls, 242 boys) participated in this study voluntarily. All participants were asked to complete Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI; Besharat, 1384, 2011), Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ; Garnefski & Kraaij, 2006), and Ego Strength Scale (ESS; Besharat, 2007). Secure attachment style showed significant positive and negative associations with adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, repectively. Avoidant and ambivalent attachment styles showed significant positive and negative associations with adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, repectively. Analysis of the data revealed that ego strength mediated the relationship between attachment styles and both adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies. It was shown that secure and insecure attachment styles can predict changes of adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies through ego strength in opposite directions. Based on the results of the present study, it can be concluded that mediating effect of ego strength on the relationship between attachment styles and cognitive emotion regulation strategies was partial.

P1771
RISKY DECISION STRATEGIES IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS AND OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE PATIENTS AND THEIR INTERACTION WITH CLINICAL VARIABLES

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Convergent evidences leaded to consider Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) as a "disorder of decision-making (DM)". We evaluated risky DM through the administration of Cambridge Gambling Task (CANTAB) in 74 OCD subjects and 69 healthy controls and we analysed the relationship between avoidance behaviour (AB) and neuropsychological performances, using Dimensional Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. The cut-off for the variable Quality of DM (QDM) in relation to Risk Taking (RT) was defined using a regression tree. Results showed two decision strategies: one in which subjects don't modulate RT according to the probability of winning, risking more frequently on choices with aversive probability (low QDM) and another in which subjects bet the most favourable probability (higher QDM), modulating RT according to the ratio of bet percentage (from 6:4 to 9:1). In OCD patients, ABs were associated with washing subtype and greater severity of illness. Moreover higher degree of ABs were associated with a lower RT, while no influence of ABs on the kind of strategy was found. In conclusion, the presence of different decision strategies suggests that group comparison is not the best way to study risky DM deficits in OCD as done in the literature and future studies should investigate which variables are associated to such strategies. Finally, the relationship between RT and ABs gives important evidences about an influence of OCD clinical features on neuropsychological performance.

P1773
SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE SCALE: RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, AND FACTORIAL ANALYSIS

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Preparing a valid instrument to measure sexual knowledge and attitude in Iranian populations is necessary for research purposes. The present study examined psychometric properties of Sexual Knowledge and Attitude Scale (SKAS) including reliability, validity and factorial analysis. Six hundred and seventy five Iranian men and women (328 men, 347 women) participated in this study, voluntarily. All participants were asked to complete the SKAS, The Golombok-Rust Inventory of Marital State Questionnaire (GRIMS), The Romantic Relationship Scale (RRS), and the Mental Health Inventory (MHI-28). The results of confirmatory factor analysis supported a two factor structure including Sexual Knowledge and Sexual Attitude. The convergent and discriminant validity of the SKAS were supported by an expected pattern of correlations between the scale and the measures of marital problems, romantic dependency, romantic insecurity, psychological well-being, and psychological distress. All correlation coefficients between the mean scores on the SKAS and scores of the marital problems, romantic dependency, romantic insecurity, psychological well-being, and psychological distress were statistically significant. Coefficient alpha estimates of internal reliability were between .79 and .91 for the SKAS subscales. It was concluded that the SKAS can be considered as a reliable and valid scale to measure sexual knowledge and attitude in Iranian samples.

P1774
THE INDUCTION OF SEDATION DURING PAEDIATRIC MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING: THE PERCEPTION OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

B16. Development and education - Other

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Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) represents the most frequent paediatric neuroradiological examination. Unfortunately, young children require sedation to maintain immobility during exam. Both MRI and sedation are perceived with high emotional impact by patients' family and their possibly negative effects could lead to adverse psychological outcomes in children. The aim of our study is to assess factors that influence the healthcare providers' perception of children and parents' compliance during sedation. We developed a self-report questionnaire assessing five dimensions of the compliance (information, parent concern, parent support, perception of child, trust). It was administered to 90 anaesthesiologists, 90 psychologists and 90 nurses. We found a low agreement among healthcare provider's perception in all of five dimensions. Multivariate regression analysis showed that the perception of adequate compliance was significantly affected by: previous MRI examinations, higher focusing and adaptable child's temperament (as measured by Italian Questionnaire of Temperament, QUIT), better maternal ability to cope with stress (as measured by Parenting Stress Index, PSY). In conclusion, several factors are involved in the perception of children and parent compliance by healthcare providers, who exhibit a low agreement on this issue. This suggest the importance of a multidisciplinary approach and might contribute to design tailored medical and psychological interventions.

P1777

SEVERE ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY: EFFECTS ON RELATIONAL AND SEXUAL LIFE OF PATIENTS AND THEIR PARTNERS. FIRST ITALIAN STUDY

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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PRESENTATION: the reserch data on a large national sample of people affected with severe acquired brain injury (S.A.B.I.) and their partners, in order to assert their rights to live a satisfactory emotional and sexual life. Background: the impact of S.A.B.I. on overall social integration is well-documented. While this research considers sexuality as an intimate interpersonal relationship to which every human being has the right. Objectives: this research turns to both partners in a couple with the purpose to understand and evaluate sexuality in both aspects of functioning of that sexual wellness. Method: a sample of over 100 subjects, including people with Glasgow Coma Scale score of less than 8 on acute and their partners, have completed the Questionnaire sexual-relational, on the range of 2-5 years after brain injury. Results: the couple's relationship remains significantly stable even after S.A.B.I., which, however, negatively affects the emotional and sexual life of the couple. The negative effects are felt more intensely by the healthy partner, while injured partner describes a more active sex life and satisfying. Prevails a relationship based on affection and the erotic experience and pleasure become secondary. At the least both partners feel like important sexuality in the couple's relationship. Conclusions: it should be sensitized as to the needs that persons with S.A.B.I. and their partners have regarding sexuality and how to make appropriate referrals to assist them.

P1780
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE/NEGATIVE PERFECTIONISM AND MENTAL HEALTH: MEDIATING ROLE OF COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The present study examined the mediating role of cognitive emotion regulation strategies on the relationship between positive and negative perfectionism with mental health. Four hundred students (198 boys, 202 girls) from University of Tehran participated in this study. All participants were asked to complete Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PANPS), Mental Health Inventory (MHI-28), and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ). The results revealed that there was significant positive and negative association between positive perfectionism with psychological well-being and psychological distress, respectively. There was significant negative and positive association between negative perfectionism with psychological well-being and psychological distress, respectively. There was significant positive association between positive perfectionism with adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, but there was no significant association between positive perfectionism and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies. The results showed that cognitive emotion regulation strategies had a mediating role on the relationship between positive and negative perfectionism with mental health. According to the results of the present study, training and considering the use of adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies reduces negative perfectionism during stressful situations and consequently increases the level of psychological well-being.

P1781

PREDICTED ROLES OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS ON COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STYLES IN STUDENTS OF SHIRAZ UNIVERSITIES

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The purpose of this study was to determine the predictive role of family communication patterns ofCognitive emotion regulation styles for students.The study was descriptive and predictive correlation. The population was all of university students in Shiraz in the academic year 92-93.The sample of 140 subjects (70 females and 70 males) who were selected randomly to questions on family communication patterns Kuerner and Fitzpatrick (2002a) and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire Granofsky et al.(2001) CERG responded. Results were analyzed using the spss software. Results of regression analysis showed that the conversation orientation, a significant positive predictor of Cognitive emotion regulation styles in students. And the conformity-orientation compliance and significant positive predictor of negative cognitive emotion regulation styles in students.

P1789

POST-DIVORCE MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG ADOLESCENTS

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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The study investigates the quality of relationships between adolescents and their mothers, and the role of adolescents' self-esteem. A sample of N=800 adolescents-mother dyads from divorced families, selected based on a proportional to size sampling method from diverse backgrounds, completed a self-report survey on mother-child relationships and indicators of psychological well-being and distress. We hypothesized that divorce and its psychosocial consequences would challenge mothers' well-being, and that adolescents' self-esteem would be critical to maintain strong relationships with their mothers.Our data suggested that overall, adolescents reported positive relationships with their mothers. Notably, girls reported better relationships with their mothers than did boys. Self-esteem was moderate, and we found not significant gender differences. Analyses suggested that adolescents' self-esteem was indeed associated with higher quality relationships with the mother. Moreover, this association was stronger when mothers suffered from elevated psychological distress. The present study extends our knowledge on the putative consequences of divorce for post-divorce family relationships, and the relevance of individual psychological well-being as critical moderators.

P1790

A COMPARISON BETWEEN SCRUPULOSITY AND NON-RELIGIOUS OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS: CHARACTERISTICS OF EGO AND SUPEREGO

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Symptoms of obsessions and compulsions are characterized by intrusive images or impulses and/or ritualistic and repetitive behaviors. The present study examined the properties of superego and ego in predicting scrupulosity and non-religious obsessions and compulsions and to compare these two types of obsessive compulsive symptoms. A total of 66 individuals (19 men, 47 women) participated in the present study. Participants were asked to complete Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI; Hodgson & Rachman, 1977), Penn Inventory of Scrupulosity (PIOS; Abramowitz, Huppert, Cohen, Tolin, & Cahill, 2002), Perfectionism Cognitions Inventory (PCI; Flett, Hewitt, Blankstein, & Gray, 1998)), the Multidimensional Anger Inventory (MAI; Siegel, 1986), and Ego Strength Scale (ESS; Besharat, 2007). The results showed that perfectionism and anger were positively correlated with scrupulosity and non-religious obsessive compulsive symptoms. Ego control was negatively correlated with scrupulosity, while ego resiliency was not correlated with any of the two types of obsessive compulsive symptoms. Anger predicted non-religious, while perfectionism and ego control predicted scrupulosity obsessive compulsive symptoms.

P1791

ALCOHOL ABSTINENCE IN EARLY ADULTHOOD IS RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG USE: A C-SURF STUDY

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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In a recent study positive prospective associations between alcohol abstinence and alcohol-related consequences around 1 year later were highlighted among young Swiss male adults. Such results concern antisocial behaviors, risky sexual behaviors and even alcohol dependence. Such findings encouraged us considering alcohol abstainers during early adulthood as potentially high-risk subjects for other alcohol-related issues. This paper's purpose is to compare different drinking frequencies in terms of prevalence of drug use. From August 2010 to November 2011, conscripts from 23 Swiss areas were invited during their military assessment to a study concerning substance use (C-SURF). Of these, 5,990 accepted to participate and completed the questionnaire. The participants had to report the following categories of binge drinking frequency corresponding to their drinking habits: alcohol abstinence (0), moderate drinking, i.e. people that drank, but never experienced binge drinking (1), and binge drinking casually (2) to daily (5). They had then to report if they had ever used illicit drugs using a list of 15 main illicit drugs. One-tailed logistic regression models were calculated for each drug category. Odds ratios between 3 and 13 were measured for alcohol abstinence, confirming the hypothesis that abstinence is related to more drug use than moderate drinking. Such findings encourage further research and prevention focusing on alcohol abstainers, who wereconsidered so far at low risk.

P1795
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND QUALITY OF LIFE: MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-COMPASSION AND SELF-CONTROL

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Quality of life can be influenced by early maladaptive schemas, self-compassion, and self-control in opposite directions. The purpose of the present study was to examine the mediating role of self-compassion and self-control on the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and quality of life, as well as the association between early maladaptive schemas and quality of life. A total of 391 individuals (209 women, 182 men) from general population living in Shiraz city participated in this study. Participants were asked to complete Young Schema Questionnaire- Short Form (YSQ-SF; Young & Brown 1999), World Health Organization Quality Of Life-Brief (WHOQOL, 1996), self-Compassion Scale (SCS; Neff, 2003), and Self-Control Scale (SCS; Tangney, Baumeister, & Boone, 2004). The results showed a significant negative correlation between early maladaptive schemas and quality of life. It was shown that the relationship between disconnection/rejection and impaired limits with quality of life mediated by self-compassion. It was also shown that that the relationship between disconnection/rejection, impaired limits, and hyper vigilancy/inhibition with quality of life mediated by self-control. It can be concluded that: 1) early maladaptive schemas have a determinant role on quality of life and 2) this impact is partly through mediating role of variables such as self-compassion and self-control.

P1796

DIFFERENTIAL PERIFERAL PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO DISTRESS SIGNALS IN MALE ADULTS ARE MEDIATED BY ATTACHMENT STYLES

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Here we investigated how physiological response to distress vocalizations are mediated by early significant interaction (attachment style) in adult male. Methods: in our sample of N= 206 (Age Mean=26.5; SD= 5.2), we initially measured participants' attachment styles with three self-report questionnaires (Parental Bonding Instrument, Experiences in Close Relationship-revised and Attachment Style Questionnaire) and then we selected participants from the two tails of the distributions (respectively with a secure [N=22] or insecure [N=22] attachment). A person with a secure attachment tends to have trusting, long-term relationships. Conversely, a person with an insecure attachment tends to have difficulty with intimacy and close relationships. Early interactions might modulate people' social life and attachment styles might predict child's emotional and psychological development. The physiological responses to distress vocalizations (human infants, human adult female, animal)recorded were: heart dynamics and skin temperature from five locations (left and right hand, left and right cheek,tip of the nose). Results: Here we show a different pattern in skin temperature changes during our task. Using parametric and tree-based models we found left-hand temperature change was shown when participants listened to emotional stimuli and right-hand temperature change and heart dynamics were involved for attachment style. Implications for early caregiver–child interactions are discussed.

P1802
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ANGRY RUMINATION: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF NEGATIVE AFFECT

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Emotional Intelligence (EI), defined as a set of abilities to perceive, use, understand, and manage emotions, has been negative related with rumination focusing on depressed mood. Nevertheless, few studies have examined the relationship between EI and angry rumination. Additionally, Higher EI is associated with lower negative emotionality and rumination is related with negative affect. The purpose of this study was examine he relationship between EI, measured using the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) and angry rumination, measured with the angry rumination subscale of The Displaced Aggression Questionnaire (DAQ) in a sample of adults.In addition, we examined the potential mediator role of negative affect, as measured through the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) on the relationship between emotional intelligence and angry rumination. Results from mediational analyses revealed that negative affect mediated the relationship between emotional intelligence and angry rumination. Implications of the present findings for future research and for preventive and treatment interventions are discussed.

P1804

WHY WE RESIST TO HOMOSEXUAL PARENTING? ADDRESSING ADOPTION AND HOMOSEXUAL PARENTING FROM THE LENS OF SOCIAL IDENTITY APPROACH

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Building on social identity approach the study's main focus was to examine attitudes towards adoption and homosexual parenting. Specifically we tested the relation between personal and social levels of identity and attitudes towards adoption and homosexual parenting, as well as the extent to which distinct category memberships elicit different favorability of targets. We randomly assigned 211 participants (18 to 57 years-old, M = 23.31), across experimental conditions: the main task was to evaluate a child's normative or deviant behavior. Results revealed more favorable attitudes toward deviant targets whose parents were gay, compared to those targets from heterosexual parents. We found no differences in evaluations of normative and deviant behaviors of adopted children from heterosexual couples compared to the equivalents displayed by biological or adopted children from gay couples. Overall, our results are consistent with core tenets of social identity approach, namely that participants were sensitive to the category membership of the targets and expressed favorable attitudes towards the ingroup. We discuss this research's contribution to a broader understanding of the psychosocial processes associated with discrimination phenomena, by addressing the differentiated impact of self-definition levels of identity. Particularly, we aim to contribute to a more extensive understanding of attitudes towards homosexual parenting, by articulating several theoretical approaches.

P1805
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE DISPLACED AGGRESSION QUESTIONNAIRE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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José Martín Salguero Noguera, University of Málaga, Málaga – Spain
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Displaced aggression occurs when a person is provoked, is unwilling or unable to retaliate against the original provocateur, and subsequently aggresses against a seemingly innocent target. Personality differences exist in the tendency to engage in displaced aggression. The Displaced Aggression Questionnaire (DAQ) is a scale used to assess them. This scale is composed for three factors: an affective dimension (angry rumination), a cognitive dimension (revenge planning) and a behavioural dimension (a general tendency to behave aggressively toward those other than the source of the initial provocation). This study examined the validity and reliability of the Spanish version of the DAQ in a non-clinical sample of 400 adults. The results from confirmatory factor analyses showed a clear three-factors structure, identical with the English version. The results showed a good internal consistency and an appropriate test-retest reliability. The correlations between scores on the Spanish version of the DAQ and associated variables such as physical and verbal aggression, depressive rumination or trait meta-moodwere in the expected direction. In summary, our results showed evidence of the validity and reliability of the DAQ in a Spanish population. We discuss the utility of this scale for research on different types of aggression (e.g., domestic abuse). Finally, practical recommendations and futures lines of research are suggested.

P1810
DO EMOTIONS AND SITUATIONS PREDICT CRAVING FOR SMOKING? AN EXPERIENCE SAMPLING METHOD STUDY

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Andrea Greco, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
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The present study investigated tobacco smoking experience among young adults through the Experience Sampling Method. The main aim was to understand whether and how emotions, social contexts (alone or in interaction) and activities (daily routine, leisure time, study/work) would affect craving for cigarettes.Sixty habitual smokers (45 females and 15 males; MAGE=22.46 SDAGE=3.91) were asked to filled out a form before smoking any cigarette during a 5-hour time slot (balanced across subjects and days) for each day of a week. The number of cigarettes recorded by participants ranged from 10 to 42. A mixed model was performed, using participants as cluster variable. Results showed that the main effect of emotions and their interaction with both social contexts and activities were significant. Overall, negative emotions were associated with higher level of craving, whereas positive emotions with lower levels. The slope was steeper when participants were smoking alone, in particular for situations in which they were studying/working or they were spending leisure time. The opposite trend was detected for daily routine situations spent in interaction with other people: the more positive the mood was, the higher the craving. Findings suggested the importance to consider emotions in association with the situations in which cigarettes are smoked. This should be useful to make people more aware of their smoking behavior and to develop tailored interventions to help them to quit smoking.

P1812

INFLUENCE OF BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION, BMI, PHYSICAL SELF, SEX AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION ON THE DIETARY RISK IN STUDENTS

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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The purpose of this research is to study the influence of dissatisfaction with body shape, body mass index, physical self-concept and sex, on disordered eating, as well as to evaluate the relationship between these variables through a path analysis. The sample consisted of 400 university students between 17 and 21 years. The results show that students have little of eating disorders, body shape dissatisfaction and high levels of physical self. In addition, women have a greater weight concern, dissatisfaction with body shape and make greater use of eating disorders to achieve your ideal weight Men reported higher levels of physical self, greater BMI, and tendency to commit binge eating. Indirect effects of gender, self-concept, BMI and dissatisfaction on the dietary risk were obtained. The findings are useful for further investigation and possible intervention programs. The study suggests that it should continue to assess psychosocial variables in different samples.

P1813
RESOURCES LINKED WITH STUDENTS' VOCATIONAL IDENTITY AND ENGAGEMENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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Rita Bandzevičienė, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius – Lithuania

Establishing identity is one the central aspects of the transition from adolescence to adulthood (Porfeli et al., 2011). However, sustaining oneself in a certain career path is a challenging in the context of nowadays economical and labor market changes and rapid technological progress. Emerging adults inevitably need certain resources for establishing a career and adapting (Savickas, 2005). The purpose of the study was to reveal if such psychological resources as personal growth initiative and autonomy are related to students' career adaptability, vocational identity and engagement. 148 college students (age range 18 to 26) from 7 different study programs participated in the study. Vocational Identity Status Assessment (Porfeli et al.,2011), The Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, Student Version (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003), Career Adapt-Abilities Scale (Savickas & Porfeli, 2012), the Index of Autonomous Functioning (Weinstein et al., 2012) and Personal Growth Initiative Scale–II (Robitschek et al., 2012) were used. The results revealed that dimensions of identity and engagement can be predicted by components of autonomous functioning, career adaptability and personal growth initiative. Thus, autonomous functioning, career adaptability and personal growth initiative might play an important role in students' career paths. However, a longitudinal or an interventional approach is needed to further explain the causality between variables.

P1815
REFLECTIVE ENCOUNTER GROUPS AS A MEANS TO AN OPENING TO THE CONSTITUTIVE ALTERITY OF ONE´S SELF

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

Gilberto Barreiros, University of São Paulo, São Paulo – Brazil
Henriette Morato, University of São Paulo, São Paulo – Brazil

This research aimed to understand a psychological practice known as Reflective Encounter. This sort of group intervention was proposed by Szymanski as a place to encounter others and the constitutive alterity of one´s self. Alterity is an ontological condition to the constitution of one´s self in Ricouers´s existential phenomenology. In these groups, men´s parenthood was thematized. They were questioned concerning their parenting of their children, which led to the production of narratives in the Reflexive Encounter Groups. The methodology used for this phenomenological research is the construction of narratives, which, in Ricouer´s understanding, is the configuration of human action into a meaning constituting language. This enabled a descriptive and comprehensive means of understanding male parents´ parenting experience based on the narratives that unfolded and led to an opening to the alterity that constitutes one´s self. Keywords:Alterity, Reflective Encounter, male parents, hermeneutic.

P1816
PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE IN INSTITUTIONS AND SIGNIFICATIVE LEARNING: ATTENTION AND TRAINING

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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This proposal intends to qualify the Psychological Attendance as a proper psychologist´s practice modality, based on its clinical domain: attention and care to men's demand for sense in the institutions quotidian. This proposal also questions such a practice in institutions: it establishes more pertinent modalities to the contemporary social context, aiming the professional formation in Psychology for health and educational professionals through significative learning and their social responsibility as multiplier agents. Theoretically, it discusses Psychology committed with anepistemological change to comprehend postmodern subjectivation, criticizing the exclusive context required by clinical psychology practice: it searches its ressignification through the phenomenological method. Following authors from the social clinical psychology perspective, it aims a proper research to practice: to act before contemporary suffering,respecting the professional's experience for social transformation. Considering that psychological research aims to capture human experience in its living context, it follows the research-action or interventive research to promote psychological intervention on crisis situation at institutions and social organizations´ quotidian: it considers testimony experiences in projects of psychological attention at institutions in some Brazilian states, articulating them with Prompt Psychological Attendance intervention at some Brazilian universities experiences. Key-words: psychological practice in institutions; psychological attendance; training in Psychology; interventive research; existential phenomenology; significative learning

P1817
PSYCHOLOGY OF SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION RESEARCH: TOWARDS AN INTEGRATIVE AND SUPRA-PARADIGMATIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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Psychology of Spirituality and Religion (PSR) has experienced a huge development since the late nineteenth century with William James' work, and especially during the last 20 years through Paloutzian and Piedmont researches among others. This review paper aims to expose all the current possibilities for research on PSR, providing a methodological complexity integrated view, and proposing an integrative model to skip naturalist positivism towards a postmodern research positions in a healthy dialogue between the nomothetic and the ideographic, to promote multidimensional, integrative and supra-paradigmatic scientific studies. The complexity of the field of study has led to controversial discussions since the very beginning on how to scientifically measure a phenomenon that requires a multidisciplinary, cross-cultural and phenomenological analysis. An arsenal of more than 100 quantitative measurement scales related to PSR for specific or general contexts have appeared in recent decades, divided into 9 substantive categories (PSR general assess, well-being, commitment, beliefs, development, attachment, history, social participation and private practices), and 4 functional categories (experiences, motivation, coping with adversity and creation of meaning and values), all together with new possibilities: PSR Implicit Association Test (IAT), biomedical and neuroimaging measures, and ethnographic, hermeneutic and qualitative methodologies, makes research on PSR a hard deal.

P1818
ARTICULATING NETWORKS AS CLINICAL ACTION IN INSTITUTIONS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Gustavo Valentim, University of São Paulo, São Paulo – Brazil
Laiz Chohfi, University of São Paulo, São Paulo – Brazil

This work aims the discussion about network articulation processes as clinical action in institutions. The Laboratory for Studies in Existential Phenomenology and Practice in Psychology from University of São Paulo, which holds intervention projects among various institutions ina Psychological Duty modality, has been noticing in its practice the importance of building a network for both development of more complex works in health care, as well as for making possible other forms of relationship between agents, and links between knowledge and learning within institutions.As a basis for this discussion, two clinical cases applied in professional contextsare presented. The first one is an initiative of network articulation among different university extension laboratories from University of São Paulo, aiming at creating overture for different psychological practices to ensure an effective service to the communities covered by the services offered. Thus, we sought the formation of a Health Care Network, involving health professionals and other knowledge areas. The other case concerns a process of cooperation network among eight institutions from different regions of Brazil in a nationwide project to build formative processes mediated by technology. In this second case, interventions aimed at the appropriation and trial of other relation modes, guided by the horizontality and open communication,rather than on hierarchy and bureaucratization of relationships. Cartography was usedas a method for knowledge constructionin both cases, which started from the notion of clinical action as a form of care and attention to the human being demands for sense in the day-to-day life of institutions,as directions of its interventions. Keywords: network articulation, clinical intervention at institutions; existential phenomenology.

P1828
SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF HEALTH-DISEASE-CARE PROCESS FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The health-disease-care process is mentally constructed by people in order to understand the procedure in which the health can be lost, restore and protect. This construct is made individually, based on the daily experiences and social interaction. The aim was to describe the social representation of the health-disease-care process in children that are healthy and with chronic disease. A qualitative study was made, based on the theory of social representations, prior verbal parental consent, 22 children participated, 16 with chronic diseases and 6 without any diagnosed disease. The methods and techniques used were guided drawing, oral narrative and semi-structured interview. From the structural approach, the representation of the disease in children with chronic illness was associated with more intense negative feelings. In the process approach, in the representation of health was possible to observe that children with chronic disease give greater importance to socialization activities.It was possible to found that both groups attribute the origin of the diseases to causes learned from parents. Children know the activities and materials needed by doctors and nurses, valuing significantly the emotional treatment received when they have to use the medical services. Take into account the doubts that children have during a medical care process will enable them to understand better the disease and promote a more active participation in the treatment.

P1832
WHO ACCEPTS HIS/HER OWN DEATH AND WHO ELSE NOT IN THE EYES OF HOSPICE VOLUNTEERS?

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Well-dying is a matter of 'how to accept one's own death' rather than 'how long to live one's life'. Based on the point which the relation between attitudes of life and death is interrelated, this study was conducted to explore which life factor affects death attitudes. For this purpose, we collected qualitative data of 19 hospice patients through interviewing 10 hospice volunteers who take cares of the imminent cancer patients. Participants were requested to recall characteristics of their patients who have or have not accepted their own death. After phenomenological analysis, three themes(i.e., religion, family relationship, value of life) were deducted and bi-dispersed into positive or negative depending on their death attitudes. First, patients who accepted their imminent death had the religious characteristics of 'God as the object of the reliance', 'the place of mine after death'while the patients who denied their imminent death had distorted beliefs that God surely will let them recover. Secondly, patients who accepted their death considered their family as 'a support standing by' however, the death denial patients considered their family as 'an unforgiven and broken family'. Lastly, the value of life could also be distinguished by the death acceptance. The death acceptance group had 'the larger value over just one's benefits'. For example, they showed altruism and pursued more religious and spiritual things while the death denial group pursued more of materialistic needs and possessive relationship. In other words, the death denial group focused more on the self-focused value. We conducted additional analysis by resorting the patients' positive or negative attitudes under three themes previously deducted. The results showed that any one factor among religion, family relationship, and the value of life is satisfied, it had an positive effect on accepting one's death. Interestingly, the denial group showed that all factors were negative. These results suggest conditions for better death acceptance in hospital field.

P1834
EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION TO REDUCE BURNOUT IN CAREGIVERS AND ELDERLY

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Ana L. M. González-Celis, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City – Mexico
Juan J. Sánchez-Sosa, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City – Mexico
Rocío Hernández-Pozo, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City – Mexico
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Burnout is defined as a response to chronic job stress that develops more frequently among workers who maintain constant contact with others. In the intervention programs were not evaluated the effects in caregivers and elders, therefore the purpose of this research was to evaluate the effect of a cognitive-behavioral intervention to formal caregivers (with the components: relaxation, cognitive restructuring, social skills, positive reinforcement, molding and modeling) in caregivers and institutionalized elderly. Were included 15 formal caregivers and 26 elderly residents of gerontology centers; voluntary, consensual and informed manner. The research design was of a group with pretest evaluation, posttest evaluation and two follow-ups. By analysis of variance of repeated measures, were found statistically significant differences ($p < .05$) between measurements for formal caregivers in the following variables: burnout, quality of life, social skills, health perception and all positive behavioral categories of interaction; while for the elderly, the statistically significant differences were found in the variables: quality of life, subjective well-being, satisfaction with care and independence, and for all positive behavioral categories of interaction. We conclude that this study provides empirical evidence of the effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioral intervention in favor of formal caregivers with burnout and institutionalized elderly who are cared directly by these caregivers.

P1835
PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AND SENSATION SEEKING IN ADULTS WITH ADHD SYMPTOMS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Massimo Ingrassia, University of Messina, Messina – Italy

Sensation seeking (SS) is a motivational disposition that can drive the person to seek varied experiences, stimulation, and to avoid the rest through activities such as playing computer or video games. It was assumed that SS could play a significant role in Problematic Internet Use (PIU; Rahmani & Lavasani, 2011), but this relation is controversial. More recently, SS together with hyperactivity and inattention in ADHD disorder, was supposed as an autoregulatory attempt to create a stimulating environment in order to stabilize vigilance and avoid monotonous situations (Geissler et al., 2014). Since the literature shows a significant incidence of Internet Addiction in ADHD, the purpose of the study was to explore the association between SS and PIU in adults with ADHD symptoms. A total of 147 voluntary participants (54% male and 46% female, aged 18 to 60) completed: the Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT), the NISS for measuring SS, and the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) Symptom Checklist. Results indicated that ADHD measures were positively correlated with IAT and NISS scores. Adults with ADHD symptoms, particularly men, reported significantly higher scores in IAT, with interference in many aspects of their life, but not on NISS measures. These findings partially support the role of SS as risk factor in PIU with a non-clinical sample, but also suggest further studies for comprehending the interactions between ADHD clinical characteristics and Internet dependence.

P1836
CHANGES IN CEREBRAL ACTIVITY IN RATING PERSONALITY BY QUESTIONNAIRE AND BY PC

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Emi Sato, Tokyo-Fuji University, Tokyo – Japan
Kouhei Matsuda, Human Welfare, Tohoku-Bukyo College, Yamagata – Japan

When doing personality self-rating, we examined whether the personality self-rating on the PC uses an equivalent amount of cerebral activity compared to the questionnaire method. We have two hypotheses. (1) There are individual differences in the cerebral bloodstream caused by personality self-rating. (2) Personality self-rating on the PC yields an amount of the cerebral activity equal to that of the questionnaire method. Personality self-rating on the PC was conducted under three conditions and the questionnaire; BIS/BAS, Lie scale by MMPI and Big5. We examined the cerebral activity mean of each condition measured by electroencephalography. ANOVA revealed a major effect on the amount of cerebral activity of each participant $(F(3,60)=31.21, p<.01)$. Significant differences were indicated in the amount of cerebral activity produced by the questionnaire and term the self-rating condition $(t(15)=5.28, p<.01)$. A significant difference was indicated in the amount of cerebral activity produced by the questionnaire and sentence self-rating condition $(t(15)=5.67, p<.01)$. This result clarified that the numerical value of the cerebral bloodstream produced by the questionnaire exceeded that of the personality self-rating on the PC. Thus, experiment conditions revealed differences in the cerebral activity caused by personality self-rating. We think it's possible to find the tendency among personality traits from a reaction that appears in personality self-rating.

P1837
THE RELATIONSHIP CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND BEHAVIOR ACTIVATION DURING PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Kouhei Matsuda, Human Welfare, Tohoku-Bunkyo College, Yamagata – Japan
Emi Sato, Business Administration, Tokyo-Fuji University, Tokyo – Japan

Cerebral activity as measured through HEG (Hemoencephalography) has gained recent attention, and Near-Infrared HEG was developed for biofeedback (Toomim, 2000). The present experiment aimed to use individual variations in nIR HEG to develop a measure of CBF (Cerebral Blood Flow) and behavior activation during personality assessment. The purpose of our experiment was not to develop an absolute measure of cerebral blood flow using HEG, but instead to examine if scores in intra-individual variations in evaluations can be made. HEG was used to measure personality assessment tested and compared in 4 conditions. There were 16 participants (7 female, 9 male) between 19 to 22 years old. The average of the HEG scores over the four sessions were used to indexed as a HEG ratio. For each condition, correlations were calculated with the personality test (BIS/BAS). Results found that the HEG was moderately and positively correlated to the BAS (Behavioral Activation System) ($r=-.561$, $p<.05$), FS ($r=-.728$, $p<.01$), and for description rating condition the correlation of the HEG and BAS was ($r=.439$, $p<.10$). Although the correlation was not statistically significant, the correlation between the Lie Scale and Condition 1 was ($r=-.359$), and the correlation with the HEG and the personality test was ($r=.375$). As a conclusion, in high stimulation events, the HEG decreased, but in the latter half of the session though the personality assessment, the HEG increased.

P1838
POST-SECONDARY TRANSITION FOR YOUNG ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

Chrisann Schiro-Geist, University of Memphis, Memphis, United States

Historically, young adults with intellectual disabilities have not had special programming targeted at their needs when working on creating a vocational goal. They are usually treated as adults, and often receive no special programming at all, but rather are left to care for themselves or are given menial work to do at subminimum wage. The program developed at the University of Memphis to remedy this issue is called TigerLIFE, It is based on the model program:Think College which was developed in response to the 2008 USA Higher Education Act. Young Adults aged 18-28 are engaged in a series of activities on the campus of the University of Memphis for a 2 year program which includes coursework in self-advocacy, independent living skills, functional literacy and job placement, as well as an orientation to the university. They engage in social internships on campus and audit appropriate coursework after career development assessment and activities are completed. With the help of Vocational Rehabilitation, they are placed in paid internships. To date, their competitive placement rate is 64%. Data will be presented comparing the placement of these students with disabilities to other persons with disabilities on a state and national basis, using a longitudinal database. Data will also be presented on their personal improvement as students and workers and how they think and feel about work. Comparisons will also be made to other transitions programs and to other state and national work done in this area.

P1847

CONSTRUCTIVE CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG A GROUP OF IRANIAN (SHAAHROODEE) MOTHERS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

MansoorAli Hameedy, Alzahra, University, Tehran – Iran
Molook Khademi, Alzahra, University, Tehran – Iran
Autefeh Biyari, Alzahra, University, Tehran – Iran

Within the framework of constructivist theories of development, the ways by which mothers assist their children in the process of their development could be the source of many shortcomings if such assistance is not constructive enough. Hence, the estimation of the extent to which these practices are constructive would be the primary step towards paving the way for their improvement. On the other hand, the level of mothers' moral development could also be a determining factor in the extent to which child-rearing practices are constructive. In this research, the levels and relationship between these two constructs are assessed using the data gathered from a group of 144 Shaahroodee mothers in order to pave the way for helping with the improvement of the developmental processes of their children. Selection of these mothers was based on the estimations done on the likelihood of their cooperation with the researcher. To collect the needed data, a researcher-made questionnaire on constructive child-rearing practices with the estimated reliability of 0.95, and the Rest Questionnaire on moral development, with a reported reliability of 0.83, was used. Data collection was donein four group sessions in school settings. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings are indicative of the fact that the child-rearing practices of this group of mothers are not that constructive while their level of moral development seems to be mostly conventional. The correlation between these two constructs was estimated to be 0.69. Furthermore, the main construct was found to be positively correlated with the level of schooling (r=0.71). In order to increase the extent to which child-rearing practices are constructive, better quality education and moral training seem to be required.

P1848
CONSTRUCTIVE PARENTING AND INTERNALLY BASED RELIGIOSITY AMONG A GROUP OF IRANIAN (QUMEE) MOTHERS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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From a constructive perspective, development is a task carried out by the organism itself, and parents simply assist him/her in this regard. Hence, any shortcomings in parenting style would lead to developmental problems for the child. The aim of the research reported herein has been to pave the way for decreasing damages caused by non-constructive parenting practices through determination of the extent to which the parenting practices of a group of Qumee parents are constructive. Furthermore, based on the assumption that parenting is a culturally based activity, and the most outstanding cultural feature of Qumee people is their religiosity, the relationship between parenting and the style of religiosity is also examined. Previous research have been based on the assumption that it is the parents who develop the child, not the child itself, with a focus on the relationship between Baumirand's four styles of parenting and constructs such as academic achievement and psychological health. The participants in this study were a group of 60 Qumee mothers who were invited through their children attending a junior high school in this city. The instruments used were the researcher constructed "Mother-Child Questionnaire" and Alport's "Religiosity Style Questionnaire" with the estimated reliability of 0.84 and reported reliability of 0.74. Data collection was done at homes and with the help of the students. Data analyses revealed that this group of mothers is not that well aware of the do's and do-not's of constructive parenting. Most of the respondents' practices in parenting were at the middle or lower levels of being constructive. Furthermore, the extent of the participants' parental practices being constructive was correlated with their religiosity style and years of schooling. Due to the low level of correlation observed, it is hypothesized that other factors such as socio-economic level, age, and the number of children are also involved.Considering these findings, it seems necessary to have special courses in constructive parenting practices conducted and the current practices altered.

P1849
APPLICATION OF DOHSA-HOU TO THE AGED PERSON WITH PHSICALLY DISABILITIES AND DEMENTIA

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Susumu Harizuka, Nakamura Gakuen University, Fukuoka – Japan

The purpose of this study is to discuss the effectiveness of Japanese Psychological Intervention technique" Dohsa-hou" for the aged person with dementia. Dohsa-hou was applied to the female 75year-old person who had sever physically disabilities and dementia. She could had been in bed through a day, and not have any communication with others. When her family visited to her, she could not recognize them. The technique "Ude Mage(bending and stretching arm)"of Dohsa-hou was applied to her. Initially when the therapist (Th.) asked her to bend her elbow, she made face like as pain. After the Th. asked her to do it several times, she could bend her elbow by herself with a little painful face. And the after, she could respond to the asking by the Th. and became to gaze at the Th.After five sessions, she became gaze to the Th. ,and to bend and stretch her elbow with a little smiling according to the Th.'s asking. And also, she became to respond to the Th.'s simple questions " Are you Ok?"The aged woman became to recognize the other 's asking and to showher own intention to bend or stretch her elbow. After that, she was able to become to not only make movements, but also be to recognize her family who visited to her. And, she could talk tothe nurse by a few words. It was discuss that Dohsa-hou is effective for the aged person to control her mind and body, that is , her intention(mind) was activated and her bodily movement(bending and stretching on elbow) was actualized.

P1850

A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SELF-EFFICACY ON PREVENTING PROBLEM OF PEER RELATIONSHIP : TRANSITION FROM ELEMENTARY TO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Katsumi Harada, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa – Japan
Yoshimi Nakashima, Fukuoka University of Education, Fukuoka – Japan

The problem of peer relationships such asbullying increasesin the first grade of junior high school in Japan. It is an important period of transition from elementary school to junior high school.Startinga relationship with newpeopleat the new environmentrequires individual's resources for adaptation.The primary purpose of this study is to examine the risk and resilience factors that may predict the problem of peer relationship in the first grade ofjunior high school.Participants (N=206) completed questionnaires when they were in the sixth grade (self-efficacy :elementary school) and again when they were in the seventh grade (quality of peer relationship : junior high school).A hypothesized model was investigated by using structural covariance analysis. The hypothesized model fit the data relatively well (GFI = .983, AGFI = .932, CFI =1 .000, RMSEA = .000). Adding any other paths in this model would not improve the fit of the model.The results support our hypothesis that:(1) Self-efficacy about the act of consulting in the sixth grade has facilitative effect on friend supportin the seventh grade for boys. (2) Self-efficacy aboutconveyingone's feelingsin the sixth grade has inhibiting effect onvictimized by direct bullying in the seventh grade for girls. (3) Self-efficacy aboutfollowing the rules at schoolin the sixth grade has inhibiting effect onvictimized by relational bullying in the seventh grade for girls.

P1851
THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS AND STRATEGIES ON NEGOTIATION OUTCOMES

D16. Work and organization – Other

Meiyu Yang, Chihlee Institute of Technology, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China
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The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of sellers' emotional displays and selling strategies on buyers' satisfaction and their intention to buy. With a fixed final offer, we investigate how buyers' satisfaction and purchasing intention are influenced by the sellers during the selling process. We used a 2 (seller's emotional expressions: positive vs. negative) x 2 (seller's negotiation strategies: distributed vs. integrated) between subject factorial design. We made a 2 minutes video, regarding emotional expression and strategies,for each condition. One hundred and sixty four undergraduate students were randomly assigned to each condition. After watching the video, they responded to the manipulation check, satisfaction, and intention to buy questions. The results showed that the main effects of emotional expression and selling strategies were significant. Participants in the positive emotion condition and integrated condition had higher satisfaction with the seller and were more likely to buy than distributed condition and negative emotional expression condition, respectively. As predicted by prospect theory, emotional expressions and selling strategies had an interaction effect on buying intention. Participants were less willing to buy when sellers expressed negative than positive emotional expression in distributed condition, but no difference between positive and negative emotional expression in integrated condition.

P1859
SELF-MONITORING, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND LUXURY GOODS PREFERENCE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Małgorzata Niesiobędzka, University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk – Poland
Anna Maria Zawadzka, University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk – Poland
Artur Domurat, University of Warsaw, Warsaw – Poland

The aim of the research is to examine how different sources of information used in commercials influence luxury goods preferences, and how this relationship is modified by the level of self-monitoring of the individual. Three studies were conducted to verify the research hypothesis. The questionnaire method was applied in Study 1, and experimental methods were used in Studies 2 and 3. The students from the University of Gdańsk and the University of Warsaw participated in the studies. The results from the three conduced studies showed that: (1) luxury goods preference was influenced by fame appeal commercial, opposite to reference group appeal commercial, and (2) the self-monitoring level was related to luxury goods preference.

P1864

OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT THERAPY AND SCHEMA THERAPY. IS INTEGRATION POSSIBLE?

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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This paper proposes the concepts described in an article published in 2013 in the journal "Cognitive and Behavioral Psychotherapy" (volume 19/2, pp. 209-225). The hypothesis supporting the contribution is that in the evolution of psychotherapy, it is necessary to build a path towards integration, especially among the most important therapies belonging to the so-called "third wave" cognitive-behavioral approach, the Acceptance and Commitment therapy and Schema (Mode) therapy. The aim of this work is to present the main operating principles of both theoretical approaches, highlighting the major points of contact (mindfulness, acceptance, combating parent modes/critical sense) and most obvious discrepancy between them (analyzing causality, concept of needs). Looking at the two therapies from a clinical point of view, it can be seen that the same principles and operational instruments are used; what differentiates the two therapies appears to be the way in which these instruments are used, and some specific therapeutical objectives that are to be reached. For this reason, the future paths of these two psychotherapeutic approaches will try to operate additions, rather than increasingly deep divisions. In this sense, the protocol described is orientated towards the integration of Schema therapy concepts with the basic principles of mindfulness borrowed from Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, in which the tools of mindfulness are used to strengthen the capacity of awareness and acceptance of the Healthy Adult mode.

P1867

PREVENTION, HEALTH PROMOTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT: OBSERVATORY OF ON LINE SERVICES FOR ADOLESCENT

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

Daniela Lemmo, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Anna Cannata, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Emanuela Rodriguez, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Sara Garbucci, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Alessia Cuccurullo, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Irma Maritato, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy
Stefano Manzo, Anima research Institute, Napoli – Italy

Adolescent are defined as the "e-generation" because of their growing among technological communication devices. The "digital natives" use new technologies in order to satisfy their needs: having immediate communication, make easy contact and share experiences, know and ask for informations. This kind of relationship leads to risks expecially for people that make an inappropriate use of it. In this respect it should be interesting to evaluate the opportunity of the technological devices in supporting the complex teen-aged phase. The aim of this work is to study the existing conditions in the field of the Italian on line services able to offer psychological support for adolescent. Consistently, by building up a mapping will be possible to evaluate the different aspects of this services: the type, the mode of delivery and the aims pursued. A deep study of website will allow to open questions, to think about aims, limits and potentiality of on line psychological support for the e-generation. To this end, by using keywords, it has been performed a google up research to know website, services, designed for teenagers. By analyzing an evaluation grill and specific criteria (inclusion and exclusion), it has been concluded that there are different kind of services such as: spaces for young users for the prevention of risk behaviours, for health improving and dialogue peer to peer to identify the different forms of adolescent awkwardness.

P1873
BULGARIAN STUDENTS' CAREER MOTIVATION AND CAREER CHOICE

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Stanislava Stoyanova, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad – Bulgaria

Career motivation is related to career choice. Several studies of Bulgarian students' career motivation were conducted in 2007, 2013 and 2014. A questionnaire based on Moses typology of career motivators was used. The studied students were compared by specialties and years of study. Several career motivators have been stable during the years – like Personal development as a career motivator. More and more Stability seeking is substituting Lifestylers (private life is more important than professional duties are) as leading career motivation.

P1875

INITIAL VALIDATION OF A SWEDISH VERSION OF A GENERAL POPULATION PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING MEASURE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The purpose of this study was to perform an initial validation of a Swedish version of ageneral population (GP) psychological well-being measure, derived from the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation-Outcome measure (CORE-OM). The GP-COREmirrors well-being without items denoting highintensity of presenting problem or risk and with over half of the items positively keyed, thereby making it more acceptable than the full CORE-OM in non-clinical populations.GP-CORE was administeredto 201young adults entering a labour market psychosocial support programme for unemployed and emotionally distressed without need of specialized psychiatric care. GP-CORE was also administered when participants leaved the programme. The Swedish GP-CORE showed excellent acceptability, good internal consistency, and acceptable concurrent validity in relation to nine different quality of life domains. There wasstrong differentiation of the study sample and the Swedish non-clinical norm group, in that the study group scored significantly lowerwell-beingpre programme. Sensitivity to change was demonstrated with a large significant increase in well-being post programme. Nevertheless, the validity of the Swedish GP-CORE needs to be examined more in detail, in larger and more diverse population samples. The results so far, however,provide support for using the Swedish GP-COREas a psychological well-being measure.

P1877

OUTNESS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT SOURCES AMONG GAY AND LESBIAN PEOPLE: A BINATIONAL STUDY

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

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Social support from family and friends have been shown to have positive effects on the mental health of gays and lesbian people. However, less is known about how the impact of different social support sources can shift depending on the socio-cultural context. The current study examines the role played by some support sources (mothers, fathers, siblings, extended family, heterosexual and homosexual friends) among homosexual people living in two radically different socio-legal contexts: Belgium and Italy. The sample consisted of 120 homosexuals (18-35 years of age), including 60 Belgian subjects (30 gays, 30 lesbians) and 60 Italian subjects (30 gays, 30 lesbians). Italian respondents were found to be more likely to hide their sexual orientation to their family and to perceive a lower level of social support from their mothers, fathers and siblings than Belgian ones. Among Italian gay men the social support from fathers has been proved to play a central role in affecting the internalized homophobia and the enduring propensity to have a negative self-attitude as gay men. On the other hand, Belgian gays felt themselves more supported by their mothers about their sexual orientation than lesbians did, and Belgian lesbians' intention to have a child was mainly influenced by the social support given by heterosexual friends. The findings contribute to theoretical understanding of the role of different social support sources in homosexuals' life depending on the socio-cultural context.

P1882
LEVEL OF PROFESSIONALISM OF LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT THEIR WORKMATES

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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The activity in the extreme conditions of the railway traffic depends on the interrelationships of the partners. The ability to be adequate during communication with workmate is very important part of the vocational fitness of transport workers but it is practically not studied well. Research technique "Structure of human images (hierarchical)" (by V. Sitnikov) was used for the appreciation of the self and other's images in 55 locomotive drivers who worked with workmates. Our research showed that locomotive drivers of different vocational fitness levels differed by the peculiarities of understanding both their own personnel quality and their workmate's ones. The main difference consisted in the contents of social, emotional, active and volitional characteristics. The more the level of the vocational fitness is the more attention locomotive drivers pay on both own and workmate's characteristics. Thus, the structure of driver's perceptual features of their workmates can be an indirect indicator of professionalism level.

P1886
THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING ON MOTHER-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIPS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Little research has examined how parenting practices are associated with the quality of the parent-child relationship in Jamaican families. The purpose of the study was to examine how three parenting dimensions (acceptance, rejection and control) were associated with Jamaican adolescents' perceptions of the quality of their relationships with their mothers (Intimacy, Conflict, Admiration and Emotional Closeness). Adolescents (n=310) from the Jamaican sample of the Value of Children Project completed a series of questions measuring their perceptions of their mothers' parenting as well as the quality of the parent-child relationship. Results of a series of multiple regression analyses suggested that higher levels of maternal acceptance were associated higher levels of intimacy, admiration and emotional closeness but lower levels of conflict. Maternal rejection was associated with lower levels of intimacy and higher levels of conflict. However, gender moderated some of these relationships. It appears that both maternal acceptance and rejection may be important in determining the quality of mother-adolescent relationships. Interventions to improve adolescent-parent relationships should seek to increase parental acceptance and reduce parental rejection.

P1889

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS UNCERTAINTY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The study1 investigated the linkage between individual differences in attitude to uncertainty and emotional intelligence(EI) on a sample of Russian undergraduate students. The results of structural equation modeling and latent profile analysis identified 4 distinct profiles of attitudes towards uncertainty: a general profile of the tolerant person (Appreciating) and three profiles of an intolerant person with respect to different sources of uncertainty (Coping, Ambivalent and Fearing)(Chumakova, Kornilov, 2013). We usedEmIn questionnaire (Lyusin, 2006) – a self-report EI measure that contains 4scales: interpersonal and intrapersonal EI, understanding and control of emotions, and The Psychological Mindedness Scale (PMS) (Shill, Lumley, 2002) in the Russian adaptation (Novikova, Kornilova, 2014). We found that the Fearing profile of attitude to uncertainty demonstrates significant negative correlations with all scales of EI (-.19, -.22, -.22, -.21 respectively, $p<.05$). Thus we can suggest that the most intolerant attitude to uncertainty could be based on personal disadvantages in EI.This relation is accompanied by significant negative correlation between the profile and the desire to discuss experiences with others (-.20, $p<.05$) and openness to change (-.22, $p<.05$) (PMS). These findings open an opportunity for understanding different problems in treatment of anxiety and other emotional disorders.

P1892

INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES IN THE PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes-environment interplay and behaviour

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Research has shown that both individual and contextual aspects impact individuals´ physical activity (PA). Among individual factors, self-efficacy and outcome expectancies are good predictors for PA while contextual factors like proximity to recreational areas or facilities have been positively associated with regular PA. However, studies linking PA with individual and contextual variables at the same time are not very common, specifically in South America. The aim of this study was to assess relations between PA levels and self-efficacy, outcome expectations and a community-based program (Recreovía) designed to promote PA. Data were obtained using a cross-sectional survey of 1533 adults in the city of Bogotá. We used the Self-efficacy Scale for Diet and Exercise Behavior, the Outcome Expectations Scale and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). A multilevel modeling approach was used to quantify park variation and individual variables in PA. Results showed that PA varied by park (ICC=3.5%; $p<0.001$). Male gender predicted higher PA levels($\beta = 59.73$, $p<.001$). Greater levels of self-efficacy were related to higher PA ($\beta = 6.19$, $p<.001$) but outcome expectancies were not($\beta = 0.22$, $p = .458$). A statistically significant positive effect for the Recreovía intervention was found($\beta = 27.70$, $p <.05$). In sum, individual and contextual-level variables explained differences in PA. Other contextual variables should be examined in the future to better understand PA.

P1894
EXPLORE THE EFFECT OF CUSTOMER INCIVILITY ON EMPLOYEES' EMOTION, BEHAVIOR: A MODERATED MEDIATION ANALYSIS

D16. Work and organization – Other

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Based on the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model, this study tries to answer why and when customer incivility leads to work-family conflict. We propose that the relationship between incivility and work-family conflict will be mediated by emotional exhaustion. In addition, workplace friendships may play a moderated role between emotional exhaustion and work-family conflict. Furthermore, we present a moderated mediation model to examine if workplace friendships weaken the mediation effect of emotional exhaustion on the relationship between customer incivility and work-family conflict. Data was collected from 316 frontline service providers in 2 time points. Results indicated that emotional exhaustion fully mediated the relationship between customer incivility and work-family conflict. In addition, workplace friendships buffer the relationships between employees' emotional exhaustion and work-family conflict. Moreover, workplace friendships weakened the mediation effect of emotional exhaustion on the relationship between customer incivility and work-family conflict. The mediational linkage became weaker when workplace friendships were high. Implications for managerial practices and suggestions for future research were discussed.

P1900
USE OF EMDR THERAPY IN PAIN MANAGEMENT

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Treatment of chronic pain stay problematic. The complex part of cognitiv, behavioral and emotional in chronic pain make treatment complicated. Since few years, many authors have argued on a traumatic symptomatology who be responsable of chronic pain (reactionnal symptom of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), or that chronic pain may induce a trauma (Beck & Clapp, 2011; Asmundson, Coons, Taylor &Klatz, 2002; Sharpey& Harvey, 2001). This argumentation brought to us to envisage the EMDR – Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing - therapy for the treatment of chronic pain. The effectiveness of EMDR in the treatment of PTSD has been shown in 16 randomized control tests. These data are corroborated by the results of five meta-analyses (Bisson& Andrew, 2007; Bradley, Greene, Russ, Dutra &Westen, 2005; Davidson & Parker, 2001; Maxfield&Hyer, 2002; Van Etten& Taylor, 1998). One study about using EMDR on chronic pain, already shows interesting results (Mazzola, Calcagno, Goicochea, Pueyrredon, Leston&Salvat, 2009). This research aims to test the effectiveness of treatment of chronic pain with a specific protocol, who focus on specificities on chronic pain problematic (Grant &Threlfo, 2002), compared to an EMDR standard protocol (Shapiro, 1995), and eclectic therapy (control groupe). After every session, and at the end of the treatment, the effects of EMDR protocol on chronic pain and traumatic symptomatology were evaluated and show significant improvement. This presentation aims to show the effectiveness of using an Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing therapy for the treatment of chronic pain problematic, compared to eclectic therapy.

P1903

INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL "MIND GAMES": REFLECTIONS OF A SPORT PSYCHOLOGIST AFTER 20 YEARS AT THE SAME PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUB

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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The purpose of this communication is to share a set of reflections as a sports psychologist that has been working in the past 20 years in a big football club like SL BENFICA . We shall address our main types of cases and assistance, as well personal and organizational barriers that were solved over the years . End up with a proposal of an intervention model for sport psychologists in professional and youth football with the different agents (coaches, athletes , etc.).

P1904

MEMORY DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM ANXIETY DISORDER: A PILOT STUDY FROM THE ITALIAN VERSION OF THE WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE FOURTH EDITION (WMS-IV)

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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The present study is part of a wide research project for the calibration of the Fourth Edition of the Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS-IV) for Italian culture. To date, scientific studies report contrasting results about working memory and declarative memory impairment in anxiety disorders. Furthermore, a Central Executive dysfunction has been supposed as the core feature of poor performance on working memory tasks. To characterize the memory profile of 12 patients suffering from anxiety disorders (M:F=50:50%; Age: 46±19; Education:12±3), the WMS-IV was administered at the Lab. On the basis of Eysenck's classification about worry (1992), the anxious patients were also subdivided into two groups: A) social evaluation (N.= 6); B) physical threat (N.= 6). A paired-sample T-Test and two Independent sample T-Tests were used to take over significant differences among the WMS-IV Index Scores, and among the Scaled Scores and the Contrast Scores obtained by subgroups, respectively. The patients performed more poorly only on delayed visual reproduction than delayed recall tasks ($p < .05$). The Group A had low scores on tests evaluating visual-space long term memory than Group B ($p < .05$). The Group A showed a lower performance than Group B on visual long term memory ($p < .05$) but a preservation of visual working memory. Such a kind of findings represent a new perspective: the subgroups should be thought as two distinct categories with a specular neurocognitive profile that cannot be observed by assessing the whole sample.

P1905

ASSESSMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN'S SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: APPLICATION OF VINELAND SOCIAL EMOTIONAL EARLY CHILDHOOD SCALE TO A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN CHILDREN IN KINDERGARTEN

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Manuela Carone, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome – Italy

The characteristics of a child, the child-caregiverinteractionpatternsbutalso the habits and the structure of the family and the social and cultural environment are interconnectedcomponents of infantmentalhealth (Zeanah CH, Zeanah, PD, 2001). The aim of the researchdescribed in thisarticleis rating the social-emotionaldevelopment of a sample of childrenagedbetween 3 and 5 years by the application of Vineland Social EmotionalEarlyChildhoodScales (Sparrow, Balla, Cicchetti, 1998) to teachers of kindergarten in the city of Taranto (Italy). The purpose of researchistesting the Vineland SEEC in the italiancontext and alsoverify by ANOVA iftheseindependentvariables: Age of children, Gender, Age of the parents, parents' level of education, job of parents, birthorder, being or not an onlychild, having or not a brother the sameage, influence the social- emotionaldevelopment of the sample.

P1906

UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF SCHIZO-OBSESSIVE PATIENTS WITH RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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The relationship between Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Schizophrenia has long been drawn the attention of clinicians in the area of mental health. The high prevalence rates of obsessive compulsive symptoms (OCS) and/or the diagnosis of OCD in schizophrenia and of psychotic symptoms in OCD have largely contributed to ideas on the relationship of the two. There has been an increase on the evidence that patients who have comorbid OCD and schizophrenia can represent a specific form of schizophrenia. Even though not being a diagnostic subtype, the term "schizo-obsessive" has been used in the literature for decades. In this study patients with the diagnoses of schizo-obsessive disorder and schizophrenia are compared in terms of projective tests. The study aims to investigate similarities and differences of psychological processes of two groups, besides their diagnoses. For this purpose, Rorschach Inkblot Test has been applied on 30 patients with schizophrenia – 15 with OCS and 15 not - who have been tracked and treated in Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry. Rorschach protocols of these patients are analyzed comparatively both in terms of statistics and content analysis. The results show that there is a significant difference in the duration of the test administration scores of schizophrenia patients and schizo-obsessive patients. It is also found that aggression and anxiety is more common among schizo – obsessive patients and that they engage with the tester more. It is believed that these findings might contribute to the diagnosis and treatment processes of schizo – obsessive patients.

P1909
NEUROPSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL APPROACH AND AVOIDENCE BEHAVIOR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Hüsnü Erkmen, Üsküdar University, Istanbul – Turkey

INTRODUCTION: Schizophrenia is a chronic mental health disorder that is also associated with the abnormalities in the approach and avoidance systems. It has been previously argued patients with schizophrenia perceive non- threatening stimuli as over- threatening and thus actively avoid. Such mechanism may also pave the ground for the development of delusional formations in schizophrenia. Despite to these, very few studies investigated the underpinnings of approach/avoidance behavior in schizophrenia. AIM: Taken together, the aim of this study was to explore the potential effects of social approach and avoidance behavior in social functioning, paranoid thoughts, social support and social anxiety of patients with schizophrenia. METHOD: Here, we recruited thirty patients with schizophrenia and collected a test battery involving behavioral measures of study variables such as social functioning in schizophrenia, paranoia, social support , behavioral inhibition and behavioral activation systems, socio-demographic status, social avoidance as a subscale of social anxiety. RESULTS: According to the results, we found significant effects of approach avoidance on outcome variables, suggesting that patients with an intact approach/avoidance system may present less paranoia with higher social functioning and the presence of adequate social support. CONCLUSION: The discussion of the results will be presented throughout the poster.

P1911
AROMATIC ODOR MODERATES THE EFFECTS OF STIMULATION ON BRAINSTORMING PERFORMANCE

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Hamit Coşkun, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu – Turkey

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 with cognitive stimulation on creative performance so far. Thus, the present research aimed to investigate the effects of aromatic odor and cognitive stimulation on the individual brainstorming performance. Data were collected and analyzed by a 2 (Odor: Mandarin or no odor) X 2 (Stimulation: Related or unrelated) ANOVA design from the participants who received experimental credit for their participation. Aromatic odor was manipulated by providing mandarin odor, whereas in the control condition there was no such odor presentation. The type of cognitive stimulation was manipulated by providing some facilitating words (such as bag, watch, perfume, shampoo and etc.) related to brainstorming problem. The participants in the control condition received unrelated words (such as glasses, plate, napkin, sponge and etc.). The findings showed an interaction effect indicating that aromatic odor condition with related stimuli were the most creative ideas of all conditions. These results will be discussed in lights of cognitive stimulation and context learning approaches.

P1913
LIKE WESTERN FAMILIES? NOT REALLY': PROFESSIONALS PERSPECTIVES' ON SOUTHERN ANGOLAN FAMILY LIFE CYCLE

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The family life cycle model was widely studied in 1980's. It's main focus was on nuclear, White, middle - class and poor African - American families'. The purpose of this study was to examine professionals' perspectives on the adequacy of Carter and McGoldrick's (1989) and Relvas' (1996) family life cycle model in Southern Angola, Africa. A qualitative study was undertaken with a sample of 20 multi-ethnic professionals, (11 men and 9 women), between the age of 26 and 88 years old. We showed our participants two sheets, in each we had drawn one line with the description of those family theorist's proposals.Our sample described Southern Angolan families as extended in its majority, with the typology of "big backyard family" - «as famílias quintalões» and of "family with a third element". They also presented family evolution differently from Western proposals, with the following stages:1) Adolescent/Young adult - family dependent: Stage of courtship; 2) Families with young children; 3) Couple formalization and the establishing of the new family; and 4) Family in advanced stage of life: «sandwich generation».The family of origin seemed to play an important role during the life cycle. There is a need to build models according to the cultural specificities of Southern Angolan families in order to facilitate clinical evaluation and intervention.

P1921
JEALOUSY AND BETRAYAL OF CONCEPTIONS IN POSTMODERNITY

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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The couple in the course of its history involves significant challenges that bring up issues that require a mutual effort to reassess the link constantly. In postmodernity, love relationships are characterized by being more fluid, ephemeral and intense, designing new forms of relationships and loosening old concepts. Although significant changes have occurred in society, especially in regard to the way people relate as well as experience and express emotions, jealousy and the various situations that trigger them, still present as potential generators aspects conflict for relations. However, conceptions of what is considered treason included the subjectivity and are traded by couples. The aim of this paper is to discuss how new relational configurations and the use of technologies are associated with jealousy and betrayal conceptions in postmodernity. To this end, clinical vignettes will be presented in the light of integrative systems theory.

P1926

ENHANCE EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY AND DECREASE INDISCRIMINATE FRIENDLINESS. APPLICATION OF VIPP-SD IN AN ADOPTION SAMPLE: A CASE STUDY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Introduction:Institutionalized children show more indiscriminate friendliness (IF) than nonistitutionalized children (Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2011). Enhancing maternal sensitivity proved to be an effective intervention for children's developmental outcomes (Bakermans-Kranenburg et al., 2003) but few studies have examined its effectiveness on parent-child emotional availability (EA) and on IF. The present case study aims at exploring if Video-feedback Intervention to Promote Positive Parenting and Sensitive Discipline (VIPP-SD, van Zeijl et al., 2006) may enhance EA and decrease IF. Method:The family described here is part of an ongoing research of maternal sensitivity and behavioral problems in adoption. The EA Scales (Biringen, 2008) were used to assess dyadic interaction between an adoptive mother and her 4-year-old daughter. Adult and child dimensions were coded independently by two different coders who were blind to treatment allocation of the dyad.IF was assessed with a semistructured interview with the mother (Chisholm, 1998). Both variables were measured before and after (6 months later) VIPP-SD. Results:The dyad was placed in the "Emotionally Available" zone and, after the intervention, showed improvements in some aspects of adult sensitivity (affect and flexibility) and child responsiveness (affect and responsiveness). Furthermore, at the post-test IF scores decreased in 50%. Conclusion:This study shows that indiscriminate friendliness may persist after adoption but sensitive caregiving may moderate the effects of early institutional deprivation. Therefore, VIPP-SD seems to be promising avenue to help adoptive families.

P1928

PERCEIVED STRESS,EMOTIONAL RESPONSE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIVITY TO CRY OF INFANT WITH AUTISM AND TYPICALLY DEVELOPING INFANTS

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Cry is a way which children use to express their feelings, needs and wants. It is infant's central means of signaling distress. Crying can be seen as both a physiologic event and part of a dyadic communication system between infant and caregivers. Numerous studies have focused on how adults perceived this specific signaling behavior; it has been reported that cry of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) were not understandable in the sense that adults could not easily identify the cause of cry. However, how cry of infants with ASD could affect adults has not been explored broadly. We aimed to measure perceived stress, emotional response and physiological reactivity in adults elicited by cry episodes of infants with ASD and typically developing infants (TD). Preliminary results showthat both ASD and TD cry episodes were perceived by the subjects as unpleasant. These findings highlight the need to explore the effects of infant cry on adults deeply, using both behavioral and physiological measures.

P1931

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING WITH URBAN PARKS SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES: ANKARA CITY SAMPLE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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İlkden Tazebay, Ankara University, Ankara – Turkey
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In this study, the effects of the spatial characteristics of the urban parks and the human activities in these parks on subjective well-being are investigated. Two research models based on subjective well-being and its subcomponents of a) physical, b) mental, and c) social well-being were generated. The data was collected from 420 participants (210 urban park users and 210 none users) living in Ankara. Participation was voluntary and confidentiality of the data was ensured. The satisfaction with life, positive and negative experiences and flourishing were defined as the outcome variables. Additionally, the space-activity-emotion matchup was performed. The collected data is under the process of analyse. As a result of the study; a) two groups will be compared in the context of their evaluation on their subjective well-being and parks, b) the contribution of the spatial characteristics of the park to the subjective well-being will be analysed, c) finally, recommendations for the design of the urban parks characteristics to improve the subjective well-being will be presented.

P1932

LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS OF INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS WITH MATERNAL SOCIALIZATION OF EMOTIONS AND TEMPERAMENT IN TURKISH CHILDREN

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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Interest in identifying the antecedents of externalizing and internalizing problem behaviour problems has been increasing. Studies have shown that boys seem to display more externalizing but less internalizing problem behaviours than girls. Researchers have discussed the importance of examiningeffects of distinguishing individual parental socialization practices and temperament dimensions in these behaviour problems for boys and girls separately for preventive and remedial interventions (Havighurst et al. 2010).This study aims to investigate the gender differences in the longitudinal relationship between maternal socialization of children's negative emotions and child temperament with internalizing and externalizing problems in Turkish elementary school children. The sample consisted of 340 children (50,3 % boys, Mage=82,93 months, SD= 3,46) and their mothers. We used Coping with Negative Emotions scale at age 7, Children's Behaviour Questionnaire at age 8, and CBCL/6-18 at age 9. Results showed that boys scored higher in externalizing behaviour problems than girls but no gender difference in internalizing behaviour problems. Also, hierarchical regression analyses were run separately by gender and we found that for both boys and girls internalizing behaviour problems were predicted by the temperamental characteristic of attention focus but externalizing behaviours predicted by maternal distress reaction, emotion encouragement, and inhibitory control for only girls.

P1935
RELATIONS AMONG CHILD REARING, EMOTION REGULATION, AND PROBLEM BEHAVIORS IN TURKISH CHILDREN: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Problem behaviors in early and middle childhood have been associated with a number of negative long-term outcomes. Thus, it is important to examine which factors influence children problem behaivors. There is evidence that child rearing practices are related to children's emotion regulation and behavior problems and emotion regulation also associate with child problem behaviors.This study aims to investigate the longitudinal relations of children's problem behaviors (i.e., depression, somatic complaints, rule breaking and aggressive behaviors, social-, thought-, and attention problems to maternal child rearing behaviors and emotion regulationin Turkish elementary school children.The sample was 340 children (49.7% girls, Mage= 82.94 months, SD= 3.47) and their mothers. We usedChild-Rearing Questionnaireat age 7, Emotion Regulation Checklistat age 9, and CBCLat age 10. Results revealed that girls scored higher in anxiety/depression and somatic complaints, but lower in rule breaking behavior than boys. Income negatively predicted all problem behaviors. Maternal inductive reasoning negatively predicted anxiety/depression and withdrawn/depression butpunishment positively predicted thought and attention problems, rule breaking and aggressive behaviors. Also, emotion regulation negatively predicted withdrawn/depression while lability positively predicted anxiety/depression, withdrawn, social-, thought-,and attention problems, rule breaking, and aggressive behavior.

P1936
THE RELIGIOUS IDENTITY INDEX (RII): PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS WITH A TURKISH SAMPLE

C13. Culture and society – Religion

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Religious identity is "is the tendency to form one's perception of self, at least in part, around the religious tradition to which the person currently,historically, and culturally subscribes" (Zagumny, 2013). Measuring religious identity has been absent in the research literature. The Religious Identity Index (RII) measures the centrality and internalization of religious membership in one's identity formation. The original RII had 5-items with a 7-point response scale. A sample of 162 Turkish university students responded to study scales including the RII, Religious Commitment, Perceived Stress Scale, and Satisfaction with Life. Preliminary analyses resulted in a final scale of 4 items with an alpha of .79. Exploratory, varimaxprinciple components analysis resulted in a single factor solution, explaining 62.15% of the component's variance. Confirmatory factor analysis showed good fit with item loading from .56 to .82 ($R2 = .83$). Divergent validity was supported by moderate correlation with religious commitment ($r = .35$).Typically religiosity, measuring religious commitment and practices, is used in the scientific study of religion. Conversely, religious identity provides a potential mechanism for understanding religion's relationship with multiple outcome variables. This conclusion was supported by in the current data showing that RII scores significantly mediated the relationship between religious commitment/practices and SWL scores.

P1937
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON MORAL JUDGMENTS

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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The existing theories of morality as well as a growing number of empirical studies address the problem of the role of intuitions and reasoning in the formation of moral judgments. In this study alcohol administration was used to selectively influence some aspects of moral decision-making, primarily associated with reasoning rather than intuitions. Subjects (n=25) were presented with a set of moral scenarios including sacrificing one person to save five. They were asked to assess moral permissibility of harmful actions on a 7-point scale in two experimental conditions: "norm" (0.00% BAC) and "alcohol" (1 mg/kg ethanol, over 0.05% BAC) with a time interval of 2-4 months. Control group was tested in "norm" condition twice. It has been shown that alcohol administration is associated with an increased proportion of extreme moral judgments (1-"forbidden" and 7-"obligatory"), especially at utilitarian end of the scale ("obligatory"). However, in norm as well as under alcohol, subjects perceived difference between the basic moral distinctions (action/omission, means/side effect and contact/non-contact). These results indicate that alcohol may be used to selectively influence moral reasoning, leaving intuitions relatively unaffected. Using alcohol to influence cognitive processes may be an effective "tool" in the studies of human social behaviour. These results may assist in practical work with norm violations associated with alcohol abuse. Supported by RFH No14-06-00680a

P1940

"THE WORDS I DIDN'T TELL YOU". NOTES ABOUT THE USE OF WEB AND SOCIAL NETWORK IN PEDIATRIC HEMATO-ONCOLOGY WARD

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The matter about guidelines on delivering information to pediatric patients it's a crucial issue in psycho-oncology field. Issue currently linked to the concern about the easy access to information / misinformation found on the web with particular attention to the world of social networks. In the pediatric unit, Department of Biotechnologies and Hematology, "Sapienza" University of Rome, the young patients stay is lengthy and they live in semi isolation. In our clinical experience we notice that parents and young patients use social network to communicate as ground for joint experiences, a place in between two worlds, where the dangers of physical contact such a situation brings is replaced with a direct "almost real" virtual interaction. However it appears increasingly clear an pivotal critical point linked to spreading of information that could be potentially counterproductive to a sensitive contest charged with much emotional frailty.

P1942

THE FUNCTION OF HARMFUL RUMOR CONCERNING FOOD IN CONVERSATION WITH FRIENDS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Conversing about harmful rumors can promote anxiety among people, provoking serious economic harm (Ito et al., 1974). This study aimed to discuss the function of a harmful rumor concerning food in conversation with friends. A total of 312 female participants were randomly assigned to three conditions and then responded to a rumor function evaluation scale (Takenaka, 2013) about a fictitious scenario in which participants gained information that radioactivity was detected in milk from 1) the news, 2) a stranger's Twitter post, or 3) a close friend. Results showed that 1) participants stated that more information collection and information provision in the news condition than in the Twitter condition, and 2) participants expected that information could foster conversation with friends more in the news condition than in the close friend condition. These results suggested that people tend to use information from the news in conversation with friends because it is perceived as more reliable than other sources. As information spreads rapidly in Twitter, Twitter has the potential to contribute to economic harm. However, our results suggested that people would not use Twitter in conversation with friends to exchange information.

P1945
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER(S) TRENDS AND SELF-ESTEEM IN ADOLESCENCE - FROM THE RELEVANT MENTAL HEALTH

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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The purpose of this study was to get a viewpoint to support and to understand the students who have higher tendency of ASD: Autistic Spectrum Disorder(s). I investigated the influence of ASD on student's self-esteem and mental-health. Female university students (N=180) answered the Japanese version of Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ), the self-esteemscale, and thegeneralhealthquestionnaire (GHQ), which had 88 items in total. In order to analysis correlation, I calculated total score of AQ with subscales of each categories (social skills, changing attentions, attentions to details, communication, imagination), total score of self-esteem, and total score of GHQ with subscales of each categories (physical symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, socially activity disorder, tendency of depression). The analysis results showed significantcorrelation between total score of AQ and total score of self-esteem (r=-.442,p<.01), total score of GHQ(r=.316,p<.01).The findings showed that the higher tendency of ASD peoples had, the lower level of self-esteem and the worse mental health they had. The results suggested that it was important for people who have the tendency of ASD to be supported and to be paid attention, regardless of whether they diagnosed or not. The results were summarized as follows; it is suggested that the tendency of ASD relates self-esteem and GHQ. From now on, it is more necessary to discuss several things to support and to understand people who have the tendency of ASD.

P1947

ANXIETIES EXPERIENCED BY ACADEMIC STAFF OF JAPANESE COLLEGES WHO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS WITH SUICIDAL TENDENCIES

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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The leading cause of death in Japanese college students is suicide, and the Japanese government recommends that academic staff of colleges who are not mental-health professionals also provide students with mental support, although no studies have been conducted to determine the roles of these supporters and their burdens. The present study was conducted to assess the anxieties of academic staff of colleges when they address students with suicidal tendencies to provide information on support required by the staff. In August 2014, a questionnaire survey was carried out involving 90 academic staff of colleges. As the results, 81 people "felt anxious when they interacted with students with marked suicidal tendencies", and 80 wished to "receive support for academic staff". Factors related to their anxieties were analyzed, and "a lack of knowledge on how to respond to students" (53.1%) and "risk of having adverse effects" (13.6%) were cited as the reasons by a large number of staff. The types of support required by academic staff included "collaboration and cooperation with campus counselors" (30.0%) and "securing rooms for consultation" (18.7%). The study results suggested that academic staff of Japanese colleges felt anxious when they had to support students on their own. As an urgent task to be performed by each college, they, as academic communities, should establish a system to promote collaboration between campus counselors and academic staff.

P1949
LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREER AWARENESS AND SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT AMONG JAPANESE ADOLESCENTS

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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Most research that investigated the relationship between career development and adjustment has used cross-sectional data. However, Skorikov (2007) examined this longitudinal relationship from 11th grade to 6 months post-high school, and reported that career preparation is important for subsequent adjustment. Stringer, Kerpelman, and Skorikov (2012) suggested that career preparation at 12th grade explained a higher percentage of the variance in adjustment 4.5 years post-high school. Career education in Japan is conducted in most elementary schools to high schools in order to facilitate the career development of students and prepare them for a career. This study investigated the interactive longitudinal relationships between career awareness and school adjustment during high school. Japanese high school students completed the Career Awareness Scale and the School Adjustment Questionnaire at Time1 and Time2 (about 12 months after Time1). Regression analyses suggested that career awareness at Time1 predicted school adjustment at Time2, and school adjustment at Time1 predicted career awareness at Time2. Additionally, school adjustment and career awareness at Time1 played a role of mediating these interactive longitudinal relationships respectively. Findings of interactive longitudinal relationships imply that not only career education but also daily educational activities to promote student's academic and social adjustment are important for students' career development.

P1951
PARTICIPANTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN YOUTH SUBCULTURES

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The paper addresses the phenomenon of psychological safety, focusing on psychological features of youth subcultures. The study aimed at identifying youth subculture members' psychological safety and their psychological well-being is presented. The study sample involved 1004 young people, including youth subculture participants (roleplayers, emos, and anime) and university students as a control group. The research tools applied were The World Assumptions Scale developed by R. Janoff-Bulman and The Ryff Scales of Psychological Well-Being. The study results revealed that the university students felt psychological safety to a greater extent as well as were more confident about their ability to control life situations. The youth subculture members were shown to have a tendency to form negative basic beliefs and feel less psychological safety. It was also found out that the university students evaluated their interpersonal relations in a positive way, they being characterized by a higher degree of purposefulness and subjective well-being. In contrast, the youth subculture participants underestimated their personal growth, self-acceptance and subjective well-being. Thus, it can be concluded that youth subculture members, such as roleplayers, emos and anime, can be characterized by a tendency to form a negative system of basic beliefs, accompanied by little psychological safety and low estimations of their personal growth, self-acceptance and subjective well-being.

P1955
FOLLOW-UP OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER FROM AGE 2 TO AGE 8: STABILITY OF AUTISM SEVERITY

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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Chin-Chin Wu, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung - Taiwan, Province of China
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Jiun-Horng Liu, Liou-Yin, Chi Mei Medical Center, Tai-Nan - Taiwan, Province of China

Background: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by qualitatively impairments in social reciprocity and communication, and manifested repetitive and stereotyped behaviors/interests, with onset during early childhood. Recently, literature have demonstrated different trajectoriesof symptom severity when ASD children grown up in the West countries.However, there was no report in Taiwan, a country in the East. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine whether there are different trajectories of symptom severity in the children with ASD from toddler to school age in Taiwan. Methods: Sixty-sevenchildren participated in the six years follow-up study, forty-three were diagnosed with ASD, twenty-four have ever had developmental delayed history, but no ASDdiagnosis (non-ASD). The average chronological age at Time1was at 2.5 years old, Time2was at 4 years old, and Time3was at 8.5 years old. ADOS was used to measure the severity of autistic symptoms, including Social Affect (SA) and Restricted and Repetitive Behaviors (RRB)domains, and translated the severity scores into Calibrated Severity Score (CSS) (Hsu, et al., 2014). Additionally, Mullen Scales of Early Learning (MSEL) and WISC-IV were used to measure cognitive function. Results:In cluster analysis, SA CSS could be totally divided into three groups, two were diagnosed with ASD (ASD1, n=26; ASD2, n=17), the other one was non-ASD (n=24). Comparing with the difference between two ASD groups, ASD1 has moreSAscores at Time1 and Time2, but lower cognitive scores at Time2. There was no difference in RRB scores between the two groupsonthe three time point.Comparing with Time1 on SA domain, ASD1 improved at Time2 but worsened at Time3, however, ASD2 got worse at both of Time2 and Time3. Conclusion and theoretical implication:This study manifested that there wastwotrajectories of autismseverity in children with ASD from toddler age to school age.However, no matter how SA symptoms in preschool age, two groups of ASD children showed worse SA symptoms in school age.Future study should explorethe theoretical issues in the association of phenotype and endophenotype in ASD.

P1956
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHARING METHODS BY SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST AND TEACHERS' CASE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

B16. Development and education – Other

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Explaining the psychological perspective in the context of meaningful collaboration with other school professionals is school psychologist's goal in case assessment (National Association School Psychologist, 2010). The purpose of this study was to examine relationships between sharing methods by school psychologists and teachers' case assessment and interprofessionalcollaboration. A questionnaire based on following 4scales was completed by 96 school psychologists and 322 teachers in junior high school in Japan: sharing methods of case assessment, intragroup conflict management behavior, intragroup conflict, and collaboration between school psychologists and teacher. Factor analysis identified 6 factors in sharing methods scale: quick and positive sharing concerning case information and understanding, consideration for sharing case information and understanding, expression ofempathy for troubles, coordinating opinions with cooperation of other teachers,expression of professional opinions, and coordinating inconsistent opinions with each other. The results of covariance structure analysis demonstrated that quick and positive sharing concerning case information and understanding, expression of empathy for troubles and coordinating inconsistent opinions with each other increased collaboration status or decreased intragroup conflict. These results suggest that it is necessary to practice effective sharing methods of case assessment for interprofessionalcollaboration.

P1957

EMOTIONAL LABOR AND JOB BURNOUT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Research shows that positive affective displays during service interactions are positively related to customers perception of overall service quality. Consequently, management of feelings by employees is regarded as an important aspect in providing services. In most service contexts, employees are expected to express positive emotions, e.g., cheerfulness, and hide negative emotions, e.g., resentment. Emotional labor is regarded as a type of impression management, because it is a deliberate effort undertaken by service workers in order to adhere to organizational display rules when dealing with customers. Surface acting is one of the emotional labor strategies and consists of managing observable emotional expressions without modifying underlying feelings (service with a fake smile). Research shows that surface acting is positively related to employees burnout. The study (N=180) was designed to examine the effects of surface acting on burnout while controlling for employees' trait emotional intelligence. The results demonstrated that employees who declared greater use of surface acting during their interactions with customers reported more symptoms of burnout. However, as predicted, this effect was observed only among employees who were low in the trait emotional intelligence.

P1958

THE EFFECTS OF MICROCOUNSELING ON COUNSELOR ACTIVITY SELF-EFFICACY IN THE NOVICE COUNSELOR

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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Microcounseling is a method used to teach counseling skills. Counselor Activity Self-Efficacy (CASE) refers to the counselors' beliefs about their ability to perform counseling-related actions. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of microcounseling on novice counselors' CASE. Participants were 15 graduate students studying clinical psychology. They took 4 sessions of microcounseling training. In the first session, participants received theoretical instruction about counseling skills. In the second and third sessions, participants practiced the basic (e.g., paraphrasing, reflection of feeling) and advanced (e.g., directness, confrontation) counseling skills in a role-play with another participant. In the fourth session, the basic and advanced counseling skills were practiced integrative. The participants' CASE was measured with a questionnaire at the start of the first training session and after each session. The CASE scores at the start of the first session (T0) and after each session (T1, T2, T3, T4) were compared. The results showed that CASE increased from T0 to T1. Because the participants received only theoretical instruction without practice in T1, this increase may be assumed efficacy. In fact, CASE decreased in T2 with the role-play. However, the repeated practice increased CASE (from T2 to T3 and T4), suggesting that this process is important for the counselor training.

P1959
THE EFFECTS OF SELF-THREAT ON SCHADENFREUDE TOWARD UNFAMILIAR PEOPLE

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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Schadenfreude is pleasure derived from others' misfortunes. Previous research has found that people with low self-esteem feel more schadenfreude toward an unfamiliar target on TV when in a self-threatening situation. However, although the level of schadenfreude is found to be affected by gender similarity, prior study used only a female target. This study examined the effects of self-threat on schadenfreude of people with low self-esteem using video clips of unfamiliar targets of both sexes. Participants were ninety undergraduate students with low self-esteem who were asked to perform a simple calculation task. They were then randomly assigned to either a self-affirmation group (receiving positive feedback), a self-threat group (receiving negative feedback), or a control group. After being assigned, they watched two video clips showing misfortunes of target of the same and opposite sex and completed the Schadenfreude Scale. The analyses revealed that participants felt more schadenfreude toward the misfortune of unfamiliar target of the opposite sex, which is inconsistent with prior study. Furthermore, there were no group differences or group × gender similarity interaction. When the unfamiliar targets who experience failure or misfortune are not the cause of the self-threat, the pleasure inspired by these misfortunes of the target might have no effects on eliminating feelings of inferiority, leading to no group differences.

P1961
THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN NEGOTIATION: A META-ANALYSIS

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of sellers' emotional displays and selling strategies on buyers' satisfaction and their intention to buy. With a fixed final offer, we investigate how buyers' satisfaction and purchasing intention are influenced by the sellers during the selling process. We used a 2 (seller's emotional expressions: positive vs. negative) x 2 (seller's negotiation strategies: distributed vs. integrated) between subject factorial design. We made a 2 minutes video, regarding emotional expression and strategies,for each condition. One hundred and sixty four undergraduate students were randomly assigned to each condition. After watching the video, they responded to the manipulation check, satisfaction, and intention to buy questions. The results showed that the main effects of emotional expression and selling strategies were significant. Participants in the positive emotion condition and integrated condition had higher satisfaction with the seller and were more likely to buy than distributed condition and negative emotional expression condition, respectively. As predicted by prospect theory, emotional expressions and selling strategies had an interaction effect on buying intention. Participants were less willing to buy when sellers expressed negative than positive emotional expression in distributed condition, but no difference between positive and negative emotional expression in integrated condition.

P1968
THE EFFECT OF BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM ON EMOTIONS AFTER MILD AND SEVERE EXCLUSION

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Karolina Konopka, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw – Poland

Exclusion cause emotional numbness or diminishespositive and intensifies negative emotions. The explanation to thisinconsistent resultsmay lie in the strength of exclusion episode. In our studies we aimed to test this hypothesis but we were also interested in the role of Gray's Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) in affective response to different exclusion situations. In many studies BIS was related to more negative and less positive emotions. According to these findings we hypothesized that high BIS comparing to low BISparticipants would react to milder exclusion (study 1) with bigger reduction of positive affect and to more severe exclusion (study 2) also with bigger increase of negative affect. In study 1 we excluded participants using the Cyberballgame and in study 2 individuals were informed that the partner did not wish to interact with them.Emotional reactions were measured twice before and after exclusion with Positive and Negative Affect Scale and Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM). In both studies exclusion affected emotions. In line with the hypothesis, after exclusion in study 1 positive affect dropped more among high BIS than among low BIS participants but in the study 2 the interaction effect was significant also for negative affect and SAM pleasure. Presented studies shed more light on differences in affective reactions related to temperamental traits but also to interaction between temperamental and situational factors.

P1969

THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Prior research has indicated that employees' organizational citizenship behaviors may be associated with their personality characteristics. It is also stated that this association might be influenced by many organizational variables. As organizational commitment is reported to be one of the most important attitudinal variable that effects organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), this study aimed to investigate the mediating effect of organizational commitment on the relation between the sub-dimensions of personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness) and OCB. A total of 240 white-collar employees from a branch office of social security institution in Istanbul participated in the questionnaire survey (response rate 98%). Organizational commitment partially mediated the effect of extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness upon OCB, yet, the mediating effect of organizational commitment on the association between neuroticism, openness and OCB was not determined. Our findings showed that OCB performance can be influenced by the personality traits of employees and higher organizational commitment is associated with higher OCB performance. These findings highlighted the effect of the organizational commitment on the relation between personality traits and OCB performance. Future research may attempt to add other potential variables as predictors of this relation.

P1971

NEW STRATEGIES FOR DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR: -ADAPTATIONS OF AMERICAN PROGRAMS IN EUROPE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Suicidal behavior and parasuicidal represent a major psychiatric emergency tow hich mental health professional severy where they must cope, both out patient and emergency psychiatric services. In this study is performed a meta-analysis of programs for detection and treatment of suicide, inclusion criteria include construct validity, proven effectiveness, and solid theoretical models. Specifically, American programs have been identified that have been applied European population, observing differential results and the need for adaptation of programs based on cultural differences. Keywords: suicide, prevention, earlytreatment, effectiveprograms

P1973
FACTORS AFFECTING PEDESTRIANS' RISK BEHAVIOR

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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Saki Yamaguchi, Rikkyo University, Niiza – Japan
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Doing something while walking makes accident risk higher, but many people do not stop using cell phones and music players in spite of posters and public addresses informing pedestrians and railway users of such risks. This study examines the factors affecting cell phone operation and earphone use while walking on streets, based on the Prototype/Willingness Model (PWM; Gibbons, Gerrard, Blanton, and Russel, 1998) and a study that investigated effects of risk perception on PWM (Ohtomo and Hirose, 2007). A questionnaire survey was conducted on 41 cell phone users and 34 earphone users. We asked about their attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, descriptive norms, perceived behavioral control, prototype, intention, willingness, risk perception, previous behavior, and the behavior itself. A covariance structure analysis of survey responses showed similar models for cell phone operation and earphone use. Risk perception was negatively related to attitude. There were positive effects of attitudes on willingness, of willingness on intention, and of intention on behavior. The results suggest that risk perception is likely to decrease cell phone operation and earphone use by pedestrians, and that we should consider not only intention but also willingness when we investigate psychological factors behind human behavior. Further studies are necessary for effective means of informing people of the risk.

P1976
INVOLUNTARY AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES IN THE LABORATORY: EFFECTS OF ATTENTIONAL LOAD

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Involuntary autobiographical memories (IAMs) are spontaneously arising memories of personal events that come to mind with no preceding attempt directed at their retrieval. For a long time, they have been considered rare and closely related to emotional distress. However, increasing empirical evidence indicates that they are indeed a basic mode of remembering. Recent studies have shown that IAMs can be also elicited in the laboratory under controlled conditions. Employing a modified version of a vigilance task developed by Schlagman and Kvavilashvili (2008), we investigated the effects of varying attentional load on the retrieval of IAMs. Forty-two participants had to detect a rare target stimulus (red vertical lines and black horizontal lines) in a stream of non-target stimuli. In the "low-attentional load" (Low-AL) group, non-target stimuli consisted of patterns of black horizontal lines and black vertical lines, whereas in the "high-attentional load" (High-AL) group, they consisted of red horizontal lines and black vertical lines. Participants had to interrupt the task whenever they became aware of any task-unrelated mental contents and to report them. We found that Low-AL group reported more IAMs and with shorter retrieval times compared to High-AL group. Possible mechanisms involved in these effects and their implications for research on IAMs in both clinical and non-clinical samples are discussed.

P1981
WORK-RELATED SELF-EFFICACY, POSITIVE AFFECT AND INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR AT WORK: EVIDENCE FROM POLAND

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

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Ewelina Purc, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin – Poland
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Nowadays, innovation is considered as essential not only for organization's growth, but also for its survival in a long-term perspective.Therefore, it is a matter of great importance to get to know predictors of innovative behaviour in organisations. The purpose of this study is to find out, what is the relationship between work-related self-efficacy, positive work related-affect and innovative behaviour of employees. The study was carried out on the sample of 262 employees from 28 small businesses. To measure work-related self-efficacy, a modification of the Generalized Self Efficacy Scale was used. Work-related positive affect: comfort and enthusiasm was measured with Warr's Job-Related Affect Scale. Innovative behaviour was measured with the Innovative Behaviour Questionnaire. The analyses show, that work-related self-efficacy is positively related to experiences of positive affect at work, and this in turn is positively related to innovative behaviour of employees. Moreover, enthusiasm shows the strongest relationship with employees' innovative behaviour. These findings suggest that strengthening employees' self-efficacy and providing them opportunities to experience positive affect at work can make company more innovative, and hence more successful.

P1984

THE EFFECT OF TEAM REFLECTION ON IMPLICIT COORDINATION: PILOT STUDY USING LABYRINTH GAME

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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The purpose of this study was to examine the team processes of implicit coordination.Implicit coordination takes place whenteam members anticipatethe actions and needsof othermembers,and adjust own behaviors accordinglywithout dialogue(Rico et al., 2008). Yamaguchi (2012) implied that implicit coordination isaccomplished by sharing mental modelof team members.In addition, considerable research indicates that team reflection improves shared mental model (e.g.,Stout et al., 1999).However, previous studies did not directly investigated the effect of team reflection on implicit coordination.We conducted experiments in which labyrinth game was used as a teamwork task.The aim of this game was to carry a ball from one end of a movable board which has 60 holes to the other end, without falling the ball into the holes. The board could incline along with x axis and y axis by each team members respectably;thus they needed to mutually collaborate.The game consisted of 30 trials.The experiment had two conditions: control condition and team reflection condition.Participants were 28 (8 were males) students assigned to 14 teams(two persons per team;average age: 20.14 (SD = 0.95)).In the earlierhalf, team reflection improved team performance of 11th to 15th trials.On the other hand, in the laterhalf, the effect of team reflection was not observed.These findings suggest that team reflection affects the speed of the accomplishment of implicit coordination.

P1987

THERAPISTS' PERCEPTION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY TREATMENTS WITH VIRTUAL REALITY: CROATIAN PILOT STUDY

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

Lea Jakob, University of Zagreb, Zagreb – Croatia
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Adrijana Košćec, University of Zagreb, Zagreb – Croatia

Virtual reality (VR) is a relatively new tool in psychotherapy, shown to be effective in treatment of various psychological difficulties. The aim of this paper is to give the general outline of research on the topic and present the results gathered on a small sample of Croatian psychotherapist. The goal of this study was to examine the psychotherapists' knowledge and attitudes about the application of VR in psychotherapy and to find out if any of the psychotherapists in Croatia were using the VR. The participants were recruited over the Internet via e-mails sent through the Association of Psychotherapy Societies of Croatia to mental health professionals who had either already completed the postgraduate education in a specific psychotherapy modality or still were in the process of education. Thirty six professionals answered the "Virtual Reality Survey" (Segal, Bhatia, Drapeau, 2011), which was adapted for Croatian sample. The survey contained four sections: demographics and therapeutic background, psychotherapists' interest in the use of VR, self-reported knowledge of VR through questions about benefits, cost and possible applications of VR, and questions regarding therapists' perceptions of the individual benefits, costs and uses of VR. The results of the study showed that a very small number of psychotherapists in Croatia used VR, that the knowledge about this kind of therapy was not extensive, however, the overall positive interest was evident. Future research is planned.

P1988

MANDALAS CONVERT TO TREE -- THE TURNING PERIOD OF JUNG

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Carl Gustav Jung, as one of the most influential psychologist in 20th century, he lost way of his study when he broke up with Sigmund Freud in 1912. Depressed Jung draw first Mandalas for exploration of his unconsciousness in 1917. In 1926, Jung analyzed Christiana D. Morgan's image, but Jung and Morgan didn't prepare enough to analyze these images. He dreamed a brighten flowering Magnolia tree in pool in the middle of chaotic Liverpool city in 1927, this tree inspired him. He finished his Mandalas trip in 1928 with a picture named Golden Castle, and then he met The Secret of Golden Flower which is a Chinese Tao's book translated into Germany that provided by his friend who named Richard Willhelm. Two years later, he had discussed Morgan's image again during 1930-1934, especially the tree image in her dream. Jung analyzed visitors' image of trees, and collected their drawing pictures in several years, The Philosophical Tree (Der philosophische Baum) was published in 1945, in this essay Jung treated the tree symbol as individual representations. We try to recover the process of Jung from Mandalas convert to tree. His dream of Liverpool and oriental-thoughts played significant roles in his key turning point of his exploration of unconsciousness. In nowadays, we search the unconsciousness in new perspectives. However we convinced that, the exploration of unconsciousness far from the termination, the Cross-culture survey of pioneers of last century is conduce to the understanding of unconsciousness.

P1989

ASSESSING MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE IN CROSS-NATIONAL PARENTING RESEARCH: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONS ACROSS CULTURES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Relatively little research has explored how the factor structure of parenting practices measures may differacross the Caribbean. While an emerging literature on parenting practices in the Caribbean does exists few studies have explored if the structure of parenting measures are similar across cultures. The purpose of this project was to explore the the factor structure and measurement equivalence/invariance (ME/I) the Parenting Practices Scale (PPS: Lempers, Clark- Lempers& Simons, 1989)across four Caribbean islands. A sample of 1948 Grade 10 students from four Caribbean countries: Jamaica, Bahamas, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent completed the PPS as part of a larger study. The PPS is comprised of 29 items that are grouped into three dimensions of parenting: nurturance, monitoring and discipline. To explore the consistency of the three factor structure across islands we conducted a confirmatory factor analysis. A variety of model fit indices were used to judge the quality of the solution, for example goodness-of-fit-index and comparative fit index. Multiple group analyses were used to examine ME/I across islands. ME/I was found for the factor loadings. The latent mean differences across the four countries were also examined. Results indicate statistically significant latent mean differences: adolescents in St. Vincent and the Grenadines experienced significantly lower levels of nurturance than adolescents in Jamaica, The Bahamas and St. St. Kitts and Nevis and experiencedstatistically higher levels of discipline than Jamaican adolescents, whereas adolescents in St. Kitts and Nevis experienced significantly lower levels of monitoring than adolescents living in the Bahamas. Implications are discussed.

P1990
CONSCIOUSNESS AND TECHNOLOGY

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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It is possible coming near people to themselves and their emotions through a App. Since March 2014 exist "iPsicologico" a App (temporarily only in Italian language) available on Apple Store. Thanks to it people can keep in touch with a psychoanalyst psychologist. You can do a test on your present emotional state, ask a question and have your answer in a short time. It is a psychological device because enhances psychological matter's knowledge and increases consciousness and welfare. It can have also a psychotherapeutic function if people ask for a counselling, on-line or live. The App's target is stimulate people to trust in Psychology to deal with their own little or big troubles with awareness. Its theoretical basis is the Psychoanalysis: we know that it is necessary paying close attention to relationship dinamics to reach the right distance between patient and therapist. This is the central element to interpret in the caring relationship both live and on-line. During seven months this App has had 3280 downloads and has answered to 174 questions. Those data show that the request of psychological and psychotherapeutic interventions is very high and that technology can intervene to satisfy it. Mostly when people can't meet a psychologist. Both technology and psychology put at the center man and his mind. But nowadays technology is prerogative of all while there is a lot of resistances to approach psychology. If psychologists use new technologies this gap would be filled.

P1991
INDIVIDUAL UNLEARNING IN ORGANIZATIONS: EXPLORING THE UNDERLING STRUCTURE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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In the current rapidly changing business environment, the obsolete knowledge and cognitive models may seriously hinder individual'sas well as organization's ability to learn and innovate. Unlearning such knowledge and cognitive models becomes crucial for organization to respond to change and to survive. Although importance of unlearning is acknowledged, the conceptreceived a limited attention, often being subsumed under umbrella of the learning literature. Moreover, existing studies are largely conceptual with significantly greater focus on the organizational level of analysis. As a result, still little is known aboutthe nature of the phenomenon, which calls for quantitative research involving individual level of analysis. This studyaims to capture the underlying structure of unlearning based on empirical investigation. For this purpose, a survey questionnaire was developed drawing from theory and pilot interviews with three innovative SMEs. Thedata was collected via online survey toolfrom 780 employees in Japanese firms. The factor analytic results indicated theemergence of three unlearning factors based on the type of knowledge discarded:1) mental unlearning, 2) procedural unlearning, and 3) business unlearning. Moreover, correlationbetween unlearning and learning implied that unlearning is an important precondition for successful acquisition of new knowledge and cognitive models.This three factor model may be used for further empirical investigation.

P1992

THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF INTRINSIC AND IDENTIFIED REGULATION ON ACADEMIC OUTCOMES: A 1-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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This study investigated the differential effect of intrinsic and identified regulation in Self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2002) from a short-term and longitudinal view through questionnaire survey. Participants were 220 junior high school students (112 boys and 108 girls) from 3 public schools in Japan. The data collection took place for 3 consecutive periods over a half-year. Mean ages for 7th and 8th grades ranged from 12 to 14 years, depending on the grade. At Time 1, participants completed the Japanese version of SRQ for assessing the motivation. From Time 1 to Time 3, participants completed the academic satisfaction scale (Kawamura, 1999). We obtained the score of regular test results at all period. Multiple regression analysis revealed that intrinsic regulation predicts academic satisfaction at Time 2 (β = .25, p < .01) and Time 3 (β = .22, p < .01), whereas identified regulation has positive coefficient in academic satisfaction at only Time 3 (β = .15, p < .05). By contrast, the result also showed that identified regulation predicts academic performance at Time 2 (β = .10, p < .01) and Time 3 (β = .09, p < .05). Our results suggested that intrinsic regulation predicted academic satisfaction and identified regulation predicted academic performance. However, identified regulation also predicted academic satisfaction after 12-month. This result showed that the educational function of these regulations changed in short-term and longitudinal view.

P1993
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IN THE VIRTUAL WORKPLACE: AN EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF THE SUPERVISOR IN TELEWORKER SATISFACTION

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship among performance management skills, supervisor's communication practices and teleworker satisfaction. The conceptual model for supervisory skills was based on the performance management model (Aguinis, 2009) that identifies three main skills: coaching, feedback and performance review meeting management. As noted by Aguinis (2009), performance management skills can increase trust and enhance communication between supervisors and workers. Therefore, it was hypothesized that these skills might decrease the distance between remote workers and their organizations even when means of communication are channeled mainly through information technology systems. This skills, and the quality of the communication with the supervisor, should have a positive impact on teleworkers satisfaction. In order to study the relationship among the variables, a measure for performance management, communication practices and satisfaction was developed. The internal consistency of the instruments, measured by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, ranged from .88 to .97. A total of 94 teleworkers completed an online questionnaire. Results indicated strong positive relationships between performance management skills and teleworker satisfaction ($r= .61$). The results also indicated strong relationships between employee's perception of their supervisor's communications practices and teleworker satisfaction ($r= .69$).

P1999
STRESS IN CALL-CENTER OPERATORS' JOB AT DIFFERENT TYPES OF MODERN ORGANIZATIONS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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A work in the services sectors of modern banks and telecommunication companies is highly demanding for the operative staff of call-centers (CC). Concerning to that a heightened level of occupational stress (OC) as well as increasing rate of health and personality deteriorations is typical for such categories of personnel (Leonova, 2003; Mendelbaum, 2004). A specification of types of OC syndromes and risk-factors for their development in different types of these organizations is the aim of our study. By using the complex diagnostic system "Managerial Stress Survey" (Leonova, 2007) there were compared the operative staff of the units in (1) Telecom CC (169 ss., 127 f. and 42 m.) and (2) regional offices of one Russian Bank CC (113 ss., 95 f. and 18 m.). The data suggest that various manifestations of OC syndromes have a significantly more intense level in the group of Bank CC operators, especially for the following types of symptoms: emotional and cognitive exhaustion, behavioral deteriorations and sleep disturbances. These differences are strongly depended on the role of CC offices in efficient functioning of the companies in the whole - a central managerial position of Telecom CC vs. an auxiliary role of Bank CC. Subjective perception of significance of their work provokes the different patterns of risk-factors for developing OC syndromes in compared groups of CC operators, mainly from the side of dominant feelings of routine, lowered motivation and exhaustion in their work.

P2000
CHILDHOOD TRAUMAS IN SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR: IN A SAMPLE OF TURKISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI)is defined as the repetitive destructive attempts of body tissues without intent of suicide. The most prominent features of NSSI are to be repetitive, happen unconsciously, harm to certain parts of the body, and not to create mortal danger. In the literature,the prevalence of NSSI varies between13-45% in population and begins in adolescence. Risk factors of NSSI were investigated in several researches and one of the most emphasized risk factor was childhood traumas.The present study aimed to compare the participants who show NSSI and who do not in terms of childhood traumas. Two hundred and sixty-eight individual between the ages of 18-25 were administered questionnaires. While 119 participants did not show NSSI, rest of them showed NSSI at least 5 times throughout their lives.Two groups were compared with Mann-Whitney U test and then logistic regression analyses were applied. Results demonstrated that the score of childhood traumas scale of participants who showed NSSI werehigher than the other group and the difference was significant.The logistic regression model showed that emotional neglect and sexual abuse that were the subscales of childhood traumas scale contributed to development ofNSSI. Taken together, these results indicated that different forms of childhood traumas predict the development of NSSI. Future researches are needed to investigate the role of childhood traumas in NSSI with different samples and methods.

P2001

SELF-CARE PROGRAM AS A MIND/BODY THERAPY TO IMPROVE HEALTH FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND FIRST YEAR NURSES IN JAPAN

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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In Japan, there is high rate of suicide especially in younger generation. It is important that we perform psychological education forthem. Therefore, we investigated an original self-care program to reduce stress-related symptoms.The first point of this study was clarifying the relation between negative feelings and "Alexisomia"that refers to condition of having difficulty in experiencing bodily feelings. This concept was firstlyproposed by Dr. Yujiro Ikemi in Japan as conditions commonly observed in patients with psychosomatic diseases.The second purpose was to examine the effect of a self-care program from some questionnaire. We investigated the program in order to prevent mental illness including Japanese traditional somaticrelaxation & communication skills. We performed it for university students and first year nurses. The results of the analysis revealed that Alexisomia leads to negative feelings. In addition, the feeling of refreshedand relaxation scores were significantly elevated after the program. Experiencing of positive feelings is related to their interest to self-care

P2002

CHILDHOOD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND AGGRESSION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMA DOMAINS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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The aim of this study is to investigate the mediating role of early maladaptive schema domains between childhood abuse/neglect and aggressiveness. According to the Schema Therapy, unmet core emotional needsand childhood abuse/neglect may lead to early maladaptive schemas. In the literature it has been indicated that individuals who were exposed to childhood abuse/neglect may show aggressive behaviors (e.g., physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, and hostility) in adulthoodto cope with painful emotions they experienced in their early life. Therefore, it is thought that schema domains could play a significant role in the relationship between childhood abuse/neglect and aggressiveness. According to the results of the current study, the relationship between childhood abuse/neglect and aggressiveness were fully mediated by disconnection, impaired autonomy, and unrelenting standards schema domains. Hence, the results show that the disconnection, impaired autonomy, and unrelenting standards schema domains may play a determining role on aggressive behaviors among individuals who were exposed to childhood abuse/neglect. As a result, when working with aggression, considering the mentioned schema domains and their relation to childhood abuse/neglect would be guiding in the psychotherapy process.

P2004

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY ON SCHOOLING AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO DIDACTIC, METHODOLOGICAL AND STRATEGIC INNOVATION

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Confronted with increasing complexity, schools must be better prepared on a cultural, technical-scientific, organizational and operational level. Indeed, given that society isa fluid system, pervaded by a plethora of educational, training and learning needs, a sustainable organizational meta-model with a clear development roadmap is much needed. According to the recent sets of rules about specific learning disorders (DSA) and pupils with special educational needs (BES), schools should aim at the educational success of everypupil in a local, national, European and global perspective. Didactics is the tool to reach this objective. However, development is only possible when didactics, along with methodology, strategy and organization, is animated by innovation. In this context, experiential and integrated Gestalt psychotherapy can make a significant contribution. For example, didactic programs employing different mindsets or built on crucial elements of curricula can be implemented in a context of significant learning. By the same token, methodology can benefit from techniques and strategies based on theoretical models focusing on the individual, as well as on existential, Gestalt, experiential or interpersonal patterns. In addition, due to the fact that schools work in synergy with families and are both empowering for them and empowered by them, they should always conduct a self-analysis.A key tool would be multidimensional organizational analysis.

P2007

PSYCO-WEB: A SURVEY ON THE LINKS BETWEEN ON-LINE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE AND DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES.

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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This paper is part of a larger mapping research, aimed to explore the organization of online psychological services. It aims to understand and monitor the performance of Italian on-line psychological services, regards to the main diagnostic categories. To carry out the survey, various keywords, related with diagnostic categories also present in I and II axes of DSM IV, have been included in the major Italian search engines. The results of this research were then analyzed by means of a grid constructed ad hoc to explore the most significant aspects of the services, such as supplier, tools and methods of use and payment modality, territorial distribution of the services, theoretical orientation of the professional, and so on. This analysis has allowed to carry out a map of existing websites, favoring the identification of multiple types of services and a first monitoring. The investigation has also facilitated a reflection on the current situation of the offer of on-line psychological consultation in Italy, highlighting, among other things, the use of specific categories and labels only rarely connected to equally specific services. The evaluation of these dimensions, which will be exhibited and discussed, starting from the type highlighted by the grid, opens the way to important ethics and deontological questions, about professional conduct and the regulation of specific on-line psychological services, connected to the same diagnostic categories.

P2009
PSYCHOLOGICAL ONLINE SERVICES FOR COUPLES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALIAN AND FOREIGN SUPPLY

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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This exploratory study meant to carry out a comparison between Italian and English websites that provide psychological on-line services about couple dynamics such as marital difficulties, relational problems and marriage crisis. Ultimate aim of this comparison is to think about different ways to organize such services and to identify useful criteria in order to establish future focused and skilled performances. Therefore, the purpose of this comparison is to think about methodological and ethical issues connected to psychological and professional use of the net in relation to specific couples services. In order to do this research, specific Italian and English keywords have been inserted in the Italian Google. The results of this research were analyzed with an evaluation grid to monitor this aspects, among others: exclusive target; type services; platforms used; contractual terms; tools. A first analysis of the results showed, among others, some differences between the English and the Italian websites: there are a lot of English websites specifically dedicated to couples compared to a few Italian websites; the presence of "contract forms" in some English websites. The research has focused the attention on the need for specific regulation in Italy about both methodological and professional aspects. Therefore in Italy it seems appropriate to examine these issues in order to facilitate a specific supply of services, in relation to Professional competencies and Ethical Principles.

P2010
CYBERBULLYING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL: RISK FACTORS RELATED TO ROLES OF INVOLVEMENT

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Cyberbullying has been identified as one of the most important problems among young people in the last decade. The scientific contributions about this phenomenon have studied prominently the risk factors related with personality traits, mainly in the secondary stage, but there is not many studies about primary education. The aim of this study was to determine if together, certain demographic and personality (sex, age and self-esteem) andschool context variables (adjustment to social rules, disruption and conflict, and social adjustment with peers), whose influence has already been demonstrated in bullying, could explain cyberbullying involvement either as perpetrator, victim or perpetrator victimized. The "Questionnaire for Research on School Violence in Andalusia (CIVEA)" was administered to 1278 Spanish primary school students (52.3 % boys and 47.7 % girls) aged 10 to 14 years (M=11.11; DT = 0.54) who lived in the south Andalusia region. The statistical analysis indicated that both personal and interpersonal variables are related with cyberbullying. Specifically gender, negative self-esteem, which excel in all roles, social adjustment between peers, and disruption and conflict, predicted the involvement as victimor aggressor. The results are discussed on the basis of the scientific contributions that explain the influence of sex, self-esteem,social adjustment between peers andmainly indiscipline, whose improvement within schools can be a preventive factor, in cyberbullying involvement.

P2014
HAND LATERALITY TASK AND BODY REPRESENTATION – SUGGESTIONS FROM NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Body representation is defined as a mental model of a body which is constructed and maintained in mind and refers both to own body and other people's body. Hand laterality task is a measure which is used to examine dynamic aspect of body representation, in which a participant decides whether a hand exposed in various arrangements is left or right hand. The aim of the study was to describe the ability to specify the side of a body part in terms of body representation. The performance in hand laterality task in a group of patients after vascular brain injuries and in healthy controls was assessed and compared. The analyses revealed that brain injury impairs the performance in the task, which was evidenced by differences in number of correct answers and reaction times between the examined groups. Furthermore, the performance was influenced by the orientation of a hand in both groups. The research suggests that hand laterality task engages body representation and its performance is connected with mental rotation of own body, which is affected by biomechanical properties of a body. Moreover, it presumably refers to the component of body representation, which includes elements of own body experiencing and representation. The results of the study are of both theoretical and methodological importance. They broaden the knowledge about organisation of body representation and they indicate the usefulness of hand laterality task in neuropsychological examination of mental model of a body.

P2016
POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF NURSES WORKING IN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NHI) PILOT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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The current study looked at psychological capital, burnout, job strain, job satisfaction and wellbeing of nurses working in the clinics that the National Health Insurance is being piloted and those where it is not being piloted. The study used a mixed methods approach with the theoretical underpinnings of the Broaden and build theory in conjunction with the Job Strain Model. The researcher first collected the qualitative data via semi-structured interviews (N = 8) and then followed up with the Quantitative data collection via a booklet consisting of a biographical questionnaire, PsyCap questionnaire, Job Content Questionnaire, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Maslach Burnout Inventory, Perceived Stress Scale, Mental Illness Clinicians Attitude Scale and General Health Questionnaire (12-item). The researcher made use of purposiveand convenience sampling to obtain her sample of professional nurses.Data analysis was done qualitatively first using thematic content analysis and then quantitatively with the help of SPSS.The researcher is still in the process of analyzing the quantitative data, but preliminary findings suggest that nurses are highly stressed and burnt out in the NHI pilot sites due to ambiguity regarding roles and responsibilities within the new system. The study's preliminary findings indicate that nurses working in NHI pilot clinics are at higher risk of burnout than those working in the non-pilot clinics. The study hopes to contribute new knowledge in the field of nursing with relation to how the National Health Insurance is impacting nurses in North West.

P2018
THE TURKISH ADAPTATION, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF GENERAL CAUSALITY ORIENTATIONS SCALES

A05. General issues and basic processes - Genes, environment interplay and behaviour

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to test General Causality Orientations Scale (GCOS)'s, which can evaluate the source of the behaviour and internal processes besides the prefecence for the perception of pressure and coercion, validity and reliability for Tuskish samples. Method: the method selected for this purpose, firstly General Causality Orientations Scale was translated in Turkish and then taken counsel's opinion from two proffesor, an asistant proffessorand a Phd degree expert for conformity of the scale in Turkish language. İn accordance with the counsel's decision General Causality Orientations Scale restructure and were administered to a collage sample of 363 participant (239 female, 124 male). On the basis of item analysis, including item-total correlations, a resulting 40 items of General Causality Orientations Scale (GCOS) was obtained and administered to a new collage sample of 50 participants for the test-retest method three weekly. Results, based on item analysis, pearson correlations, and factor analysis, showed that GCOS's orijinal form restructered for Turkish collage simple. Orijinal form was 51 items but restructured Turkish form was 40 item with 2 of them are reversed. The internal validityof GCOS is 0.81. and correlations with the other scales were between 0.10- 0.38 (p<0.05) As expected from the literatüre positive correlations were obtained impersonal orientations and high locus of control and Brief Symptom enventory. Conclusion: Reliability, validity and easy of use of GCOS especially in Turkish college sample were discussed. The findings concerning the fuctorial structure and validity od the GCOS with the criterion measures show that the insturment can be used with turkish sample as well. Keywords: General Causality Orientations, scale development, reliability, validity, factor analysis.

P2019
DOES LOWER COGNITIVE ABILITY CONTRIBUTE TO GREATER PREJUDICE?

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Leading scholars historically proposed a negative association between cognitive abilities and prejudice. Until recently however, the field has been relatively silent on this topic, citing concerns with potential confounds (e.g., education levels). Instead researchers focused on other individual difference predictors of prejudice, including cognitive style, personality, negativity bias, and threat. We review the solid empirical paper-trail and present meta-analytic evidence demonstrating that lower cognitive abilities (e.g., abstract reasoning skills, verbal, non-verbal, and general intelligence) predict greater prejudice. We illustrate how the effects of cognitive abilities on prejudice are mediated by greater endorsement of ideological social-cultural attitudes such as right-wing authoritarianism. We conclude that the field will benefit from a recognition of, and open discussion about, differences in cognitive abilities between those lower versus higher in prejudice. To advance the scientific discussion, we propose the Cognitive Ability and Style to Evaluation (CASE) model outlining the cognitive psychological underpinnings associated with ideological belief systems and prejudice.

P2025
VALIDATION OF THE KOREAN VERSION OF THE BRIEF NEGATIVE SYMPTOM SCALE

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Introduction: Negative symptoms, a core feature of schizophrenia, limit the impact on therapeutic outcomes. Although the importance of studying negative symptoms may be clear, the concept has changed over time. To encourage treatment development in this area, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) organized the Consensus Development Conference on Negative Symptoms. The Brief Negative Symptom Scale (BNSS), a new negative symptom rating instrument, was developed in response to the NIMH consensus. The current study examine the validity of the BNSS translated into Korean. Methodology: We are in the process of data collection. Eighty participants who diagnosed with schizophrenia will be included in this study. They will complete the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and neuropsychological tests. The Clinical Assessment Interview for Negative Symptoms (CAINS), another new negative symptom rating instrument, will be also administered. Result: We will calculate the Cronbach's alpha to examine internal consistency. Discriminant validity will examine by evaluating the magnitude of correlations between the negative symptom scales. Also, We will calculate stability of measurement, convergent validity. Conclusion: We expect the result to indicate that the BNSS has excellent internal consistency and temporal stability, as well as good convergent and discriminant validity. Therefore, the BNSS can be considered a promising new instrument for use in clinical trials.

P2027
DIMENSION ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTIONS OF BRAZILIAN ADOLESCENTS CONCERNING BULLYING

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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Bullying is still little studied in Brazil. Hence, exploring adolescents' conceptions about bullying is an important starting point to develop intervention programs with high effectiveness in the Brazilian context. Based on a psychosocial approach, we aimed to identify the dimensions underlying Brazilian students' conceptions about school bullying. 55 students (54.5% boys; age M=15 y., SD=2 y.) from 11 Brazilian schools were interviewed. Their interviews were analyzed following the assumptions of qualitative research interpretation, in order to determine the properties of narratives and to identify the dimensions with the highest explanatory power. The following dimensions were identified: type and nature of aggression episodes, motivation, illustration, and impact. Type was the dimension with the highest explanatory power. Verbal type of violence stood out, and swearing and name-calling were mentioned as manifestations of the bullying nature most frequently. Motivations were envy, intolerance of diversity, and aggressors' problems. Examples of aggression were used to explain the phenomenon and indicated its impact on the development and health. It is worthy to note that among characteristics defining bullying in the scientific literature imbalance of power and intentionality were implicit, and only repetitiveness of aggressions was mentioned. Results from this study are relevant to individuate the most effective approach to fight bullying among Brazilian students.

P2028

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE VERSION OF ASPIRATION INDEX

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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This study developed the Japanese version of aspiration index (Kasser & Ryan, 1993, 1996) through back-translation procedure. Participants, 474 university students (286 male, 184 female, and 4 unclear) from two university in Japan, completed Aspiration Index in Japanese. Test-retest of the scale was conducted at 54 university students of them. Basic Psychological Needs Scale (Deci, Ryan, Gagne, Leone, Usunov, & Kornazheva, 2001), Vitality scale (Ryan & Frederick, 1997) and Self-rating Depression Scale (Zung, 1965) were also administrated. Exploratory higher-order analysis using maximum-likelihood extraction with promax rotation revealed that the structure of this scale consisted of intrinsic aspiration goals (IG; self-acceptance, affiliation, community feeling, and physical fitness) and extrinsic aspiration goals (EG; financial success, attractive appearance, and social recognition). Test-retest method (n = 54: two weeks) showed the high reliability of this scale (r = .82 for IG, .81 for EG, p < .01). Correlation analysis revealed that IG had a positive relationship with high autonomy (r = .12, p < .05), relatedness (r = .36, p < .01), and a negative relationship with depression (r = −.18, p < .01). However, there is no relationship between EG and these variables. Our results suggested that intrinsic aspirations goals have a positive relationships with these variables compared with extrinsic aspirations goals in Japanese sample as same as previous research.

P2029
COUPLE INTERSUBJECTIVITY IN NEWLY COMMITTED COUPLES

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Maintaining an intimate relationship over the time is a challenge especially now when available alternatives to ongoing relationship have increased. So, it is necessary for the scholars develop new constructs for understand the affective stability on the time. Beebe and Lachmann (2003) extended the construct of intersubjectivity, putting in evidence the distinctive pattern of interactive regulation in the mother-infant dyad. In this direction, intersubjectivity refers to what is occurring between two minds, both characterized by positive and negative correspondence. Matching and similarities promote the possibility of shared minds and let the possibility to overcome the inevitable disconnection states, much evident in destructive conflicts. We investigate this topic in the field of intimate relationships, catching the initial stages of affect tuning in 71heterosexual newly committed couples. We elaborated a new measure, couple intersubjectivity, with the aim to evaluate positive correspondence between partners. Results showed that own capacity to stay tuned with the partner influences directly couple satisfaction. Again, high need satisfaction and low quality of alternatives concurred to explain the stability in the couple. We did not find partner effect. In general, results showed that there is an effect of self in the role of couple satisfaction, contributing to understand the role of self-regulation in pursuing positive outcomes for the relationship.

P2033
STUDENTS' OPTIMISM AND COPING WITH STRESS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and wellbeing

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All of us know that some people appear to cope better with stress than others. In fact, when persons are confronted with adversity, they may consider difficult event as being stimulating, frightening or destructive (Lazarus, 1991). Among different factors, that seem to contribute to beneficial coping, optimism is usually stated. For example, Brisette and collaborators (2002) reported that optimism was related to less perceived stress and depression. Other research findings have also associated optimism with better physical and psychological functioning (Eshun, 2006). The main aim of research was to continue exploring the relationship between optimism and stress, through verifying if students' optimism is related to their different stress coping on components level. In order to test hypothesis we applied two questionnaires to a group of 160 students: OPEB Questionnaire (Cognition, Emotional and Behavioral Optimism by A. Czerw, 2001) and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS by Endler, Parker, 1990). The results of the regression analysis revealed attitude towards achievements (β-), carelessness (β-) and positive thinking (β-) as predictors of emotion-oriented style, and openness (β+), carelessness (β-) and achievements (β+) as predictors of task-oriented styles. Such results confirm that emotion-oriented style is negatively related to optimism and task-oriented style requires openness and achievements, showing importance of working on positive aspects of life.

P2034

TRAINING ATTENTIONAL SKILLS IN YOUNG FENCERS THROUGH AN ELECTRONIC TOOL: A PILOT STUDY

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Fencers show enhanced attentional skills as response time (reaction time plus motor response) and accuracy compared to other athletes. These skills could be improved with specific training programs also using electronic tools. The aim of this pilot study is to assess the efficacy of training with an electronic tool in increasing response time and accuracy of 12 young fencers. Athletes were divided in two groups, matched for level of experience and gender. The Determination test (DT) and the Reaction Time (RT) of the Vienna Test System were used in a pre-post design in both groups. Only the experimental group took part to ten sessions of attentional training with an electronic tool, composed by a wooden board used as target's framework, an accelerometer positioned on the arm with a secure strap and a simple GUI, installed on a PC, to set the training session parameters. The control group only was involved in the usual fencing training. After check the initial groups' homogeneity, the Wilcoxon test revealed significant pre-post differences in both groups in reaction time under stress measured with DT. Only the experimental group enhanced the accuracy under stress and the speed of motor response, measured with RT. The results of this pilot study confirm the efficacy of the training for young fencers. Further studies should increase the sample size of young athletes and extend the generalizability of these results to more adults.

P2036
TRAJECTORIES OF MATHEMATICS SELF-EFFICACY DEVELOPMENT DURING ADOLESCENCE IN TAIWAN: LATENT GROWTH MIXTURE MODELING APPROACH

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

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The purpose of this study was to view individual differences in mathematics self-efficacy development, to utilize growth mixture modeling on the trajectory of students' mathematics self-efficacy, and to examine the associations to mathematics engagement in Taiwan. Bandura's social learning theory suggests that self-efficacy strongly influences the choices people make, the effort they expend, and how long they persevere in the face of challenges. Empirical research has also provided evidence supporting the validation and prediction of self-efficacy in mathematics. Despite this emphasis, very few, if any, research has explored the impact of math self-efficacy from a developmental perspective. The present study used the latent growth mixture modeling to examine the distinct growth patterns (e.g., high, middle, and low groups) in 1,320 7th-grader Taiwanese students' math self-efficacy growth over a two-year period. The results indicated that two latent classes of developmental trajectories defined students' growth in math self-efficacy over two years, each having a different initial level of math self-efficacy and change trajectory over time. One set of trajectories (Class 1, 84%) initially began relatively high and decreased in a linear fashion over successive measurements. This result may indicate that most adolescents experience that their perceptions postulated by social comparison theory are not satisfied, and that they are lack of confidence to master the developmental challenges they are confronting. Another (Class 2) started below the first set but remained relatively flat over successive intervals. In comparing the two classes (Classes, 1 and 2), academic engagement significantly affected two groups of class membership. This study focused on the latent growth mixture modeling of math self-efficacy; it is noteworthy that the results provide methodological support for the psychometric properties of the inventories used. Furthermore, the present study utilized a longitudinal design to more accurately examine the growth trajectory of math self-efficacy and the patterns of the covariance of academic engagement. The findings can be used to further our understanding of the different trajectories of students' attitudes and may help facilitate mathematics performance and can be used to design experimental courses on promoting Taiwanese students' math self-efficacy.

P2037
NARRATIVES OF IDENTITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: THE CASE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN TURKEY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

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Using an integrated model of personal and social identity (Hammack, 2008), we will study international university student identity and experience in Turkey. Specifically, we will utilize three components of this model (cognitive, social, and cultural) to delineate international student identity and psychological well-being in a relatively mono-cultural and assimilationist context of Turkey. Turkey has approximately 50,000 international students (Higher Education Council, 2014). International students as a group are quite heterogeneous, coming from different countries with different languages and worldviews. Before arriving in the destination country, most of them have no experience as a member of the category, "international students." Previous research indicates that international students feel a sense of alienation and exclusion and they use various strategies to cope with negative feelings in daily life. We will conduct semi structured individual and group interviews with 30 students between the ages of 18 and 25, coming from 6 different countries. Using a narrative analysis approach, we will focus on the strategies that students use for ethnic, national, and religious identity negotiation in Turkey. Specifically, we will analyze identification with other international students, relations with local students, faculty, and community members. In this discussion, we will include issues of language, perceived discrimination, gender, resilience and psychological wellbeing.

P2038
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MORAL DISTRESS AMONG CRITICAL CARE PROFESSIONALS

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Background.Moral distress (MD) was defined as the painful feeling that occurs when professionalscannot carry out what they believe to be ethically appropriate actions because of personal or institutional constraints.Studies showed that MDreduces job satisfaction and wellbeing.However, quantitative studies that explore protective factors and psychological effects are lacking.Aim of the study. To assess: 1) if organizational variables (control, community,valuesand emotional workload) and psychological variables (coping styles) protect clinicians from MD; 2) if MD causes depression and state anxiety. Methods.Physicians and nursesof 7 Intensive Care Units (ICU) in Italy were administered 6 questionnaires:Moral Distress Scale-Revised, Areas of Worklife Scale, Emotional workload, Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory,and Beck Depression Inventory.Data collection is still ongoing. Results.Preliminary data from one ICU (n=33) show thatMD correlates with values (r=-.362; p=.038) and emotional workload (r=-.435; p=.013), but not with coping styles. MDcorrelates with depression (r=.611; p=.000) but not with state anxiety.Conclusions.Results suggest that MDis linked to incongruence with organizational values and emotions' management, and affectsclinicians' mood state.Implications.To prevent MD and promote ICUprofessionals' wellbeing, support could be provided to manage emotions and align organizational and individual values.

P2041

THE EFFECT OF DISGUST ON IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT JUDGEMENT OF HOMOSEXUALITY

topic

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Empirical evidence suggests that higher levels of disgust sensitivity lead to greater implicit disapproval of homosexuality (Inbar, Pizarro, Knobe, & Bloom, 2009). The aim of the present study was to further investigate this issue by testing the effect of induced disgust on implicit and explicit judgments of homosexuality. Sixty-four college students were presented with a neutral or disgust inducing slideshow and with a scenario describing homosexual or heterosexual couples French kissing in public. Implicit and explicit disapproval of public French kissing was measured. Results revealed that participants in the disgust conditions showed greater implicit, but not explicit, disapproval of both homosexual and heterosexual public French kissing, compared to those in the neutral conditions. Similarly, homosexual public French kissing was implicitly judged more harshly than heterosexual public French kissing. Present findings add to existing literature by showing that disgust plays a crucial role in the formation of moral judgments. The findings were discussed within the framework of Haid's (2001) theory of moral intuition, suggesting that moral judgments can indeed be biased by gut feelings and induced emotions, in this case disgust.

P2040
LANGUAGE MARKER FOR NEGATIVITY BIAS IN DAILY NARRATIVES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Negative stimuli and experiences catch more of our attention, create longer lasting memory, have stronger impact on us as indicated by the negativity bias(Baumeister, Bratslavsky, Finkenauer, & Vohs, 2001; Rozin & Royzman, 2001). In terms of language usage, an intuitive prediction based on the negative bias hypothesis would be that people would tend to use more negative emotion terms when describing a negative experience compared to describing a positive experience. This seemly intuitive prediction, however, has been inconclusive in the literature. According to Baumesiter et al. (2001), bad things prompt the need for change and self-regulation. Thus, the authors argue that the first person singular pronoun, "I", which represents self-involvement to the experience, would be a more appropriate index of negativity bias in narratives than frequency of negative emotion words. Three datasets of narrative writing, including positive vs. negative autobiographical memory, high vs. low points in life, and winning lottery vs. car accident imaginations, were analyzed to test the above hypothesis. The analyses all showed significantly more "I" usage in the negative contexts relative to that in the positive ones. The results suggested that the key to negativity bias is the motivation for self-regulation in negative experiences rather than emotion expression. That is, negativity bias may serve the function of enhancing self-involvement to engage people into more prospective actions.

P2044

BENEFITS OF HYPO-EGO PRACTICE: EMPATHETIC JOY ENHANCES WELL-BEING AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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While the precondition of gratitude is receiving benefits from other, empathetic joy refers to purely finding joy in the happiness of others without any benefit to oneself. Since empathetic joy requires high level of self-cultivation, we predicted that it would have positive impact both on one's relationships and well-being. In the current study, we followed the research framework of the "capitalization process" by Gable and Reis(2010), and revised the Perceived Response to the Capitalization Attempt in which respondents report how they respond to their partners' goodness. We hypothesize that if individuals respond to their partners' goodness in an active and constructive way, they would experience higher level of happiness and also achieve better relationships with their partners. In a sample of 115 undergraduate students , we measured the capitalization attempt, interpersonal goal (compassionate and self-image goal), positive and negative affect, and relationship quality. Results indicated that active and constructive responses to partners' goodness positively correlated with positive affect and relationship quality. Furthermore, compassionate goal provide an explanatory mechanism for the positive effects of active and constructive response. The author inferred that In contrast to hyper-ego self, the hypo-ego self related practices, which emphasize shifting attention from self to others, lead to authentic and stable happiness of oneself and related others.

P2047

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CANCER PATIENTS: MULTICENTER STUDY IN DIFFERENT ITALIAN HOSPITALS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The Psycho-Oncology focuses its attention to patients taking care of their reactions, emotions and needs. In order to compare the oncological patients' psycho-emotional experiences the Clinical and Health Service of San Raffaele Hospital has the propose of making a multi central research in partnership with the Operative Unite of Oncology of SS. Annunziata Hospital of Sassari and with Saronno Cancer Ward O.U. of Busto Arsizio Hospital. This ongoing study needs a huge sample of oncological patients, heterogeneous in gender, with different localization of cancer and between 18 and 75 years old. The research examines the illness' individual reactions, the life's quality, the presence and intensity of depressive symptoms and the anxiety levels observed into the study participants. It was chosen a textual battery composed by Mental Adjustment to Cancer (MAC), Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-Y). The results are going to be compared in order to indentify huge differences between patients of different hospital realities. The present study provides to make a shared work between different O.U. of Oncology and Psycho-Oncology Services trying to address challenges to the specific knowledge of the patient into a bio-psycho-social point of view. The final aim is to create modern and sensitive clinical treatments due to increase the functional defenses and to improve the quality of life and the adjustment to cancer.

P2051
SUBLIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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This study aims to present an innovative theory of personality (Subliminal Psychology) and its relevant and effective therapeutic method for the treatment of various psychological disorders. The theory is placed among the Psychologies of Depth and uses functionally constructs such as Unconscious, Imagination, Complex and Archetype. According to Subliminal Psychology, these psychic areas organize the personalities in different types by the combination symbolic of Triangle, Auction and Circle. These images organizes eight specific personality types (Emotional Keys). Now these types are able to represent the structure of the individual personality and its intra-psychic and interpersonal dynamism. The knowledge of the keys allows the therapist to have a diagnostic and an evolutionary understanding of the patient's personality, and to interact pragmatically in therapy. In fact, by these three images/symbols the therapist can constellate technically the patient's unconscious psychic activity and stimulate him to the recalling of events, situations and incidents at the origin of specific issues. In this way, disturbing adaptation contents and processes emerge from the unconsciousness. This theory provides a quick diagnostic profile of the patient, a therapeutic action focused on the restructuring of the personality in a short time and permanent and long-term positive results.

P2052
SOCIAL CHANGE BLINDNESS REVISITED: COMMON GROUND GUIDES VISUAL ATTENTION IN SOCIAL SCENES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Introduction. Main condition of understanding of communicative acts is common ground between participants (Clark, 1996). The hypothesis was that during social scene perception subjects would detect changes in scene's aspects appropriate to common perceptual ground. Method. 32 adults were randomly divided into 2 groups. Subjects were asked to carry out flicker task after watching social video clips. In flicker task, an original and modified image included 3 types of changes: the appearance and disappearance of visual salient objects, details in character's face, non-salient objects associated with character's intentions. Group 1 were presented with clips A, provided to recognize character's intentions. Group 2 were presented with clips B, provided only an orientation in the scene without of intention recognition. Results. Subjects of group 2 detect changes primarily in a character's face and salient objects. In contrast, subjects of group 1 detect changes primarily in non-salient objects associated with character's intentions. Moreover, participants of group 2 needed in the mean 3 fixations on the area of the object, associated with character's intentions, to detect this change. Conclusion. Simons & Levin (1997) described "social change blindness" and explained it that we did't form a detailed representation of our world. Our study revisits this conclusion: social change blindness results from forming of the representation that includes information relevant to common ground.

P2053

PSYCHOLOGY IN CYPRUS: A 55 YEAR RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW FOR PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION AND SCIENCE

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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55 years after the first employment of a psychologist in Cyprus Public Service and 20 years after the passage of the Registration for the Psychologists' Legislation Act, it is of great importance to review the history and the development of psychology as a profession in Cyprus. There is a dramatic increase to the number of psychologists in Cyprus during the last two decades. Psychology education has recently become a booming business in Cyprus. There are five local universities providing over a dozen of bachelor's and postgraduate degree programs on psychology. In Cyprus Public Service there are two major departments providing psychological services: the Educational Psychology Service coming under the Ministry of Education, and the Department of Special Psychologists coming under the Ministry of Health. An archival research was conducted using data from the records kept by the Cyprus Council for the Registration of Psychologists and Pancyprian Association of Psychologists. Moreover, all registered psychologists were invited to complete a questionnaire which was designed to reflect ethical considerations, suggestions for the amendment of the current psychology law, attitudes towards continuing professional development, and vocational activities. The majority of psychologists in Cyprus over time were females, clinical psychology was their first choice, the majority of them struggling to find a job and demand an immediate law amendment, are indicative findings of this research.

P2054
GAMBLING DISORDER IN ADOLESCENCE: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW

B16. Development and education – Other

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This paper aims to operate a reflection about the diffusion of the actual ad "Gambling disorder", in particular in adolescence, starting from the most actually literature about. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders has recently inserted in its 5th edition the Gambling disorder between behavioral dependences, no more considering it a simple impulse control disorder. To gamble increasingly conquer adolescents, also thanks to an easy online access: at least 7 teenagers on 10 gamble and bet, transgressing rules and prohibitions about gambling and betting to minors. To proceed for a systematic review, articles on scientific journals were selected by a chronological criteria, using scientific databases (PubMed, ScienceDirect, Interscience, Wiley, Fedsearch, PsychInfo) indexing following keywords: "gambling adolescent", "gambling addiction", "gambling disorder review", "gambling problems in youth". A preliminary analysis of the results reveals a paucity of data on the presence of predictors risk factors of gambling disorder in adolescence, such as age, gender, personality, alcohol abuse and environmental dimensions. The emerged results, emphasize the need to increase an empirical knowledge about the prevention of this disorder, in order to envisage new intervention possibilities, also in relation to protective factors, such as family context. It seems important, therefore, to promote a primary prevention of risk behavior, in particular in schools.

P2056

YES, I CAN! PRIMING PERCEIVED COMPETENCE INCREASES PERFORMANCE ON COGNITIVE ABILITY TESTS

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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A strong body of research supports the assumption that self-efficacy has a positive impact on task performance. Manipulation of self-efficacy has previously been used as intervention to improve performance. However, the majority of interventions are administered after task completion, for example by manipulating performance feedback. In contrast, priming can be used as a short intervention to temporarily increase competence beliefs, such as self-efficacy, prior to actual task completion. Unlike other interventions this provides the opportunity of directly affecting performance in an economical manner. The present study investigated the effect of priming competence beliefs prior to a cognitive ability test. A cognitive ability test was administered to a sample of students (t1; N = 150). Several weeks later the same group of students (t2; N = 76) completed the test for a second time. The latter sample was split into priming and no-priming group (control). The hypothesis is tested for a significant difference in performance between priming and no-priming group, controlled for test performance at t1 and general self-efficacy. Competence priming may have implications for the influence of individual differences on performance on cognitive ability tests. Results are discussed in terms of applicability forand optimization of testing in educational and occupational contexts.

P2057
TEACHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF LESSON PLANNING IN JAPAN

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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In Japan, mainly at elementary and junior high schools, a lesson guidance plan for teaching classes is formulated. This plan is made centering on the students' expected thoughts and actions in the classroom rather than on just straight teaching by the teacher. The problem is, students at teacher education universities are unable to predict what will happen in the classroom. Therefore, they cannot make a good lesson guidance plan. So for education university students aiming to become elementary school teachers, we tried to identify the problems they had when they made a lesson guidance plan. We targeted 135 university students aiming to become elementary school teachers in Japan. First, we gave them guidance on how to write a lesson guidance plan beforehand. We gave them materials on how to write it. Based on this guidance and these materials, they wrote a lesson guidance plan. Next, they pointed out the deficiencies in a lesson guidance plan made by a specialist teacher. We analyzed what kind of deficiencies the students tended to point out. When the university students created instructional materials, the following problems became apparent (starting with the most common problem): 1) The lesson's objective was vague, 2) The lesson plan did not elicit questions from the students being taught, 3) The criteria to evaluate students was vague, and 4) How the lesson develops was not clear.

P2059
BREAST CANCER, RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG YOUNG WOMEN

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Aim of the present study was to examine the resilience and psychological adjustment and Breast Cancer among young women. In literature, the young women could be considered a risk group to psychological distress after brest cancer diagnosis. A sample of n.82 women under the age of 40 years. 42 were diagnosed for BC and 40 were healthy women. The psychological battery was composed of Psychological Distress Inventory, STAXI, STAY and Beck Depression Inventory. Our results evidenced a significant difference only in depression scale: the patients presented higher scores. The experience, expression and control of the anger and the expression of the anxiety scores highlighted a resilient performance in breast cancer patients. Moreover, the multivariate analysis on the psychological tests in different time of the treatment (T0=post survey; T1= post chemotherapy and T2= ongoing hormone therapy) not evidenced different between patients and health subjects. Our results evidenced the psychological resilience of the young women to deal with the breast cancer, to adjust to the pathological condition. We suggested that the diagnosis of breast cancer in young women was supported by the psychological resilience to deal with the complex clinical treatment, and this factor could favor the major compliance.

P2061
A VALIDITY STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN VERSION OF ACHENBACH'S CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST

B12. Development and education - Typical and atypical development

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With this poster we would like to present our psychometric analysis of the Russian version of T. Achenbach's Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). CBCL is a questionnaire for measuring behavioral problems in adolescents. It was developed using a data-driven approach, based on factor analysis of reported common behavioral problems in contrasting normal and clinical groups of adolescents. The original English version of CBCL is a rigorously validated instrument, useful in diagnosing behavioral problems both in pathological and normal adolescents. It has been adapted into 69 languages and has been used in a number of cross-cultural studies. The questionnaire was translated into Russian in PI RAE using a reverse translation procedure, however no validity study has been performed so far. The sample of our study consisted of 200 Russian-speaking adolescents between 16 and 18 years old. Internal consistency of all scales was within acceptable range (0.6-0.95). In order to measure concurrent and discriminant validity we used two external measures: The Children's Form of Manifest Anxiety Scale (CMAS) and the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire –Revised (EATQ-R). A correlation analysis revealed many results in favor of score validity, for example the Aggressiveness scale scores had a 0.4 correlation coefficient between questionnaires. In order to establish construct validity of the translated version of CBCL we performed confirmatory factor analysis. Three items out of 120 were shown to poorly correspond to their respective scales. After correcting for this, good model fit was achieved. Our results show that the CBCL has been properly adapted for Russian-speakers and open Russian-speaking adolescents to future research on problem behavior using data gathered by this questionnaire.

P2062
DRUGS AND ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN: LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Experimentation with the more common drugs (alcohol and tobacco) is produced in school age, in the transition from primary school to secondary, and those first contacts open the door to progression toward abusive consumptions, of those and other substances, which is known as theory of escalating consumption. The aim of this was was to analyze the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis consumptions, as well as other illegal drugs (cocaine, ecstasy) in a sample of 1,095 adolescents between 12 and 18 years old, of both sexes, from a northeast city of Spain, apart from comparing obtained data with regional and state information. Participants filled out a battery of instruments elaborated to evaluate selected variables. Relevant results were found: 1) It was obtained an age of onset in the consumption of all the evaluated substances earlier than the one from the region and country, above all in case of alcohol, cocaine and ecstasy; 2) In consumption prevalence of those substances such significant differences were not found, being in some cases below regional and state average. Therefore, it is highlighted the need to know consume patterns of adolescents, at all levels (age of onset, consumption percentage, abusive consumption), as well as develop prevention programs about drugs, that should be imparted from early ages in educative centres.

P2065
DEVELOPMENT OF A STUDENT PERSONALITY IN CLASSICAL UNIVERSITY

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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The aim is to investigate an integral personality formation on the basis of cultural-historical approach and methodology of humanistic and positive psychology. The integrity of personality as a subject of individual and social life has been operationalized through the constructs of freedom, responsibility, human ability to self-transcendence and subjective well-being which consists of autonomy, positive relationships, environmental managing, personal development and self-perception. The methods: Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales, the Existence Scale of Längle, Leontiev's Test of Life Sense Orientations, Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory and the Method of Semantic Differential of Time. N=45 master students. The results confirmed understanding the construct of subjective well-being as a basic criterion of integral personality formation. The cluster analysis distinguished such clusters as 'pessimistic personalities' (10%), 'harmonious personalities' (53%) and 'optimistic personalities' (37%). Pessimistic students have low and mean indices on the scales 'positive relationships', 'personality growth', 'life goals', 'self-perception' and high indices on 'self-transcendence', 'freedom' and 'responsibility'. Harmonious students have high indices on 'positive relationships', 'personality growth', 'life goals', 'self-perception', 'self-transcendence' and mean ones on 'self-remotability', 'freedom' and 'responsibility'. Optimistic students have high indices on 'positive relationships', 'personality growth', 'life goals', 'self-perception' and 'autonomy' and lower than average on 'freedom', 'responsibility', 'self-transcendence' and 'self-remotability'. Obviously, it presents with the students from different clusters the distinct tasks of their further personality and social integration.

P2066
INFLUENCE OF EXPECTATIONS ON TEMPORAL DISCRIMINATION OF FLASHING COLOUR STIMULI

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Although from very beginning of research it was noted that temporal discrimination depends on the subjective experience, the influence of "top-down" processes (attention, primarily) was addressed more often only in last decade or two. We investigated the temporal sensitivity of visual system under different conditions of expectations. The three primary LED's (red, green and blue) were used as flashlights, they also composed the illuminant D65 of the background extending full visual field in our experiment. The two separate lights of the same colour flashed at different temporal intervals (zero phase shift at the start of experiment, 40–60 ms at the subject decision, the increase interval – 1 ms). After presentation of stimuli, the subject responded with one of four possible answers: a) stimuli flashed at the same time, b) the left stimulus flashed first, c) the right stimulus flashed first, d) stimuli flashed not at the same time, but it is not possible to say which came first. Temporal discrimination was measured under two conditions of expectations: when the subject knew in advance which stimulus flashed first, and when the subject didn't know in advance which stimulus flashed first. All stimulus timing presentation and instructions for expectations were presented in pseudo random order. As expected, temporal discrimination threshold was highly affected by expectations. Lowest thresholds were for red colour when expectation coincided with flash presentation.

P2067

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND DYSLEXIA:NOSOGRAPHY AND DIFFICULTIES IN PLANNING EVERYDAY LIFE IN A NON-EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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The purpose of our work is to support the need to formulate notonly a nosographicbutalso a descriptivediagnosis of the neuropsychological work in non-educational contexts, in order to prepare a rehabilitationpath moresuitable for everydayneeds (Stein e Walsch 2007,Garzia 1998,Facoetti e Turatto 201, Benso 2010 – 2013). 20 boys aged 12 and 13, with a I. Q. between 85 and 95, have been subjected to a valutative procedure (BIA (Vio), Torri di Londra (Vio Cianchetti – Fancello) TrailMaking Test A e B (Scarpa/Toraldo) FrontalAssessmentBattery Apprendimento motorio inverso, Test pianificazione vita quotidiana (Mazzocchi)) at the end of their seventh year of school.The sample of the research includes 10 children affected by D.S.A., with uniform I. Q., reading speed (M 2,5 sill/sec), text comprehension (RII). The aimis to evaluate the consequences of the possible damages of F.E on the extra-scholar activities. The out come is that the average performance service of the research sample is significantly and qualitatively inferior compared to the controller group, highlighting the need to extend the evaluation to neuropsychological functions used in non-educative context, thusenforcing treatment plans not entirely focused on learning disorders. More over it'simportant to stress the need to develop frontal tests that can be generalized, avoiding the sharp distinction between warm and cold functions.

P2068

THE SPACE-EMOTION RELATIONSHIP IS RECONSTRUCTED THROUGH MUSICAL EXPERIENCE: EMBODIED EMOTION IS LABILE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Bodily horizontal space is associated with emotional valence: Right-handers evaluate their right side positively. The present study examined how this association is modulated by one's musical experience. 1,167 right-handers rated the words "left" and "right" on a Likert scale ranging from −4 (very negative) to +4 (very positive). Additionally, we asked them about musical instruments they were best at and the period of training. The results showed that expert pianists evaluated the word "right" more positively than the word "left," while verdant pianists did not show such association. As for other instruments, however, verdant players evaluated the word "right" more positively, than the word "left," though this difference disappeared for experts. Our findings suggest that the association between horizontal space and emotional valence is rather flexible based on the kind of musical instruments, and surprisingly that a musical experience potentially overrides a commonly daily experience in reconstructing such association.

P2070

ASSESSMENT OF THE INCORPORATION OF QUALITY CRITERIA FOR DRUG PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS WITH ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The establishment of quality criteria could be an important management tool to improve efficacy of programs in drug prevention. If drug prevention interventions must be quality to be efficacious, the quality criteria application based on accumulated scientific evidence from two last decades is essential, although is estimated that only a few countries have incorporated general quality criteria for prevention. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the incorporation of quality criteria to drug prevention interventions for adolescents in a small northwest city of Spain. Four interventions were evaluated, mainly implemented in Secondary School Centres and on leisure's ambit, managed by many different public and private entities. The evaluation was performed based on the quality criteria of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Of these, none carried out all quality criteria, although three of them showed a high degree of fulfilment. By and large, the major deficiencies of fulfilment were focused on criterions, which refer to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, it's necessary to pay more attention to the effective application of quality guidelines and of key aspects to perform effective interventions in the drug prevention ambit.

P2073

SELF-EFFICACY, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AMONG MOBILITY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Introduction: Since inclusion of disabled people in society is in progress, it is essiancial not only to name the problems of disabled people but also analyze their internal resources. General self-efficacy and perceived social self-efficacy are those resources helping the patients to solve disability-related problems but there is a lack of research analysing how those two types of self-effacy are related to individual's sociodemographic factors. The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between self-efficacy, perceived social support and sociodemographic factors among mobility impaired people. Methodology: The study included 275 people with mobility disabilities, aged beween 18 and 79 years. The sample consisted of 104 men and 171 women. Self-efficacy was assessed using Self-Efficacy scale and Perceived social support was assessed with Social Support Behaviors Scale, measuring social support provided by family and friends separately. Results and implications: Sociodemographic factors are related to individual's self-efficacy and perceived social support. Individuals who work or study, live with a partner and have a higher education reported higher scores of both resources. People with higher self-efficacy and perceiving higher social support are more likely to gain an education, get a job and actively participate in social activities. Therefore various self-efficacy and social support promoting interventions might be very beneficial for mobility impaired people.

P2074

"MY NEWBORN HAS DOWN SYNDROME: I KNEW IT WHEN HE/SHE WAS BORN". DOCTORS, MIDWIVES, PSYCHOLOGISTS TO FEED PARENTAL MIND AND TO PROTECT ENERGY OF LIFE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Perinatal communication of Down syndrome diagnosis it's a real trauma not only for parents who receive it but also for clinicians that communicate it. They must notify the diagnostic information and therefore destroy one of the most delicate and meaningful moments in the life of parents, and also the image of perfect child that parents have woven together during pregnancy. Influential studies prove that a good communication facilitates the process of attachment and of acceptance of "diversability" and for health workers it produces a substantial decrease in stress and an improvement of wellbeing at work. Method: training groups in multidisciplinary equipe across departments. Discussion of clinical cases and development of recommendations for communication during rooming-in. Objective: Training multidisciplinary equipes in diagnosis communication and processing of trauma to become operators-facilitators for construction of positive relationship parents-children, in order to set in the hospital the basis for future acceptance of diversity. Conclusion: multidisciplinarity is emotional food and protects the energy of life that characterizes and surrounds birth event, even when it is pathological.

P2081

SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COGNITIVE ABILITIES AS PREDICTORS OF HIGH MATHEMATICAL EFFECTIVENESS

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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The main purpose of our research was the investigation how strategies of social behavior and cognitive abilities help freshmen to be successful in mathematics. The study was conducted on the personality and intellectual factors of high mathematical effectiveness in a sample of 870 first-year university students. To examine the social intelligence we applied the Evaluation of Choice in Conflict Situations Questionnaire (S.V. Shcherbakov), which contains six scales - strategies of behavior in conflict.Measured abilities were the abstract-logical intelligence (Raven's Matrices), spatial abilities (mental rotation, Corsi blocks), and mathematical ability (numerical series and semantics).The Unified State Examination in mathematics (USE) was the indicator of high mathematical effectiveness. Our findings have indicated that the social intelligence contributes to the results of the examination in mathematics. It has been found out that such unconstructive strategies of social behavior as «Avoiding» and «Being caustic» contribute to the results of the examination in mathematics. It was also found that the abstract-logical intelligence and spatial abilities have a significant effect on the results of the examination in mathematics.

P2085
PATHS FOR BIRTH - DOCTORS, MIDWIVES AND PSYCHOLOGISTS TRACE THE ROAD TO ACCOMMODATE PARENTS AND BABY IN HOSPITAL

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Introduction The process of "parenthood" corresponds to a long evolution that requires welfare relations of not only curing but also of caring, as appears in the literature. Accompany the parents until the birth is one of the professional obstetrical-gynecological-neonatology tasks, both in physiology and in maternal and fetal pathology. Objective To investigate and share knowledge about the mental processes of being parents, critical issues of being a mother and improve integration of care in the path of women. Method Multidisciplinary training meetings among all of the departments, to create a synergistic network among those who work covering various moments of the perinatal period. The courses include theoretical relations in plenary session, supervised group discussions to: - recognize the theory into reality through the analysis of clinical cases - prospect shared applications in clinical practice. Case studies Physiology- stillbirth-interruption of pregnancy during the first and the second quarter. Conclusion The experience of a participated training shows that the multidisciplinary approach between different kinds of specializations involved in perinatal is decisive for the effectiveness in assistance to birth and parenthood. The sharing of knowledge orients to a work that responds to the needs of the mother-child dyad and promotes a greater efficiency in the process of the birth of children and parents, overseeing the continuity in the passages between departments.

P2089
PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND TWO TYPES OF MOTIVATION FOR PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Perspective taking is defined as a propensity for adopting other people's point of view (Davis, 1994) or as imagining oneself in another person's shoes ("imagine-self") and imagining the reality from the other person's point of view ("imagine-other") in a particular situation (Galinsky, et al., 2005). The relationship between perspective taking and helping behaviour is a source of controversy. Two types of prosocial motivation have been proposed (Karyłowski, 1982; Shorr, 1993). Endocentric motivation is based on the activation of the self-concept which leads to giving help through the anticipation of some internal rewards for an individual. Exocentric motivation involves the activation of the representations of other people and help-giving is driven by the anticipated benefits for others. In three studies (N = 277, N = 252 and N = 168) we examined the relationship between both types of motivation, the propensity for taking the perspective of others, and two ways of perspective taking induced with the "imagine-self" and "imagine-other" instructions. Exocentric motivation was hypothesized to reveal stronger correlation with perspective taking than endocentric motivation. We found no such relationship in non-helping situations but exocentric participants revealed stronger propensity for "imagine-other" perspective taking in case of the call for help. It suggests that the type of motivation may moderate the relationship between perspective taking and helping behaviour.

P2090

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AND FEELINGS OF LONELINESS IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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Empirical evidence suggests that being socially excluded leads to lower estimations of the environmental temperature (Zhong and Leonardelli, 2008).The aim of the present study was to examine whether experimentally manipulated ambient temperature affects people's emotional state and feelings of loneliness generated as a result of being socially excluded. Sixty undergraduate students were engaged in a social exclusion task under warm, neutral and cold temperature conditions and subsequently completed the PANAS-X and the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Results showed that cold ambient temperature reduced the feelings of loneliness, an effect that was not confirmed in the warm temperature condition. No effect of ambient temperature was obtained for measures of affect. These findings are consistent with grounded theories of cognition underlining the role of multi-modal, perception based representations in cognition. In agreement with the previously identified bi-directional relationship between perceptions of physical experiences and abstract social representations, the present findings lend further credence to the idea that the cognitive system has evolved so as to promote efficient functioning in a number of domains critical for survival, including social interaction.
Keywords: embodied cognition, ambient temperature, social exclusion, loneliness

P2093

SICURAMENTE, AT THE BEACH WITH "GAVINO THE LIFEGUARD". PROMOTION OF SAFETY IN THE SEA AND MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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The idea for "Gavino the lifeguard" project stems from the alarming data that came from the Congress of the World Health Organization (WHO), held in Amsterdam in 2002, that found that drowning is the third cause of death worldwide among the accidental deaths. The project was born as an accident in water prevention project through the promotion of safety with a series of 10 practical swimming lessons and two theoretical lessons held by a psychologist, for all the children of the primary schools, aimed to the acquisition of the autonomy in the water and to acquire the theoretical notions aimed to prevention. The aim of the project is to give to the people attending the course the complete autonomy in the water, the competences for the management of emergency psychological situations and the competences for the management of first aid and the rescue in water. Moreover, there are secondary advantages the health benefits due to the practice of swimming; due to the economic benefits from the practice of sports in the prevention of diseases; and due to the educational and cultural benefits coming from the way of living serenely the relationship with the water taking care of oneself and others. The project involves public corporation, such as municipalities of the area and the local health authority, private sporting associations and it is patronized by the CONI (Italian Olympic Games Committee), by the Italian Swimming Federation (Rescue Section).

P2094
CONCEPTUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ALTRUISM IN YOUNG URBANITES

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Different types of prosocial behaviour and categorisation of life situations in the presence of altruistic components are extensively studied (Zimbardo, 2011). The aim of thisstudy was to examine the conceptual representations of altruism in young people (18-30 years old) living in a metropolis of St. Petersburg, Russia. The study included 2stages: a series of pilot interviews involving 50 participants, and a follow-up constructionand implementation of a survey(105 participants) based on the results of the interviews.The survey respondents answered close- and open-ended questions about the core characteristics and examples of altruistic actions, typical altruists' goals and aspirations. The answers to the open-ended questions were subjected to content analysis. According to the results obtained, the essential characteristics of the altruistic deed included total selflessnessand honestmotives as well as the sacrifice of own interests and resources for helping, rescuing or sustaining of other people. Altruism positively influenced the lives of both actor and recipient of help. Thescenarios involving examples of prosocial behaviour with different levels of personal sacrifice were evaluated by the respondents. It was found that the situations of prosocial behaviour in the organisational context were considered to be less altruistic than the charitable activities without expected benefits in return. Finally, respondents considered the personality traits to be significantly more relevant than the situational factors to influence the altruistic decision. The practical and theoretical implications of these results provide a perspective to create a complete measure of factors and characteristics of altruism.

P2098
THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTENTION FUNCTIONS AND TIME PERCEPTION

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Time perception refers to the subjective experience of time perceived by individuals and it is fundamental to our everyday life experience. Theories have suggested that attention plays a vital role on time perception. Studies have shown that duration judgments became worse when individuals were attempting a dual task. They have to divide their attention for non-temporal information processing and thus hampered their collection of temporal cues which aid their reliability in time judgment. In the present study, we would like to further examine the relationship between 3 types of attention network, alerting, orienting and executive control on time perception. Alerting refers to the maintenance of a vigilant and alert state, orienting concerns with directing the attention to sensory events in the space and executive control relates to the conflicts resolution between expectation, stimulus and response. We employed attention network task as a tool to study the 3 attention networks; the time discrimination and time reproduction task as a measure of time perception performance; and a 10-item self-control scale in assessing how well the individuals control him/her-self. We hypothesized that the executive control network and self-control will predict the reliability in perception of time because success in monitoring of cues and resolving conflicts between stimuli would probably help in registering the temporal information. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will also be discussed.

P2099

PROGETTO ALBATROSS AGAINST YOUNG DEVIANCE. A PROJECT FOR READJUSTMENT OF UNDER AGE BOYS WITH PET THERAPY

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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This project is a psycho-educative intervention addressed to 8 under age boys, which committed criminal offences, and is broken down in a course with a total duration of 48 hours. The objective is to improve the quality of life with a sport, educational and recreational intervention carried out through the knowledge and the relationship with a dog. The intervention has been considered as a probation period path aimed to the cancellation of the crime committed by the young persons. The boys have to prepare the dogs of the municipal doghouse to adoption of new owners. The areas of intervention involved the stimulation at physical-emotional and affective level of the participants, the strengthening of their self-esteem and the acquisition of social skills, of the perceived effectiveness and of the autonomy, the acquisition and the respect of the rules. In particular, some aspects of the systematic interaction with the dog activate individual assumption of responsibility. In the project the team is constituted by a psychologist and a veterinarian (a dog trainer). They had the assignment to mediate the knowledge and the interaction with the dog, to support the socialization, to boost the expression and the sharing of the emotions, to strengthen every suitable behaviour and to avoid frustrating failures. The project has been carried out thanks to the collaboration of the AlbatroSS Project, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Sassari and the Juvenile Court.

P2100

IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE LIPIDS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Background: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the most common type of heart disease and the important cause of mortality in the most of countries. CHD has a number of well determined risk factors and lipids are on of most important physiological risk factors. Also Investigators have examined the role of psychological factors on the lipids and behaviors, such as diet and smoking could be mediator between psychological factors and lipids.
Aim: The main purpose of this study was considering to Impact of psychological factors on the lipids in patients with coronary heart disease.
Methods: This study was under correlation research. Two – hundred and 99 (men=185, women=114) were selected as simple. Research tools were Dass21, STAXI-2, Type D, health related behaviors questionnaire, routine blood test and CHD was calculated on minimal atherosclerosis, 1, 2 or 3 vessel strictures by angiography. Data were analyzed using Structural equation modeling.
Findings: The result show, the model has been fitted. There is significant direct correlation between psychological factors and lipids (P<0/05).So health related behaviors significantly mediate between psychological factors and lipids.
Conclusion:Given the findings of this study, it seems necessary that researchers and professionals Pay attention to psychological factors and mode of action, as risk factors and predictors for lipids in patients with coronary heart disease.
Keyword:Psychological factors, lipids, Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), health related behaviors.

P2107
BODY SCHEMA AND BODY IMAGE IN ANOREXIA NERVOSA PATIENTS: ACTION ORIENTED PROTOCOL

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Francesca Casero, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan – Italy
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High levels of body dissatisfaction and body distortion are main features of Anorexia Nervosa (AN) and Bulimia Nervosa (BN). Action-guidance in AN patients involves body size inputs both at a conscious (cognition and perception) and unconscious (action) level. The aim of this study is to assess action-related body disturbances in patients with AN-Re (subtype Restricter). Twenty-six women between 17-49 years old participated: 13 AN-Re and 13 healthy controls (HC). While being distracted by a visuo-haptic perception task, subjects were asked to walk through a door-like opening with different width depending on participant's shoulder dimensions and different aperture/shoulder ratios. The speed and rotation of the shoulders while crossing the aperture were recorded. Body distortion and body dissatisfaction were assessed through self-report questionnaires (Body Shape Questionnaire and Body Uneasiness Test). AN-Re patients were found to turn shoulders and to slow down before the aperture more than HC. Our results confirm that AN patients have an alteration in action-oriented body schema (Keizer et al., 2013). HC and AN seem to have different alteration in body-schema linked actions, suggesting a deeper pervasiveness of body representations disturbances in AN, regardless of Body Mass Index.

P2110

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SYSTEM OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS IN THE FAMILY FOR THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A CHILD'S HEART RATE

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The goal of our research was to find different characteristics in the heart rate variability of primary school children when they recollect punishment and reward. In order to study this, an experiment was conducted with the participation of 119 children aged 6-8 years from several schools. It monitored changes in variations of heart rate in children while they thought back to a time when they experienced a reward or punishment. Considering the impact of a child experiencing emotional situation - the memory of rewards and punishments in the family revealed the following patterns: the experiences associated with the system of punishment used in the family, almost have no connection to specific heart rate characteristics. A different picture is observed for indicators characterizing the reward of the child in the family - if the child is rewarded tactilely, the more pronounced the sympathetic influence on the sinus node of the heart during punishment. Consequently, the closer a child is to a parent in the reward process, the more painful it is to undergo punishment for the child. However, if the child reports that he is not rewarded, the more pronounced the effect of the sympathetic reaction when being encouraged and parasympathetic, while being punished. We have shown that the experience associated with the type of reward has revealed a significant relationship with the parameters of variation of heart rate. This indicating that psychosomatic illnesses can develop in a child with little sense of their reward.

P2111
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF VACCINE REFUSAL: RESULTS OF QUALITATIVE STUDY

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Vaccination refusal is becoming more widespread in Western societies. Current theoretical frameworks suggest that this behavior could be influenced by mix of factors on different levels. There is lack of qualitative data on this issue as well as empirical data from non-Western societies. This study was focused on psychological factors of vaccination refusals of different populations in Russia: parents, general population and medical professionals. Semi-structured qualitative interviews with persons which refused vaccinate themselves or their children (N=40) were analyzed. A priori codes were based but not limited to dimensions of Health Belief Model. Several groups of factors were identified throw the analysis. Among cognitive factors perceived benefits and perceived barriers of vaccination were found to be most influential. Among perceived barriers the possibility of side effects is a key construct. Other components of negative decision regarding vaccination included: affective, social group influences, estimation of degree of prevalence of vaccine refusal and life style characteristics. The resulting model of vaccine refusal factors could be useful for future research.

P2114
THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' MIGRATION BACKGROUND ON TEACHER ASSESSMENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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The aim of the study was to examine whether or not immigrant students receive a better teacher assessment than native students. Method:Prospective teachers (N=350)have been investigated and were asked to rate the performance of a 3rd grader in a writing test and feedback their performance. The cases were presented using 32 vignettes. We manipulated student immigration background, gender, socio-economic status (SES), and performance. Results: The analysis of undergraduate teacher grading demonstrated a significant interaction of SES x Performance ($F(1,334)= 5.38, p<.05, \eta^2=.02$) as indicated by poorer grades for those students with high SES in the group of students with poorer performance (M=3.39 vs. M=3.70).There was no such difference for better scoring students (M=1.99 vs. M=1.89). Evaluation of written feedback showed similar results. Low-achievers with high SES showed a lesser chance of receiving positive feedback than those with lower SES ($\chi^2(1) = 4.94$, $p< .05$). Furthermore,they were less likely to receive an additionally positive feedback ($\chi^2(1) = 5.39, p< .05$).Prospective: The results of this study suggest that teacher appraisal is influenced by student SES. And yet immigration background itself may have an indirect influence on assessment since migration often is associated with lower SES. Further studies examining graduated, not only prospective teachers, need to follow to validate these findings.

P2120

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY, DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

B16. Development and education – Other

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Domestic violence is a widespread problem all over the world and has serious implications. It is known 25 % of women are subjected to domestic violence (Heise& Garcia-Moreno 2002;World Health Organization 2005).Although the term domestic violence has taken part in the civil and domestic laws of different states of U.S. and countries of Europe for a long time, its appearance in Turkish Law is comparatively new. Witnessing to violence in home settings is also represents a developmental risk factor for children. Firstly, the current situation in Turkey will be mentioned. Afterwards, the negative effects on children and protective factors will be examined in the light of the literature. Lastly, social policy applications will be discussed.

P2127
DIRECT AND INDIRECT RECIPROCITY IN FAIRY TALES – EDUCATIONAL VALUE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Story telling is a very powerful communication tool among different cultures. In fact, folk tales are applied to teach morality, good behavior, roles, and values. The most known use of fairy tales is related to psychotherapy where the stories help in exploring unconscious processes (Coulacoglou, 2008) and serve as a symbolic mediator (Lafforgue, 1995). Moreover, allegories presented in fairy tales may inspire our imagination, illuminate our emotions, assist in coping, indicate solutions to problems (Moxnes, 2006). The aim of our explorative study was to analyze fairy tales of Perrault, Grimm Brothers and Andersen, the best-known European authors of children's stories, in the light of direct and indirect reciprocity. While a phenomenon of direct reciprocity has been well described in psychology, indirect reciprocity is less known. It embodies the concept „I help you and somebody else helps me" or "Because you help me I will help someone else". Preliminary analysis of fairy tales by mentioned writers shows that, surprisingly, theme of indirect reciprocity, in both its forms, happens almost so frequently as direct reciprocity. For example, we found it in: Riquet with the Tuft, Diamonds and Toads, The Most Incredible Thing, Little Claus and Big Claus, just to mention few. Knowledge about presence of direct and indirect reciprocity may be used as a formative source and social incentive for psychologist and educators to teach children value of exchange and "pay it forward" behavior.

P2130
THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF PARENTHOOD – A NEW ASPECT OF EARLY ADULTHOOD

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Aleksandra Jasielska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań – Poland

For market specialists no group of consumers is lost. Therefore, the developmental task of taking on a parental role is automatically combined with the commercialization of parenting. This phenomenon relies on the redefinition of motherhood and fatherhood in terms of market (Jasielska & Maksymiuk, 2011). Two main tendencies can be observed. The first one is connected with the precious description of a parent as a consumer, e.g. relating to a typology of parents' consumer behaviours (Linn, 2004) or treating them as investors. The second one is connected with using psychology for projecting consumer behaviours, e.g. the analysis of parents' vulnerability to the nag factor (McNeal, 1992) or milestone marketing (Barletta, 2007). The presentation focuses on the phenomenon of parenthood commercialization in Poland. It will describe 1) typology of Polish mothers (shopping habits, attitudes toward brand and advertising); 2) Polish examples of milestone marketing dedicated to parents and 3) the example of so-called e-parenting (Long, 2004) and parents' on-line research. Additionally, because parents - as socialization agents - are responsible for providing children with the first system of values and teaching them how to function in the world, the possible consequences and the ways to control the commercialization of parenting will be discussed.

P2134
COMPARISON OF AUTOMATIC APPROACH AND AVOIDANCE REACTIONS IN TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 ALCOHOL ADDICTION

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Cemal Onur Noyan, Üsküdar University, Istanbul – Turkey
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Nesrin Dilbaz, Üsküdar University, Istanbul – Turkey

Introduction: Motivational conflict is at the core of addiction. Motivational conflict affects decision making processes. Even i fall of the cognitive processes that we are aware of is about stopping use,the presence of implicit cognitions is effective in the decision making process which determines our behavior. The aim is to study implicit cognitions in Type 1 andType 2 alcohol addiction. Methods: 30 alcohol-dependent patients, who have completed detoxification programe and are in the process of treatment, have been taken in the study according to the classification of Cloninger of Type 1 and Type 2 alcohol addiction and a total of 20 people were recruited for the control group. For the measurement of implicit cognition and Approach Avoidance Test (AAT) was used. Alcohol Use Identification Test (AUDIT), the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST), Pen Alcohol Craving Scale, Alcohol Impulse Scale, Adult Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Scale (ADHD), Alcohol Withdrawal Rating Scale (CIWA-R) and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) were used. Results: A statistically significant difference regarding automatic approach and avoidance response between the alcohol-dependent group and the control group was found. Automatic Approach response of alcohol dependent patients to alcohol is more intense. No significant difference was found between Type 1 andType 2 alcohol addicted patients, but when compared with Type 2, alcohol approach response was more intense in Type 2 alcohol-dependent patients. In Type 1 alcohol addiction significant correlations were found between impulsivity, alcohol consumption quantity and frequency and avoidance response. As Impulsivity and alcohol consumption increases the avoidance response increases. Conclusion: There is no difference concerning approach and avoidance implicit cognition between Type 1 and Type 2 alcohol dependence. However, approach and avoidance implicit cognitions are more intensive in Type 1 alcohol addiction. Alcohol – dependent patients have approach implicit cognitions toward alcohol when compared with the control group.

P2135
SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN PSYCHOLOGY: PRAXEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Radion Svynarenko, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY - United States

This paper justifies the application of praxeological perspective to psychological theory and practice. Praxeology is one of philosophical frameworks that can be integrated into psycho along with epistemology, ontology, and epistemology (Kotarbinsky, 1975, Stepin, 2000, Podshyvalkina, Biryukova 2013). However, there are three distinguishing application areas of praxeological approach: (a) to explore multivariate psychological phenomena that have high degrees of uncertainty; (b) to study how modern social subjects make informed decisions; and (c) to analyze how they design their own future (Brushlinsky, 2000; Rozin, 2010). According to post-non-classical paradigm, psychologist practitioner should apply praxeological perspective to the cases where existing psychological theories give ambiguous results. That consequently causes a need for development of the new technologies with involvement of active agents. Some of the principal features of these technologies are: integrity, time congruence, and multi-variant applicability. Based on that, it can be stressed that the modern psychological practice expects from theory new tools of scientific understanding of own actions of psychologists. In other words, there is a need for theories that can be enriched with real life experience of living subjects.

P2136
THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON SCHIZOPHRENIA

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Zeynep Güney, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Waqf University, Istanbul – Turkey
Cenk Varlık, Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Istanbul – Turkey
Sevda Bıkmaz, Haliç University, University, Istanbul – Turkey

Studies show that patients with schizophrenia experience significant amounts of abuse and neglect in their childhood. This study aims to reveal the existence and levels of childhood abuse and the relationship between sociodemographic and clinical characteristics and symptoms of schizophrenia patients. The study was conducted with 70 schizophrenia patients that has been tracked and treated in Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry. Sociodemographic and clinical data forms and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ – 28) were analyzed by descriptive statistics, non-parametric and correlational methods. The findings suggest that the highest levels of childhood trauma were physical neglect, emotional neglect, emotional and sexual abuse, respectively. It is also found that patients with childhood trauma experiences have early onset of schizophrenia, higher hospitalization rates, higher predisposition for substance abuse, more olfactory hallucinations, grandiose and mindreading delusions, higher sibling numbers and more familial psychiatric history. It can be said that familial clinical history is related with childhood trauma and trauma has an impact on the course of schizophrenia. The findings show that it is of high importance that clinicians examine childhood trauma when working with schizophrenia patients.

P2142

COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT MAY INFLUENCE THE REHABILITATION TRAINING OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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Objective and Patients: To explore the association between cognitive impairment (CI) and rehabilitation outcome in patients with relapsing-remitting Multiple Sclerosis (MS), 24 patients (8 M, 16 F; age 32±7.2 years) fulfilling the 2005 McDonald criteria, and admitted to a rehabilitation-training , underwent a neuropsychological evaluation. Results: Eleven patients failed more than 33% of the included measures and were classified, according to Basso et al, as cognitively impaired. Respect patients without CI, they had worse Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) , Functional Independent Measure (FIM), Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure copy and recall, trial making test (TMT) A and B, and Raven's progressive matrices (all p values< 0.01). After three months of follow-up, patients with CI showed significant lower FIM than others (p=0.0007). Multiple regression, demonstrated that the Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure recall (b =0.3, p=0.03) , education (b=0.3, p=0.01) and EDSS (b =-0.,7 p<0.0001). Our model explained more than 70 % of the data variability, , had a fine goodness of fit (p =0.57) and was well- powered (0.96). Conclusion: CI may affect the rehabilitation outcome in MS patients; despite the adequate power and the longitudinal design, the present study needs a further verification performed in a more large population; If confirmed, our results might have practical implications in the design of rehabilitation programs of MS patients.

P2146
THE EFFECT OF A BRIEF THERAPY FOR CHRONIC DISEASE INPATIENTS' ADJUSTMENT TO DISEASE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Aim: This ongoing randomised controlled trial was designed to evaluate if a brief intervention during the hospitalization period has an impact on the psychological well-being of chronically ill patients. Methods: Inpatients withLupus, Arthritis and Diabetes were included. Patients were randomly assigned to either a control group or an experimental group. Control group consisted on sessions of relaxation techniques training. Patients assigned to experimental group worked on identifying and promoting the use of adaptive coping strategies.Positive and negative questionnaire (PANAS) was administered before and after each intervention to both groups. A one-way within subjects ANOVA was conducted to compare the effect of the intervention modality on PANAS score. Results: Six patients were assigned to the control group and 11 to experimental group. A significant affect of intervention modality on positive affect but not on negative affect was found, Wilk's Lambda=0.68, $F(1,15)=6.97$, $p=0.019$. Participants in the experimental group reported significant increases in positive affect after second session. Conclusion Proposed intervention has the potential of having impact in psychological wellbeing in a critical period of time for the chronic ill patient. Sample size will be incremented and coping strategies will be assessed in order to get more definitive results. Longtime follow up has been planned.

P2147
HOFTSTEDE'S CULTURAL DIMENSIONS AND OBESITY

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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As one of the most important problems of our time, obesity could be triggered by many factors such as eating habits, sedentary lifestyle, socioeconomic status or psychological factors. Obesity is a worldwide problem which countries face with it in different levels and there is a considerable increase in obesity rates since 1980 (WHO, 2014). The aim of the present study was to examine the predictors of obesity based on Hofstede's cultural dimensions and to find macro level possible underlying effects. Hofstede cultural dimensions (power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, masculinity, and long-term orientation) and percentage of population with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m2 or higher for men and female, and for both sexes were investigated for 56 countries. According to multiple regression analysis results; individualism, uncertainity avoidance and long-term orientation predicted obesity. The predictors of obesity were found in both sexes as same variables, however the magnitudes of the variables show differences across genders. Only GNIPC (Gross National Income per capita) was related with obesity in males.Results will be discussed in related framework. A cultural study on obesity might be helpful to work from a new perspective to fight with obesity.

P2151

WHEN CAREER GOAL PROGRESS IS APPRAISED AS WANTING: OUTCOMES FOR PERCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYABILITY AND CAREER DISTRESS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Michelle Hood, Griffith University, School of Applied Psychology, Gold Coast – Australia

We assessed the 6-month, across-time correlates of career goal-performance discrepancy (i.e., perceived discrepancy between the individual's appraised career progress relative to what is required or expected) and perceptions of employability and career distress, and assessed four self-regulatory variables (feedback seeking, emotion control, proactivity, and social competency) as mediators in these relationships. The study was based on gaol-setting/self-regulation theory, which proposes that individuals set goals for themselves (or have them set by others), monitor their progress, and when they perceive a discrepancy between how well they are progressing compared to how well they should be or are expected to be, they implement behaviour and/or goal adjustment strategies (cf. Lord, Diefendorff, Schmidt, & Hall, 2010). We used a sample of 202 young adults(81% female; Mage 21 years), who were surveyed at two times, to test the study hypotheses. T1 career goal-performance discrepancy was associated with T2 employability and distress. Feedback seeking and emotion control mediated between T1 discrepancyand T2 employability. There were direct effects from T1 social competency to T2 distress and from T1 feedback seeking and emotion control to T2 employability. Appraised career goalprogress has implications for the individual's well-being and their view of the future. Focusing on goal management and improving individual agency has the potential to improve outcomes for young adults.

P2152
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMATIC SITUATIONS OF STUDENTS REFERRING FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Alexandra Beykina, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

Purpose of the study: to identify peculiarities of problematic situations of students in sciences and humanities referring for psychological support. The study was participated by students from the faculties of Psychology, Philology, Philosophy, History, Free Arts, Biology, Geography, Economics, Medicine, Mathematics, Law, Chemistry and Physics. 390 cases of referring to the Psychological Support Service of the St. Petersburg State University have been reviewed. The statistical treatment included frequency distribution analysis and comparison of averages for independent samples. It has been established that students in humanities referred to the students' psychological services oftener (68%) as compared with students in sciences (32%). Significant difference (p=0.032) between students in humanities and students in sciences has been revealed. Students in sciences feature (in decreasing order) personality issues (55%) and difficulties in the learning process (24%). Relationships-related issues are less common (11%). Difficulties in relationships (57%) and personality issues (25%) prevail for students in humanities. Issues related to difficulties in the learning process wereonly reported by 7% of students.

P2153
MANAGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PSYCHOANALYSIS: LISTENING OF THE LATENT KNOWLEDGE

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

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This article focuses on the possible benefits from the use of psychoanalytic theory as theory and technique, in management of intellectual capital within organizations. Currently, through contemporary theories, we can observe a transition from traditional factors of production and the fact of the organizational power no longer connected exclusively to them, but also intangible goods, such as, for example, knowledge. Thinking about the subject as knowledge holder, it is necessary to consider the implications of the psychic apparatus in the same establishment, maintenance and imprisonment of knowledge. Psychoanalysis as theory and technique, understand the subject from the logic of the unconscious, into other words, to that knowledge which is in the field not said / latent, which could aid in the understanding and awareness of the same, as well as in identifying defense mechanisms that prevent this process from occurring. Thus, the present work has as it's main purpose to analyze whether psychoanalysis can bring benefits to organizational knowledge management, as well as evaluate how psychoanalysis can help in listening to the tacit / latent knowledge and reflect the main practices of knowledge management through psychoanalytic reference.

P2154
USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN PERSONALITY ANALYSIS IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Irani Iracema Argimon, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre – Brazil

In the context of vocational guidance, there are psychological tools that aim to stimulate reflection and self-knowledge. Vocational guidance is in a time of transformations in its working practice. The content prioritized in these processes, as well as the form of its execution, has been modified due to the demands imposed by the new settings in the world of work and the expectations of individuals against the new context. This work consisted of a systematic review of the literature, aiming to map, in scientific journals databases on studies describing the use of psychological tests for personality analysis in vocational guidance. Articles were searched (2005 to 2011) in MedLine, PsyicINFO, Lilacs and Proquest, using the keywords "psychological tests" and "vocational guidance"; "occupational choice" and "personality traits" and "psychological assessment", "vocational guidance" and "personality". It was found that were published a few articles that discuss the purpose of this review, however, the topic of vocational guidance is widespread in several countries, existing extensive research and publications in the area. The thematics of the association between personality traits and professional interests has been worked in Brazil and other countries, reinforcing, thus, the proposal of continuing with the studies.

P2163
OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: IMPACTS ON THE WORKER´S MENTAL HEALTH

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

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This study wanted to understand the occupational impacts on worker´s mental health, as well as knowledge of the psychic disease process that may be generated or accelerated by poor conditions in which workers are subjected. For this, we used the qualitative research method, by means of literature and case studies. Was concluded that the most affected were nurses and nursing technicians, teachers and attendants Telemarketing. Already the most cited psychopathology were depression, anxiety and stress, however it possible to identify that there is no relationship of cause and effect in which established certain task entails certain pathology, as this process involves subjective components. Therefore, we highlight the need for greater attention to the issue, as the workers' health tends to be neglected in favor of productivity and profit organizations.

P2165
THE RECOGNITION OF FACES BY HUMANS: AN ITALIAN PILOT STUDY

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Tiziana Di Palma, Ordine degli Psicologi della Campania, Naples – Italy
Anna Iaccarino, Ordine degli Psicologi della Campania, Naples – Italy

The recognition of faces is a law and scientific practice extensively used but, according to literature, with many criticalities. The study aimed to show that, in a particular lawsuit, killer and accused weren't the same person and so the risk of using the recognition by humans like main proof. The research material consist of a photographic book composed of frames of the killer (extracted from a security video), photos of the indicted and other people with the same build and age and poses. It proposes a series of specific tests for the recognition of faces according to the referential literature. The sample consisted of 40 psychologists attending post graduate courses, balanced for gender between 25 and 40 years. The administration took place in a single session, managed by a tutor, in small groups in order to reduce distractions and mutual influence. The book could not to be leafed through in an autonomous way. The results show that the sample, though demonstrating to be able to group the photos of the same subjects, but not to be able to identify the killer and the indicted like the same person, rather they attributed to them different somatic characteristics and age ranges. The results can be a starting point for research with a bigger sample and an interesting law applications.

P2169

DECISION MAKING IN MEXICAN CHILDREN AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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Children sustaining traumatic brain injury (TBI) have several cognitive impairments which include decision making. This could have a great impact in social abilities and increase the probability of taking impulsive and less adaptive decisions, however little is known about the effects of TBI over decision making during childhood. The purpose of this study is to observe the performance on a decision making task in children after traumatic brain injury in an acute phase compared to children who suffered orthopedic injuries. A total of 20Mexican children between 4 and 8 years (6 with mild TBI, 1 with moderate TBI, 2 with severe TBI and 11 children with musculoskeletal injuries) were included voluntarily in the study. Decision making was assessed with the "Hungry Donkey Task", which allows to observe the advantageous and disadvantageous elections taken by children. Statistical analysis between total scores of TBI group (x=-3.55) and the group with orthopedic injury (x=.00) showed no statistically significant differences. However, it was observed that TBI group tend to choose more disadvantageous options (11.1%), compared with children with orthopedic injury (9.1%); children with moderate and severe TBI made more risky decisions than those with mild TBI. In conclusion, children with traumatic brain injury tend to choose more risky choices in a decision making task, there are factors like severity of traumatic brain injury that may affect the performance in emotional decision making, however the sample size of the study is still small. The data obtained is to provide a better understanding of the factors involved in the decision making of children with TBI and thus support the improvement of treatment favoring the positive development in affected cognitive and social areas in which decision making is involved.

P2172
PSYCHOSEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMAGE OF THE IDEAL POLITICAL LEADER

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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The study allows visualizing and assessing the dynamics in the perception by the public consciousness the most well-known political leaders of the Russia Federation in quantitative and qualitative forms, comparing the results of studies conducted in the 2011 - 2013 period. Psychosemantic approach was used in the study for analyzing the image of political leaders. It allowed us to analyze the different levels of social representations of the real and ideal political leaders. The total sample size during three waves of more than 400 persons of both sexes and different age groups. Respondents were asked to assess images of contemporary political leaders of the federal level on 65 descriptors characterizing business and personal traits associated with professional political activity. Also each participant was asked to rate using the same rules the image of ideal political leader whom the subject would like to see as a president of Russia. Analysis of characteristics which were stable and changed during three years was done. The greatest changes in the estimates in the decreasing way were observed in the perception of qualities that can be described as "humanistic style of government". Factor analysis allowed extracting the structure of the global categories through which Russian people percept political leaders. Professionalism; Steady hand; West orientation; Morality. Values of the ideal leader were changed, along with correlations between the categories and importance of each category.

P2173
CONSTRUCTING BY ADOLESCENTS OF THEIR IDENTITY IN THE INTERNET SPACE AND IN THE REAL WORLD

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Today's young people grow up in two worlds - the real and the virtual. Internet world provides opportunities to find identity: by experimenting with different self-images, manifestations of self-reliance, self-expression and feedback. Problem: analysis of the specific construction of identity in social networks on the example of fans of Japanese animation. The research (a total of 512 people aged 12-21years) included narrative techniques, structured interview, Internet-survey, self-comparison to the real and the virtual world, the method of diagnosis of the additive identity among them were allocated fans of Japanese animation. They were divided into 2 groups: those whose membership in the virtual "anime- subculture" due to social causes, and those, who were relating to subculture with mental characteristics. In the course of the study were positive (the expansion of interests, setting goals, increase of social contacts); neutral (coped with life's difficulties and failures); negative (asocial behavior, reducing their progress in the school) changes of identity. As it turned out that in the second group, there were mostly positive and neutral effects of transformation, and the first-both negative and positive. Significant differences chi-square(p <0.05) were found in areas of transformation (social, spiritual, emotional and bodily-value field), with the first group is characterized by spiritual and social transformation, and the second is a spiritual and mental.

P2177

THE INTERACTION OF TEMPERAMENTAL SENSITIVITY AND EXPERIENCED PARENTING BEHAVIOR ON WELLBEING

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

Robert Marhenke, Leopold Franzens University Innsbruck, Innsbruck – Austria

Sensory-processing sensitivity is conceptualized as a personality trait involving both high levels of sensitivity to subtle stimuli and being easily overaroused by external stimuli.Aron, Aron and Davies (2005) were able to show that adverse childhood environment in interaction with sensory-processing sensitivity can lead to negative affectivity and shyness. The presented study, in contrast, examines the relationship between sensory-processing sensitivity and wellbeing and posits a model in which the interaction of sensory processing sensitivity and an associated greater sensitivity to the parental environment in the childhood leads to a greater impact of the experienced parental environment on wellbeing in adulthood. An online questionnaire study (n=485)revealed significant interaction effects between sensory processing sensitivity and a higher impact of the maternal parenting behavior on later wellbeing in adulthood in the male sample. No interaction effects have been foundinthe female sample or for the paternal parenting behavior. Sensory-processing sensitivity is negatively correlated with different facets of wellbeing, but multiple regression analyses showed, that those effects arefully mediated by neuroticism. In this presentation the validity and importance of sensory-processing sensitivity as a construct and the methodological approach through the Highly Sensitive Person Scale will be critically discussed.

P2181

FINANCIAL ADVENTURISM: PERSONALITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO FINANCIAL DISHONESTY—IT'S MORE THAN JUST ABOUT THE MONEY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States

Although previous research has examined personality correlates of financial risk taking (cf. Wong & Carducci, 2013), very little has been done on financial adventurism(financial dishonesty). This study examines the relationships between financial adventurism and selected psychological constructs. Method: The participants complete three personality inventories and a measure of financial adventurism in everyday money matters. Results/Discussion: The study finds that financial adventurism is directly affected by the level of sensation-seeking. The thrill of engaging in financial adventurism is probably greater than the potential consequence of getting caught. Unexpectedly, the results indicate financial adventurism is directly affected by conscientiousness. It is plausible that respondents scoring high in conscientiousness are also more motivated individuals who might be less concerned about using unearned advantages to move ahead. No relationship exists between financial adventurism and locus of control, except among 2 groups. The relationships between financial adventurism and internal control are negative both in the older age and upper academic classification (junior and senior university students) groups, suggesting those groups feel more in control of their own destiny and are less likely to take chances with financial adventurism. The results suggest that financial adventurism may be more a psychological factor than one shaped by only the financial environment.

P2184

ROLES OF COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL VARIABLES IN THE DECISION PROCESSES OF REACTIVE AND PROACTIVE AGGRESSION AMONG JAPANESE MALE STUDENTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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SinceSocial Information Processing model was developed to principally predict reactive aggression, several modifications are necessary to predict proactive aggression. We modified de Castro et al (2005)'srevised SIPmodel byeliminatingthe perceived hostile intent and happiness ofthe other, instead, including the perceived anger of and likelihood of retaliation bythe other. We hypothesized that proactively aggressive participants will be lower in the perception of angry and likelihood of retaliation and higher in the emotion regulations than non-aggressive ones. 112 male Japanese students read 6 scenarios depicting social conflicts (three evoking reactive aggression and other three proactive aggression) and were asked to ratehostile intent,happiness, anger, and likelihood of retaliation of the other party andto rate their own emotions,evaluation of aggressive behaviors, the emotionregulation strategies, and decision of aggressive behaviors (verbal and physical reactive and proactive). We conducted SEMsin which one of the three types of aggressions was used as adependent variable. The results generally supported our hypotheses: for verbal and physical reactive aggressions, de Castro et al (2005)'s model was validated; and, for proactive aggression, the modified model showed a better fitness.Proactively aggressive students perceived more anger of the other and used emotion regulations to a greater degree, and evaluated aggressive responses more positively.

P2185

THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION ON WORK SIGNIFICANCE TO ENHANCE EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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A Routine work will cause a decrease employee motivation and exacerbate mental health problems. However, the pressure of routine work on employee has not been well studied. We therefore aim to investigate the factors affect the employee's intrinsic motivation in routine work.A questionnaire survey on Perceiving Work Significance (PWS) and Work Motivation (WM) was performed in one university and two companies in Japan, and data collected from 172 individuals (mean age = 38, SD = 9.3). The survey analyses showed that three factors affecting WM: (1) 'social contribution' (β = 0.33, p = 0.001), (2) 'sense of accomplishment' (β = 0.28, p = 0.001), and (3)'personal-growth' (β = 0.29, p = 0.001)', R^2= 0.527). A mediation analysis indicated two PWS factors, sense of accomplishment (Z = -2.246, p = 0.05) and personal-growth (Z = -2.102, p = 0.05), partially mediated between routine work and WM. Moreover, the results showed that there is a significant gender differencesin motivation. The decreasing motivation among men workers was more than women (p = 0.05) in routine work and mediated effect of personal-growth was significant (p = 0.05).These results revealed that men and women workers have different views on the routine work.Wesuggestthat effective way for men to enhance WM for routine work is to make them perceivepersonal-growth.

P2186

WHY SIMILARITY PREDICTS ATTRACTION: CONTRASTING MODELS

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Similarity leading to friendship is not only a commonly held lay belief but also a phenomenon found in decades of research. Many theories have been proposed to account for why similarity leads to attraction, this paper contrasts two model in experimental studies which was conducted in the U.S. and in Taiwan. The similarity attraction theory predicts strangers who share a similar racial background or a similar communication style are expected to produce greater liking due to the favorable evaluations of ourselves. The uncertainty reduction explanations for cross-cultural friendship predicts a stranger who has a communication style consistent with racial stereotypes (i.e., low uncertainty) is considered more attractive than a stranger whose communication style is inconsistent with racial stereotypes (i.e., high uncertainty). Participants were asked to evaluate strangers whose racial background (White or Asian) and communication style (Dominant or Avoidant) are similar to or different from them. Supporting evidence was found for the similarity attraction hypothesis. When participants and the target international students shared avoidant communication style, they found the target students to be more attractive, however race was not a factor. In support of similarity attraction the effect of actual similarity on perceived attraction was mediated by perceived similarity. The implications of factors leading to attraction in multi-cultural interactions were further discussed.

P2195
THE EFFECTS OF SUB-CONCUSSIVE BLOWS ON EXECUTIVE ATTENTION

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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The frequency of concussions or MTBI is increasing and has been described as an epidemic. In 1997 the CDC reported that approximately 300,000 sports-related concussions had been recorded. A decade later, in 2007, this number had risen to between 1.6 – 3.6 million. This has been attributed not only to an increase in youth sport participation, but also to greater awareness of MTBI, knowledge about the possible effects of concussions and more sensitive detection methods.Although concussion awareness has increased, many athletes are still either unaware of or not willing to admit that they might have suffered a concussion. To explore this, 40 active or recently active contact-sport athletes were given the Think First concussion questionnaire and their attention and memory was measured with Digit Span and Trail Making Tests (TMT). Three athletes reported concussions, but 13 reported suffering from headaches following a blow to the head during gameplay. These 13 athletes had slower completion times on the TMT than those who did not report post-game headaches, indicating a problem with sustained attention and executive functioning.The results highlight the need for continuous assessment of athletes in contact sports, rigorous follow up following athletic collisions even in the absence of a diagnosed concussion.

P2196
TIME PERSPECTIVES AND PROCRASTINATION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The subjective perception of time might be an important factor in efficient or inefficient studying. The characteristic relation between the past, the present and the future might result in particular difficulties related to efficient planning and fulfilling of one's academic goals. It is assumed that those students prone to procrastinating, postponing and fleeing their duties have a different attitude towards the future in comparison to those not characterized by these features. A negative attitude towards the future is usually accompanied by a feeling that completing one's degree is senseless, as well as by a lack of affirmative expectations and future goals. The main aim of the current study is to examine the links between academic inefficiency and the subjective attitude towards time. The sample. Our respondents were 170 students of the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš (114 females and 56 males). The instruments. The attitude towards time dimensions was measured using the Serbian version of Zimbardo's and Boyd's Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI, Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999). Inclination towards academic inefficiency was represented by the collective score on Lay's General Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986). The results of the study show a statistically significant link between academic inefficiency and a negative attitude towards the future (-0.631), the absence of an affirmative attitude towards the past and a fatalistic attitude towards the present.

P2200
PERSONALITY PROTOTYPES THROUGH THE NEO PIR IN BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITIES

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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According to the Five-Factor model, personality consists of five dimensions, five major factors, called neuroticism, extraversion, openness, kindness and responsibility. A recent trend in personality research is focused on finding categorical personality prototypes to be evaluated by traditional tests of features. The aim of this study was replicate those findings and know how our participants are distributed by their scores in NEO PI R in three found clusters. Participated in this study 958 undergraduate students (35.5% male, range between 17-60 years, middle aged = 28,5; DT=7,5) of Manaus (Brazil). A Cluster analysis with the scores in the five dimensions of personality measures with NEO PI R was performed. They were three groups (or prototypes), which we have called: Resilient, Overcontroller and Undercontroller. This Composition of the groups or prototypes confirms the same distribution found by other researchers. It is concluded that the search for hierarchical taxonomy of people will require more investigation.

P2201
PREVALENCE AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF EXTERNAL COUNSELING SERVICE AT A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Janer Manuel Balam Aguilar, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan – Mexico

The goal of this study is to approach in a general and particular way to the lab our and applicants of the external service of psychological support (ESPS) of the Psychology faculty UADY to provide a better service. In this study, sociodemographic variables of the applicants are described, as well as the motivation of behavior and influence with critical variables. Based on the sample of 550 applicants of the ESPS, to which the instrument of initial interview was applied, it is reported that individual psychoterapy represents the largest application service with 68.6% of the total demand. On the other hand, the victim attention service reported numerous cases of behavioral problems, development and anxiety; this was reported mostly on children and adolescents. Women are the sex with most demands in psychological attention services; amongst the imaginer quests we found: victimological attention, behavioral attention, depression and anxiety.

P2202
PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK IN BRAZILIAN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Psychosocial risks associated with cancer diagnosis can impact on adjustment of children and adolescents to the treatment, besides their future adaptation. This research aimed to describe the psychosocial risks of families of children with cancer in the moment of the diagnosis. Eighteen patients aged 2-12 years (M= 8.05) attending in the Onco-Hematology Service of a Children hospital in Brazil, were included in the study. Their parents provided information about psychosocial risk through the Portuguese language version of Psychosocial Assessment Tool (PAT 2.0) and about their social economic level (Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria). Clinical characteristics were obtained from the patient medical records. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics. Most of the patients received the diagnosis of Leukemia (55.5%) and Lymphomas (27.8%). The socioeconomic level of the families indicated vulnerability in this aspect. Most of the patient families presented psychosocial risk classifications in the levels: Clinical (44.4%), followed byTargeted (33.3%), and Universal (22.2%). The subscales analysis showed that Family Problems (M = 0.46), Child problems (M = 0.39) and Family Structure and Resources (M = 0.38) were highlights as source of risk. It shows that these families are under the impact of cancer diagnosis and they have to be assessed during the recent diagnosis and continuously over time, directing intervention proposals that promote adaptative outcomes.

P2205
PSYCHOSEMANTIC STUDY OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FAMILY LIFE AND CAREER AMONG YOUTH

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of research is to study the relationship of value orientations and perceptions of family and professional roles of today's youth. The psychosemantic method of plural identifications was used. As descriptors items from Schwartz's values questionnaire were used. 100 ss (19 - 26 y.o.) took part in the survey. They were assessing in what degree the situation described by each item would be important for roles positions. Chosen roles: woman, who decided (or is forced) to be a housewife, man / woman who decided not to marry, man / woman, successfully leading business / making a professional career. Subjects also made the same evaluations for role positions I myself, my ideal, father, mother. We assumed that the personal identification with different roles can be revealed based on the attribution to this role and the role myself similar values. We also supposed gender differences in the perceptions of career and family roles. We've got a significant difference in the evaluation of the images by men and women in roles I myself, my ideal, successful businessman / woman, housewife, single man / woman. Girls gave higher estimates to the life scenario of housewives, successful business woman and woman who made a professional career. Girls almost equally appreciate the role position of man / woman making a professional career. Respondents identified themselves with successful businessmen and businesswomen, as well as with people who have made a professional career.

P2206
THE PROGNOSIS OF PEOPLE WITH HABITUAL WRIST CUTTING BAHAVIOR-WITH RORSCHACH TEST

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

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Purpose: To investigate Rorschach characteristics of people that habitually engage in self-injurious behaviors, by focusing on wrist cutting behavior and its prognosis. Rorschach data of people that had engaged in wrist cutting, with a good, or bad prognosis were compared. Method: People that consulted a psychiatry clinic, because they habitually cut their wrists（N=28) participated in the study. Among these the group with a good prognosis was defined as those recovered within 1 year consisted of 17 (GP group). The group with a bad prognosis was defined as those didn't recover within 9 months consisted of 11(BP Group). Results: (1) X-%,M－,WSum 6 were higher in both groups of habitual wrist cutters, compared to the mean of a non-clinical group. Moreover, they showed higher Blend, color-shading blend, sum shading and C. (2) X-%, M－in the BP were higher than those in the GP. Furthermore, the frequency of positive PTI in the BP Group was higher than that in GP group. In addition, the frequency of positive CDI in the GP Group was higher than that in the BP group. Discussion: Above results indicated most people that cut their wrists experienced confused cognitions and thoughts, as well as problems in controlling their emotions. It was also suggested that habitual wrist cutting behaviors that are influenced by cooping problems recovered relatively easily, whereas those influenced by confused perceptions and thoughts took longer to recover.

P2209

THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTONOMY IN THE ELDERLY WITH DECLINING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY USING MULTIGROUP ANALYSIS

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Psychological autonomy is a self - awareness of independence and self-determination over one's life. That gives priority not on physical independence but on emotion, it can be thought that it is important for QOL in the elderly with declining physical activity. This study investigated the role of psychological autonomy on QOL and on degree of ADL. The questionnaires were consisted of psychological autonomy scale for the elderly, the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living measure (IADL-J) and the Life Satisfaction Index K (LSIK-J). Psychological autonomy scale for the elderly had three components: intent, assertion, and flexibility. Two hundred forty-two home-dwelling elderly in Japan, aged 65 to 86, completed the questionnaire form. We conducted multigroup analysis by splitting the participants into two sub-groups according to IADL. The participants of low score on IADL were 31 and of high score were 211. Multigroup analysis indicated difference model between the two groups (RMSEA=.132, AIC=60.000). In high IADL group, assertion was associated with increased LSIK, and flexibility and age were associated with decreased LSIK ($R2$=.17). In low IADL group, intent, flexibility, and age were associated with increased LSIK, and assertion was associated with decreased LSIK. The result suggested that the role of psychological autonomy on QOL differed on degree of physical function.

P2210
WILL HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS AFFECT PERFORMANCE IN A CONSENSUS GAME?

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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The consensus game is one of communication game. Its purpose is to solve some problems by group discussion. In this study, we focused on the relationships in the group, and we investigated how they affected performance the consensus game.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. 187 students participated in this experiment. They were divided into groups of 4-6 people. They were told to list the items alone, and then they were told to list them by discussion in the group. Then, they were asked to answer a questionnaire about their attitudes in discussions.In the analysis of game score, the group of acquaintances had higher slightly scores than the group of those meeting for the first time. In the analysis of a questionnaire, factor analysis demonstrated that 4 factors (consideration for others, cooperativeness, positiveness, and clarity) were extracted. And then, ANOVA demonstrated that the item average of each factor was different between the group of acquaintances and the group of those meeting for the first time. The group of acquaintances had lower the score of consideration for others than another group. But the group of acquaintances scored higher than another group for other 3 factors.These results indicated that the relationships in the group affected the activation of discussion more than the performance of the game.

P2213

RISK CHARACTERISTICS AND DIMENSIONS OF HAZARDS AFTER THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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Previous research indicated lay people made judgment of risk perception based on dimensions of risk characteristics of hazards. In this study, the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake on risk characteristics and dimensions of risk perception about hazards were examined. Data were collected on May in 2004 from 75 undergraduates and on April in 2001, which was a month after the earthquake, from 45 undergraduates. Participants were asked to rate nine risk characteristics used by Teigen, et.al. (1988) on 16 hazards (e.g. nuclear power generation, earthquake, water damage, BSE, GMO). A factor analysis in both data showed the same two dimensions of risk perception, which were dread risk and unknown risk, and these were same with the ones reported by Slovic (1987). When risk characteristics that are closely related to the earthquake such as nuclear power generation, earthquake, and water damage were compared between the two years, immediacy of effect on nuclear power generation was significantly more delayed after the earthquake but no significant difference on risk characteristics about earthquake and water damage were found. The results suggested that risk characteristics and dimensions of risk perception of the hazards have not changed after the earthquake; however, other research indicated the risk perception of the hazards have increased after the earthquake.

P2214

THE PREVALENCE OF READING DISABILITY AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN JAPAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OUR 2007'S RESULT

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The purpose of this study was to reinvestigate the prevalence rate of reading disability (RD) among primary school children in Japan. It was around 1% in 2007(Ishizaka et al., 2007), so small as compared with previous studies reported in other countries. In the present study, the method was exactly the same as of 2007, but the target population was totally new which consisted of first to sixth grades children in Sendai city. A stratified sampling selected 22 schools of different size. All children were assessed by their classroom teachers using a screening questionnaire. The results showed a similar prevalence rate as obtained in our survey of seven years before, suggesting that Japanese unique letter system (three kinds of letter system; Chinese characters, Kana letters, Katakana letters) might play a crucial role to extremely low rate of RD.

P2217
SELF-CONFRONTING EXPERIENCE AND THERAPIST-CONFRONTING EXPERIENCE IN DOHSA-HOU FOR STUDENT WITH OBSESSIVE–COMPULSIVE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The purpose of this study was to discuss the effect of Dohsa-hou (motor action therapy) for a male student with obsessive–compulsive focusing on self-confronting experience and therapist-confronting experience. The Dohsa-hou has been developed for rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied in Japan (1968). It has been recently applied for developmental disorders, neurotic, psychotic patient as psychological treatment. One of the therapeutic factors is a change in client's manner of experiencing through the process in motor action. The client had obsessive–compulsive behavior pattern to cope with anxiety situation. In the student counselling, Dohsa-hou was applied 14 times in 7 month. After the client accepted self-relaxation task in Dohsa-hou, he could control himself in personal relationship. Client faced self-relaxation task in Dohsa-hou which therapist gave, and he experienced himself with relax. Client gradually came to accept therapist's intervention and tasks for graduate and career choices.Through his self-confronting experience and therapist-confronting experience in Dohsa-hou, his manner of "self-contained" changed to communicable manner of "mutual response". It is considered that Dohsa-hou has therapist-confronting experience and therapeutic personal relationship for client. New confronting experiences in Dohsa-hou promotefeeling of confidence to the self and others which restructuring self-estimation in personal relationship for student.

P2218

THE ATTITUDES OF THE PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CYPRUS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENERAL HEALTH PLAN

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The General Health Plan (GHP) has been an endless problem discussed for decades in Cyprus. However, according to memorandum of understanding between Cyprus and its international lenders GHP is one of the major claims expected to pass without further delay by the House of Representatives in the beginning of 2015. GHP is considered to be a turning point for the health professions and health care services. According to GHP the profession of psychology will be reformed to a secondary care health profession. No self referrals are to be accepted and the insured should be exclusively referred for psychological care to panel clinical psychologists. Insured sessions will be strictly limited. The goal of this research was to examine the attitudes of registered psychologists in Cyprus towards the GHP. Results showed that psychologists demonstrated an ambiguous attitude towards GHP. There were significant differences among psychologists of different specialties of applied psychology, such as clinical, counselling and school psychology; and among psychologists of different status of employment (private, public, job seekers). The findings also clearly demonstrated differences between experienced and young psychologists. Future research could also be conducted to determine the attitudes of psychologists towards GHP when GHP will enter into force.

P2219

MAINTAINING QUALITY OF LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH THROUGH LIFE-SPAN DEVELOPMENT: THE EFFECT OF CHILDCARE QUALITY IN JAPAN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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Japan has one of the worst gender gap in the developed world (World Economic Forum, 2014). To solve this problem, Japanese government has been struggling with actualizing the Equal Employment Opportunity Act for men and women, by increasing number of child-care centers. It raised new issue to solve, that is, whether we could assure children's healthy development with prolonged day care. In the US, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) has conducted a large-scale longitudinal study regarding the relationship between early child care experiences and children's outcome (NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, 2001). Guided by the framework of the NICHD ECCRN, the authors have conducted a prospective longitudinal study in the metropolitan area in Japan. A total of 703 mothers, who had babies from October 2002 to March 2003, had answered and turned in questionnaire by mail. Those who had used non-maternal care daily and accepted to observe their children at child care center at age of 2(6 % ofthe sample, 41 families), and those without daily non-maternal care and accepted to observation at home (21 % of the sample, 175 families) were assessed by observations using ORCE (Observational Record of the Caregiving Environment (NICHD ECCRN, 1996), at home and / or at child care centers), interviews, and questionnaires.As a result, positive care quality given by both environment predicted positive intellectual development at their age of 6 (r = .20—.27).

P2221

THE EFFECTS OF THE DISTANCE AND THE INTIMACY ON THE VARIETY OF NONVERBAL BEHAVIORS ON THE UPPER BODY

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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We reveal the effect of the intimacy and the distance between two persons the variety of nonverbal behaviors on their upper body in communication. Especially, we use a motion capture system and compute the variety of motions super precisely using cosine similarity (CS). Previously the intimacy equilibrium model claimed the complementarity between the amount of behaviors and the distance but this study focus on the variety of behaviors and also the different level of intimacy. We have two conditions of the distance (1m or 2m) and the intimacy (strangers/friends) as a between-subject design. 48 pairs communicated about recent events for 10 minutes. We captured behaviors by 10 hertz. We created 13 vectors from 16 markers on the upper body then calculated CS frame by frame of each vector for 10 minutes. We extracted motions based on the thresholds of averaged CS of 13 vectors for each person then computed CS among extracted motions to categorize them. Finally, per unit of the pair, CS among categorical motions were computed to extract the number of variety of motions for each pair. We conducted ANOVA to investigate the effects of the intimacy and the distance on the variety of behaviors of the pair. We found the significant main effect of the intimacy and the distance. Participants who are more intimate and in longer distance respectively behave more various motions. We discuss the relationships between the amount and the variety of nonverbal behaviors.

P2225

WHY DO WE CROSS PATH: EXPLORING REASONS AND PRIVACY CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENTS IN INDONESIA WHEN USING PATH AS A SOCIAL NETWORK

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Adolescent social life has turned into a very hectic life, because they seem to live in two worlds, offline and online. One of the things they do online is sharing in social networks. This phenomenon also occurs in the lives of many Indonesian adolescents. One of the famous social network sites that is widely used by Indonesian adolescents isPath. Indonesia is ranked first as the world's largest Path userbase with more than 4 million users. Through Path, adolescentsare able to"check in" when they are doing activities, such as hanging out, reading a book, listening to music, watching movies, even when they are going to sleep and waking up in the morning. As a social network site that limits the number of followers in order to achieve better privacy, Path encourages their users to feel safe when sharing information about themselves. However, as we know, what goes online stays online and we never know what will happen to the information we share online. Therefore, this study aims to explore the reasons why adolescentsshare excessive information about themselves and the privacy concept of adolescents in Indonesia when using Path. The data is collected using questionnaires involving 300 high school students and in-depth interviews involving 2Indonesian adolescents in Solo and Yogyakarta. This study has the implication to stimulate adolescents to reconsider their purpose of using Path, so they could becomewiser when sharing information on Pathas a social network.

P2227

MINDFULNESS, MUSIC PERFORMANCE ANXIETY, SELF-MONITORING AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN MUSIC PERFORMERS

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Raquel Rodríguez-Carvajal, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

Jennifer Moreno-Jiménez, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

Carlos García-Rubio, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

Marta E. Aparicio-García, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

Luz Sofía-Vilte, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain

Mindfulness is defined as sustained, non-judging attention towards the world and the self. Recent research studies and clinical applications have shown positive outcomes and results. Although this research spread, there is little scientific knowledge about specific applications towards music performing. This study aims to explore some basic psychological variables as a first-step analysis for the design and implementation of a mindfulness-based program for musicians. A sample of 146 musicians volunteered to perform a sample of self-reports assessing mindfulness, music performance anxiety (MPA), self-monitoring, and emotional intelligence. Demographical data and correlation analyses were performed and presented. Regression analysis showed a significant negative prediction of mindfulness facets to certain aspects of music performance anxiety. These results may be interpreted as mindfulness has little differences within musicians, and could predict negatively MPA and MPA-related depression. Therefore, teaching mindfulness skills to musicians (e.g. mindfulness-based interventions) could play an effective role in reducing MPA and related phenomena. Limitations of the study and future guidelines are presented to improve knowledge about these relations.

P2228
MERRYMAKING QUESTIONNAIRE: A MEDITERRANEAN CONCEPTION OF ENJOYMENT

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Raquel Rodríguez-Carvajal, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
Ruth Castillo-Gualda, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid – Spain
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Is there a specific way to enjoy life in the Mediterranean culture? Has the Mediterranean culture a different way to approach the joy? Does this specific way to live the life has effect in others life skills, culture or society? To study this purpose, we create the Merrymaking questionnaire (Merry-Q) and we validated it with a Spanish sample (N=231) as a first-step analysis for a future cross-cultural comparisons. The sample was split in 2 subsamples, one for EFA (GLS) and another for the CFA (WLMVS). The theory and the parallel analysis suggested extract 6 factors. The proportion of the explained variance was 60.7%; the Cronbach's alpha of the scale was .89 and the McDonald's Omega =.92. The CFA reproduced the same structure with a good fit (CFI=.938, TLI=.921, RMSEA=.063, SRMR=.053). With these results we confirmed the Merry-Q structure with its theoretical 6 dimensions.

P2232
COGNITIVE STRATEGIES FOR EMOTION REGULATION AND ANXIOUS PROFILE AS PREDICTORS FOR ATTENTIONAL BIAS IN A DOT-PROBE TASK

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Attentional bias to negative information (AB) underlies vulnerability for anxious symptoms. These may be characterized by vigilance towards perceived threat and difficulties avoiding threatening information. Management of such cognitive processes has been linked to emotion regulation (ER). We assessed the presence of AB in a non-clinical sample and its interaction with anxiety symptoms and the use of ER strategies in 90 undergraduate students using a dot-probe task of angry faces as emotional stimuli. Participants completed self-report questionnaires for anxiety symptoms, frequency of worrying thoughts, trait mindfulness, and ER style. Bias scores (BS) were calculated from the task for vigilance and avoidance and multiple regression analyses were performed to assess variance in both BS. Results showed that worry, trait mindfulness and the tendency to suppress emotions predicted 12% of variance in the avoidance BS ($R2=.12$; $F(3,77)=3.33$, $p<.05$), whereas somatic symptoms of anxiety, trait anxiety and mindfulness predicted 15% of the variance for vigilance BS ($R2=.15$; $F(3,71)=4.09$, $p=.01$). This suggests two cognitive models to explain the presence of AB in non-clinical samples. The first is inclined to a set of strategies for the presence of avoidance in anxiety, while the second suggests a trait oriented profile for the identification of vigilant behavior. Understanding the processes related to these ABs may help design specific interventions that impact upon symptom expression.

P2233

PROMOTING JOINT ATTENTION FOR TODDLERS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A DYNAMIC MOVEMENT-BASED JOINT ENGAGEMENT MODEL

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Joint attention (JA) interventions for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) were focused on improving of JA skills and joint engagement (JE). This study aimed to develop a dynamic movement-based joint engagement (DMJE) intervention program according to the perspective of dance/movement therapy, to investigate the effects of the DMJE program in JE/JA skills for toddlers with ASD. A multiple baseline research design was conducted. Three male toddlers with ASD aged 23, 23 and 28 months at enrollment were recruited. Two toddlers had no spoken language and one had one-word phase less than 30 meaningful words at enrollment. The diagnoses were confirmed using DSM-IV criterion and ADOS classification. The program was consisted of 12-16 sessions with 30 minutes a session and twice a week. The core concept of the DMJE intervention program was to facilitate synchronous engagement in affect attunement between the child and therapist. Results indicated that the three toddlers showed consistently improved their eye contact, social smile and coordinated JE with the therapist in Intervention and Maintenance Phases comparing with Baseline Phase. The structured measure, Early Social Communication Scale, also showed improved initiating of joint attention in two toddlers with ASD at post-intervention and 3-month follow-up. The initial results showed while using DMJE intervention could enhance coordinated JE with sharing and joint attention skills for the toddlers with ASD.

P2235
PROCESS OF CHANGE IN MOTHERS' ABILITY TO PERCEIVE INFANT EMOTION

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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It is important in any field of study to clarify the process of change during development. We examined changes in mothers' ability to perceive their infant's emotion from a relational system viewpoint using the theoretical framework of Fogel et al. (2006). Oster et al. (1992) suggested that an infant's emotional expressions have no significant relational event, while Kay (1977) speculated that fluency in construction of the mother-infant interactive system is maintained by the mother's competency. Therefore, a mother's ability to perceive her infant's emotion may be a significant social function in emotional development of the child. Tronic & Brazelton (1980) suggested that mothers might interpret infant emotion not only from facial expressions, but also by context. However, how mothers determined what part of the surrounding context to focus on to interpret their infant's emotion is not fully studied and empirical analysis not completed. We analyzed data obtained by microgenetic research as short intervals around the equifinality point of development using video clip stimulation developed to measure mothers' ability to perceive their infant's emotion. Forty mothers caring for 3-month-old infants were shown 5 video clips (15 seconds) of infants at each age of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months (total 20 clips). The results indicated that the mothers perceived emotions not only from objective information, such as emotional behavioral and vocal expression, but also their inner representations of parenting attitudes and principles. Variations in pattern of developmental changes were suggested, as some mothers become competent to use a wide-ranging context along with parenting experience, while others focused on a specific context.

P2237
DEVELOPMENT OF DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS IN ADOLESCENTS AND ITS RELATION TO WORRY

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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Mindfulness-based interventions (MBI) have increasingly been shown to be effective for the management of anxiety symptoms. Worry, one of the main cognitive processes that sustain these, is a disproportionate focus of attention on the potential negative outcomes of actions or events. In contrast, dispositional mindfulness (DM) is the ability to focus on present experience without making judgments. DM is the basis for the development of mindfulness skills used in MBI. Because the onset of anxiety symptoms is very common before adulthood, we decided to investigate whether worry predicts DM over the course of adolescence. For this, we gave self-report measures assessing frequency of worrying thoughts and DM to two non-clinical groups of adolescents, 13-14 (n=72) and 15-17 (n=86) years old. We translated into Spanish, validated, and administered the Penn State Worry Questionnaire for Children and the Mindful Awareness Attention Scale (Cronbach's alphas of .879 and .785, respectively). Multiple regression analysis showed that the frequency of worrying thoughts and age explained 17% of the variance ($R2=.17$; $F(2,154)=15.28$, $p<.001$) in DM. It was found that age group predicted DM (Beta=.25, p=.001), as did worry (Beta=-.35, p<.001). Thus, the ability for DM seems to depend at least both on age and frequency of worry. It is desirable that MBI for youth be modeled taking into consideration developmental sub-stages during adolescence, as well as levels of worry.

P2239

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATIONS AND STUDY STRATEGIES: THE MEDIATING ROLES OF FEEDBACK ORIENTATION

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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VandeWalle (2003) proposed that dispositional goal orientations (learning or performance) influence multiple dimensions of the feedback-seeking process. This study examined the extent to which students' orientations toward feedback(utility, accountability, & social awareness) explain the relationships between their achievement goal orientations and their approaches to study. Young adult tertiary students (N = 297; Mage 20.11 years; 64% female) were surveyed regarding theirachievement goal orientations, feedback orientation, and adaptive study strategies (persistence & effort). Results showed that stronger learningand performance orientations were related to strongerorientations toward feedback as useful and something to be acted on (accountability), which, in turn, were associated with moreadaptive study strategies. Stronger performance orientation was related to stronger orientation touse feedback as a source ofothers' views of the self (social awareness), which, in turn, was related to less adaptive study strategies. Adaptive study strategies are importantas they are associated with better achievement. These results show that it is important to understand both students' goal orientations as well as their orientations toward feedback in order to understand their approaches to study. Fostering perceptions of feedback as useful and accountable, and reducing the focus on social awareness uses of feedback, is likely to promote more adaptive approaches to study.

P2241
BALANCED TIME PERSPECTIVE AND PROACTIVE CAREER BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG ADULTS: CAREER ADAPTABILITY DIMENSIONS AS MEDIATORS?

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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Youth employment difficulties are prevalent in the rapidly changing world nowadays. Being proactive life designers,young people need to prepare for their school to work transition and get ready for their employability. Balanced time perspective is an essential psychological trait for pursuit of an active and meaningful career. And career adaptability is an important psychosocial resource for coping career uncertainty. Herein, we consider balanced time perspective as a predictor of the proactive career behavior and specific dimensions of career adaptability as mediators. This study examinedthe influence of balanced time perspective and the incremental effect of career adaptability dimensions on the proactive career behavior in a sample of Taiwanese undergraduates(N=202). Results indicated that individual's balanced time perspective has significant influence ontheir proactive career behavior and most of dimensions of career adaptability (i.e. concern, curiosity, and confidence) have mediation effects on the relationship between balanced time perspective and proactive behavior.To conclude, people with balanced time perspective engage in proactive behaviors more and their career adaptability play an influential role for connecting balanced time perspective and proactive behavior.

P2245

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY OF PSYCHOLOGY: AESTHETIC SCIENCE AS A POTENTIAL AREA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE INTEGRATION*

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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There is a growing attention actually paid to aesthetics from a variety of scientific disciplines: such new fields as evolutionary aesthetics and neuroaesthetics are born during last two decades. Recently A. Shimamura (2012) coined the term aesthetic science for this potential interdisciplinary area. Aesthetic science will inevitably be focused around psychology for its central object is the aesthetic experience, a consciousness phenomenon; virtually all psychology perspectives deal with the mystery of beauty and arts. Yet psychological aesthetics isn't fully aware of itself: it lays fragmented in these perspectives whose approaches to the nature and function of aesthetic experience vary from sexual selection to self-actualisation. On the positive side, aesthetic experience as a rather peripheral object for major psychology theories less suits their core principles and constraints, thus different research facets can converge more freely. Despite the apparent incompatibility of approaches we can integrate them by introducing the general function of aesthetic experience: the evaluation of unconscious and conscious representations similarity. This function is congruent with all major psychological approaches at once and thus binds them in one multifaceted vision of aesthetic experience consistently explaining a vast array of beauty phenomena and artistic techniques (Sabadosh, 2002; 2008; 2014). *The study is supported by RSF grant (project №14-28-00087), Institute of Psychology RAS.

P2247

EFFECTIVENESS OF AN ACT INTERVENTION IN A GREEK-SPEAKING CHRONIC PAIN POPULATION AND THE NEED FOR ADAPTATION TO A WEB-BASED INTERVENTION

F10. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psychotechnologies and life-long learning

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Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is an empirically supported intervention for treating Chronic Pain Patients, yet its effectiveness for some chronic conditions or when adapted to other languages, has not been explored. An ACT group intervention was designed to explore the effectiveness of treating a Greek speaking heterogeneous sample of Chronic Pain patients with the aim of increasing quality of life, acceptance of pain and functionality. Sixty-nine patients were assessedand randomly assigned toan ACT or control group (relaxationtechniques) for eight,90-minute, sessions. Results are currently being analysed and follow-ups (6 and 12 month) are being completed. Low adherence rates and high attrition ratesobserved in the study, howeverpoint to the direction of future modified interventions. Such modifications may include web-based and smartphone interventions and their benefits in being implemented in chronic pain patients.

P2249

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO THE PERSONAL TRAITS AND THE DIRECTION SELF AND OTHER INTEREST

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Nowadays in order to improve the democratic development the question of citizenship involvement is becoming more important. Many researchers indicate that the future form, resources and social development functions and activities will be determined by young people (Kennedy , 2006; Kerr , 1999 ; Torney - Purta , 2003 , Ross , 2008). Most of the contemporary research (Lewicka, 2005a, 2008; Torney-Purta, 2002, 2003) based on social processes in the context of the local community, particularly focused on social relationships (Malak - Minkiewicz , 1995; Krzywosz - Rynkiewicz & Zalewska, 2010). The aim of the research is to define the readiness of young people in Latvia to get involved in citizenship activities in accordance with personal traits and the direction of self and others interest. 360 students aged 11- 18, girls(180), boys(180) from Latvia were examined with Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire Zalewska & Krzywosz – Rynkiewicz, 2011, NEO FFI Inventory (P. T. Costa, R. R. McCrae), Self- and Other-Interest Inventory (SOII), Margaret E. Gerbasi & Deborah A. Prentice,2013. The results show that students who are more pronounced towards the others have more distinct desire to be actively involved in community social problems solutions and show a higher average active participation and active citizenship. Also the study has shown what personality traits promote young people's active citizenship and the direction of interests, their relative correlation.

P2250
THE CONTEXTS AND TARGETS OF SOCIAL COMPARISONS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL COMPARISONS IN LIFE EVALUATIONS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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The present study was conducted to explore which contexts induce social comparison and who the targets of comparison are. Existing literature regarding social comparison did not focus on issues of target selection. In particular, experiment-based studies were limited in identifying targets of comparison in natural situations. At this, a qualitative study identifying natural social comparison contexts using free-response measurements was designed. In-depth interviews were conducted on 8 young adults (4 females, 4 males, mean age: 32.3) and this study was presented to them as a study on life satisfaction. Statements including contexts of social comparison were selected and then narrative analysis was conducted. The main results are as follows. First, social comparisons are actively made during situations, events, or periods when considerations regarding the self-concept become active. Second, participants had a tendency to make comparisons with ambiguous targets such as 'average people'. Even with distinct comparison targets, they made comparisons based on vague information. These results show that social comparison is a self-referential process and that the targets of comparison are subjectively constructed. This infers that the theme of social comparison must be dealt with as an issue associated with the self, and it is important to consider its situational context. Appropriate methodologies should be developed to deal with more diverse situational social comparison contexts.

P2252

THE ROLE OF EDUCATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN REHABILITATION PROCESSES: A RESEARCH TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN AUTISTIC PEOPLE

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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The present research was carried out in order to improve what follows: 1) knowledge about psycho-educative treatments to a person with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs); 2) cognitive, emotional, and relational capabilities of ASDs people involved; 3) professionals' awareness about the importance of emotional and relational areas in the rehabilitation process. In the framework of the Action-Research model (Lewin, 1951), the research project is grounded on the awareness that the rehabilitation process is based on the relationship, reciprocally sensed and negotiated, between professional and person with ASDs (Weick, 1995; Denzin& Lincoln, 2003).Ten people with ASDs and professionals involved in the rehabilitation process were engaged. The project was articulated in three phases: ante and post phases were dedicated to assess capabilities of ASDs people and attitudes showed by professionals toward them; intermediate phase was dedicated to individual treatment for people with ASDs and meetings involving professionals. We expect that the project, now in the intermediate phase, will contribute to develop a model functional to improve the quality of rehabilitation processes, increasing the attention of professionals to the active participation (Wehmeyer, 2010) of people with ASDs in relationships reciprocally built. Aiding people with ASDs to improve their emotional, relational, personal wellbeing and self-determination is an unavoidable goal to improve their quality of life (Schalock, 2007).

P2253
OVERT AND COVERT PROCESSES IN INSIGHTFUL PROBLEM SOLVING IN THE PUZZLE GAME OF "TANGRAM"

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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"Tangram" is a puzzle game that consists of seven pieces of a triangle or a square. Problem-solvers of this puzzle are presented a task of silhouette and required to make the same configuration by arranging the 7 pieces. The purpose of this study is to investigate an overt process and a covert process that are involved in insightful problem-solving. Participants (N =20) were presented a silhouette of "lion" and required to arrange the pieces to the configuration. While participants try to solve the problem, they evaluated a possibility how they would be able to complete the task. This evaluation reflects a subjective prospect to solving the problem. To measure covert evaluation, participants were presented two silhouettes that combined two triangles in each. These combinations were right-angled triangle, parallelogram, or a combination that was a part of the correct configuration. Under an instruction of a reaction time task, participants were required to choose one which they thought more useful for the solution. The results of the experiment indicated that the subjective prospect for a possibility of the solution was decreased over time. In contrast a selected rate of the correct combination that was obtained from the reaction time task was asymptotically increased. Those findings suggest that   an overt process abruptly reaches an insight   while a covert process gradually gets closer to a solution in the problem-solving of Tangram.

P2254

DISGUST PROCESSING AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE TRAITS: A PILOT STUDY

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Disgust processing (DP) has been investigated with questionnaires and many studies found a relationship between Obsessive-Compulsive traits (OCT) and abnormal DP, but there is lack of evidences with more objective physiological outcomes. 5 disgusting and 5 neutral pictures were shown to 31 healthy controls, after a psychiatric screening, to elicit disgust reactions and to assess whether Skin Conductance Response (SCR) was affected by individual OCT. Anxiety Sensitivity Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory-II, State Trait Anxiety, Padua Inventory (PI) and Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised were administered to account for other psychopathological aspects. Latent Class Mixed Models (LCMM)were fitted on SCR to (1) evaluate effects of disgusting stimuli, with respect to a neutral one, on physiological response modulation and to (2) assess whether different homogeneous groups of subjects with similar observed trajectories may be identified. LCMM suggested two latent classes based on OCT. In particular subjects characterized by higher OCT, and especially within washer subgroup, once experienced disgust, showed longer SC Peak Latencies than subjects with low OCT. We found that classes determined on the basis of OCT were different on other psychopathological variables. These preliminary results seem to support the psychometric suggestion that OCT, in particular "washing" traits, are related with an altered DP.

P2255

EVALUATION OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS ABOUT ANTI-PSYCHOTIC TREATMENT IN OUTPATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: RESULTS OF INSIGHT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Poor insight and quality of life (qol) was regarded as the most important factor contributing to antipsychotic non-adherence in schizophrenia. We evaluated the effects of group psychotherapy about medication management for outpatients with schizophrenia to improve insight and qol in the day hospital. Twenty-three schizophrenic outpatients with a mean age of 44.9±11.9 years to receive 6sessions with medication management module of the Social and Independent Living Skills (SILS) program which utilizing combined psycho-education, social skills training, and homework strategies. They obtained informed-consent and completed following questionnaires measured intervention outcome: The Schedule for Assessment of Insight (SAI) and The Schizophrenia Quality of Life Scale (SQLS). Between pre and post intervention differences were determined using Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Significant differences with strong effect size was observed SAI (r=-.73, 95% Cl: -4.10—-1.60) and moderate effect size was observed side effect on the SQLS (r=-.56, 95% Cl: 1.23—6.21). Other subscales of theSQLS were unvaried. This study suggests that the SILS program for medication management with group psychotherapy in the day hospital can result in improvement of insight into disease and minimize uncomfortable side effect. Additional well-designed studies are needed that verification experiments for improvement their skills in self-managed medication participated.

P2256
INFLUENCE OF KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS' MORALITY ON EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Recently, there has been growing interest in moral education. However, there is no well-established program for systematic moral education in Japan. In Japanese kindergartens educational programs focus on overall guidance of play, and formulation of educational programs is difficult because there is a tendency for programs to reflect the personality of teachers. Also, childcare at kindergartens is mainly left to the discretion of either public or private organizations leading to differences between kindergartens. We conducted a survey of over 200 kindergarten teachers. We asked correspondents: (A) What kind of adult do you want a child to become?, and, (B)As a teacher, what do you consider to be important when you are resolving an argument between children? Respondents replied using free description.The replies were categorized into several groups, and correspondence analysis identified some overall trends. By cross-referencing against the results of the rating scale used in our previous study (Kawasaki, et al., 2013) it was possible to find a pattern in the free text data. By investigating whether moral education at kindergarten is consistent with moral education at elementary school, and whether current programs for moral education have been assembled in line with the progression of child development, this study is intended to provide information which will aid proposals for cooperation between elementary schools and kindergartens.

P2260

RECONCEPTUALISING EMPATHY: THE IMPORTANCE OF DIRECT MEASURES IN UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOUR

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Empathy is a complex construct which plays a considerable part in guiding our behavioural preferences. Recent years have seen much attention focussed on the relationship between empathy and aggressive behaviour, particularly with regard to dispositionalaffectiveand cognitive empathy. Because of the context-specificity of behaviour, we argue that direct measures of empathy are necessary to more comprehensively understand this relationship. We compared findings of one direct measure of affective empathy (i.e., affective sharing), and one direct measure of cognitive empathy (i.e., theory of mind) to parent-report of their child's dispositional affective and cognitive empathy in a group of 78 South African children aged 11-13 years. Contrary to the expected significant positive correlations between affective and cognitive measures, negative correlations were found between these, albeit not significant (i.e., $r = -.15$, $p = .203$, and $r = -.17$, $p = .203$, respectively). This is cause for some concern, since research to date has mainly employed indirect measures of dispositional empathy. Employing a framework for understanding empathic behaviour which includes an element of regulatory measures in conjunction with affective and cognitive measures - both direct and indirect - may well facilitate a more nuanced understanding of this relationship.

P2263
PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF PROFESSIONAL SPORT ACHIEVEMENT AMONG ELITE TAEKWONDO ATHLETES

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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The study was conducted to examine the individual characteristics which are predictors of success in sports results among elite taekwondoathletes. Respondents were: 20 coaches, 50 athletes (professionals are member of World TaekwondoFederation in Uzbekistan both gender in the age 20-25), 50 University students (having the same age and gender as athletes and representing control group. On the first stage of the study the personal characteristics which are important for achievements in Taekwondo were selected using the coaches as experts: emotional stability, self-control, diligence, purposefulness. To determine these characteristics the following methods were used: Hardiness survey, Big-five-Inventory, the Inventory of formal characteristics of behaviour. Confirmed the hypothesis: There are gender differences in development of some psychological traits along with the correlation between these traits. Top level male athletes are capable of greatendurance, can control the situation and oneself better, more involved, ready to risk, and hardy. Female athletes have significantly higher score on consciousness. Also we determined negative influence of sensor sensitivity on professional important features: readiness to risk for female athletes and activity for males. Probably it can be assumed as defense mechanism. The coaches selecting the athletes for elite team unconsciously using as prognosis criteria namely features which were extracted by as significant for sport achievements.

P2265
COUNSELOR CONFIRMATION BIAS: CAN THE INTERNET SERVE AS A DEBIASING TOOL?

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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Among laymen and professionals the growing use of the Internet for easy access to information to make decisions has made it important to examine how this easy access could impact the decision making processes. More specifically this research study examined the impact of easy access to the information through the Internet on counselors' tendency to preferentially note confirmatory information when testing a client hypothesis. In this study 31 participants from master's and doctoral level counseling programs were asked to select pieces of information from a client narrative that they felt were important in testing a particular client hypothesis. Since participants in several previous studies showed a confirmation bias when presented with this task, in this study participants were asked to search the Internet before selecting information. The study posited two rival hypotheses: H1a, counselors will not show a bias toward selecting confirmatory information if they search the Internet before selecting information from a client narrative to evaluate a client hypothesis. The other hypothesis posited, H1b, counselors will continue to show a bias toward selecting confirmatory information if they search the Internet before selecting information from a client narrative to evaluate a client hypothesis. The results of this study showed that H1a hypothesis was not supported and H1b hypothesis was supported. Easy access to information through the Internet did not eliminate confirmation bias among counselors. Implications of this research for practice, education and research are discussed.

P2266

PARAMETER «HERMIT» AS AN INDICATOR OF POLITICAL PREFERENCES

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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In the report we consider particular results (interdisciplinary research) at the solution of the general problem of studying of communications – dependences of acceptance (rejection) of the political party "United Russia" and leaders on the "Hermit" parameter components like personality (personality type, the Oldham & Morris method). Let's consider three non-linear dependences close in form (dependences with a maximum and a the general decreasing dynamics). Linear correlations are equal -0.09, -0.16, -0.18. Dependence of the parameter "The acceptance of party United Russia" (Y) from the parameter "Type (B) Hermit" (X) as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quarters on a scale X: X-1(Y=+1933); X-2(Y=+689); X-3(Y=+10766); X-4(Y=-13759). Factor of the connection strength= 0.64 (feedback is weak = 0.25). Coefficient of correlation= -0.09. Similar dependences are observed for the acceptance of the top officials of the state (V.Putin, D.Medvedev), they only differ by the value of the dependent parameter for the 2nd or the 3rd quarts (maximum) and the 4th quart (-22150 и -22920) of independent parameter. Thus, it can be noted that personality type affects political preferences. At the same time, political preferences, and, above all, the acceptance of Vladimir Putin (Factor of the connection strength = 0.14), mostly do not define a type of personality. The type of personality is a much more stable characteristics of human measured by other (not political) spheres of life.

P2267
COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ICT (INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY) USAGE IN TURKISH YOUNG PEOPLE

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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The purpose of this study is to show cognitive effects of ICT use in Turkish young people. Turkey has very young population that adopts and consumes new technology rapidly. In spite of abundant research on social or educational effects of ICT use, there is no investigation of cognitive effects of ICT and media multitasking in Turkey.It is believed that using digital technologies affects cognitive improvement because the brain and nervous system can change in response to environmental stimuli via neuroplasticity. According to the use-it-or-lose-it hypothesis, training cognitive abilities can improve related brain structures. Investigations about cognitive effects of ICT use mostly report improvement on working memory, executive functions, attention and short term memory. However, some findings show impoverishment or no effects of ICT use on cognition. In this study ICT use of the participants will be assessed by self-report included demographic information, participants' average daily and yearly amounts of using ICT and media multitasking. Cognitive abilities will be assessed by the Continuous Performance Test (CPT), Verbal Fluency, and forward and backward Digit Span. The expected results are poor performance in Forward Digit Span for heavy internet users, high performance in CPT for heavy video gamers and high performance in Verbal Fluency, CPT and backward Digit Span for heavy smartphone and computer users. Data collection and analysis are expected to be completed by May.

P2268

SUPPORTING COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT FOR CHILD WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER USING HOME SNACK TIMES—THROUGH INTEGRATION WITH A UNIVERSITY CONSULTATION ROOM BASED ON THE "SCERTS" MODEL

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

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Masafumi Nakano, Preschool, Special support school of Tokyo Gakugei University, Kodaira – Japan

The purpose of this study is to determine communication intervention goals for a five-year-old male child with autism spectrum disorder based on "SCERTS model (Prizant et al,2006)" assessments and other surveys. In addition, to use them in situations resembling snack time in a university counseling room and at home, in order to provide support for the subject child and support the mother's interaction with the subject child, and to examine the adequacy of assessments of initial communications and support methods for children with autism spectrum disorder. Subject was a 5-year-old child with autism spectrum disorder (Child A) ,whose developmental age was 30 months. Based on the "SCERTS model" assessment, intervention goal at university counseling room was determined as request snacks using two-word sentences. In particular, "select a snack" and "select a drink." Intervention goal at home for Child A were understand directions using action words and use two-word requests in appropriate situations. Intervention period was from May to next February. Results were as follow. At the university counseling room, for the intervention periods, selection questions from main teacher(MT) were asked in the order Child A, mother, and peer. In response to single word utterances by Child A, MT offered support to promote to add words by saying "Rice cracker please, right?" and sub teacher delayed and performed partial prompting. After six months, assessment level 3 (spontaneous use of single words) and assessment level 4 (imitation of two-word sentences) responses began to be expressed in a stable fashion. At home, Child A's changes were observed while contrasting the changes at the university and at home. By June, Child A could spontaneously use single words and two-word sentences to make selections in intervention sessions at the university. For the baseline for intervention at home, which began simultaneously, however, Child A's only expression was "this one," spoken while pointing at the item he had selected. It was not until November that he could make selections spontaneously using single words and two-word sentences in a stable fashion.

P2269

PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE OF THE RESPONDENT AS A KEY TO UNDERSTANDING OF HIS/HER ANSWERS

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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The positivistic sociology is focused on actions of people, sees objective reality "outside", inclines towards quantitative data (quantitative measurements of social behaviour). The interpretive sociology is focused on the sense people give to behavior, prefers qualitative data (perception of the researchers concerning, how the people understand the environmental world). In the formulation of these approaches again we see the opposition of quantitative and qualitative methods. Although this is not necessary. In case of interpretive sociology we in essence understand as high-quality research "subject-subject" perceptions of respondents and researchers. And those and others in every particular case – this is a personal psychological portrait. Two problems arise: 1. How respondents estimate the reality according to their psychological characteristics. 2. How researchers (subjectively) perceive the respondents understanding of the world, based on their psychological characteristics. In the report the first task will be considered as a traditional scientific approach with use of author's statistical methods (multiple comparison) reveals psychological features of groups of respondents (a psychological portrait) answered to the questions of sociological questionnaire with nominal questions. In the interdisciplinary research were studied attitudes to different nationalities, social groups, certain politicians and also political activity, and the type of personality and tolerance.

P2270

THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ONTOLOGICAL WELL BEING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND DEPRESSION

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Ontological well-being (OWB) is the evaluation of one's life project within athree-time perspective. The concept of OWB presupposes that every individual has a personal life project including the past, present, and future parts and reacts emotionally to these parts. OWB, thus, operationalized as individuals' affective reactions when looking at these parts.The purpose of the current study is to examine the mediator role of OWB on the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and depression. A non-clinical sample of 56 male and 196 female with ages ranging from 18 to 30 were examined using self-report measures including the Young Schema Inventory, Ontological Well Being Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory as well as a personal information questionnaire. The mediation hypotheses were supported by the findings. A path analysis has shown that out of 14 possible early maladaptive schemas, social isolation, approval seeking, entitlement, negativity, self-sacrifice and emotional deprivation are related to depression through OWB. Although OWBdimensions haveall been found to have a relationship with depression, regret and nothingness accounted for the most variance in depression scores. Results are expected to contribute to clinical area by understanding the effect of schemas on depression through individuals' evaluations of their life projects, which underlines the importance of a narrative perspectivein an effective treatment of depression.

P2272
DO WE AS EXPERTS NEGLECT CHILDHOOD NEGLECT?

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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Childhood neglect and abuse arecommon health problems in the World, and their prevalence is also high in Turkey.Neglect occurs when a child's core needs (e.g., nutrition, sheltering, health, education, and care) are not met by the primary caregiver(s). On the other side, a child is abused when the actions that could harm the development of the child. Both neglect and abuse have significant effects on children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. These effects couldbe temporary but also permanent. When the field practice (such as, hospitals and courthouses) is taken into account it is noteworthy to see that the cases of physical and sexual abuse have been frequently reported. However,it is also known that theeffects of neglect couldbe at least devastating asthe effects of abuse.The main purpose of this study is to review the childhood neglect and abuse literature between 2000-2014 and determine the frequencies. When the various databases(e.g., Science Direct and PsycARTICLES) reviewedit is considerable to notice that childhood neglect has been studied less than childhood abuse by the researchers. In order to increase the awareness about childhood neglect, it is suggested to conduct more research related to this issue.

P2273
COGNITIVE FACTORS NECESSARY TO PROMOTE POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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This study examined whetherthe recall strategy or metacognition of negative events relate to post-traumatic growth that refers to positive psychological changesexperienced as a result of a struggle with the trauma. A total of 149 undergraduate students were asked to rate four items of cognitive characteristics for their personal negative event: intrusive thinking, perspective, repetition of retelling, andimportance. Additionally, participants were asked to rate 21 items of the Post-Traumatic Growth Scale thatcontained four factors: "relating to others,""new possibilities,""personal strength," and "spiritual change and appreciation for life" (Cronbach's coefficient alpha = .81, .67, .73, and .64, respectively).The results revealed thatfrequently repeated and retold events facilitated "relating to others" as compared to less repeated events. Evaluating the "importance" of events as high improved the overall efficiency of the post-traumatic growth system. Retelling that included the positive perspective of eliminating negativity enhanced post-traumatic growth.

P2276

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AMBIGUITY TOLERANCE AND SIMILAR CONSTRUCTS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The present study examined whether ambiguity tolerance (AT) is correlated with attitudes towards ambiguity (ATA), dichotomous thinking (DT), interpersonal intolerance of ambiguity (IIA), and intolerance of uncertainty (IU), and whether gender differences exist in these relationships. Participants were 175 college students (50 men, 125 women) who completed the new Ambiguity Tolerance Scale (ATS), the Attitudes towards Ambiguity Scale (ATAS), the Dichotomous Thinking Inventory (DTI), the Revised Interpersonal Intolerance of Ambiguity Scale (IIAS-R), and the Short Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale (SIUS). Correlation analyses showed that for women, AT was significantly correlated with all other measures. On the contrary, for men, AT only significantly correlated with positive ATA. Regarding the difference between AT and other measures, there were significant gender differences in the correlations between AT and DT and AT and positive ATA. Both correlations were stronger for women than they were for men. These results suggest that gender differences exist in the relationships between AT and other similar constructs. Future detailed studies should address these gender differences.

P2277
STATISTICAL DEPENDENCES IN NONLINEAR PSYCHOLOGY

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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We offer the new approach to understanding of the concept of statistical relation, that gives use of a method of multiple comparison for quantile splittings of the data set on each measured psychological parameter. Thus, it is necessary to refuse meaningly preliminary promotion of a hypothesis about the form of the dependence (linear or any other concrete nonlinear dependence). That is, the method allows to determine for an investigated matrix of the data both the form of dependences, and a degree of their expressiveness on various pieces of test scales in the unified system of measurement of achievable norm of coefficients of the connection strength resulting the analogues of individual correlation (dependence X from X) accept values close or equal an unit. Nonlinear properties of the psychological phenomena basically dominate in a difficult psychological reality. It is demonstrated by our researches in the various areas of the psychology: 1. Formation of semantic sphere of the child in a context of nonlinear psychology. 2. Positive parental feelings in a context of nonlinear psychology. 3. Graphic representations of valuable relations of the person "I-Others" as the object of nonlinear psychology. 4. Studying of the personality trust crisis in a context of nonlinear psychology. 5. Nonlinearity – the paradigm of pedagogical psychology. 6. System of requirements to the teacher's profession the as an object of synergetrics. 7. Stress as an object of nonlinear psychology.

P2280

RESULTS OF A PILOT PROGRAM BASED ON LIFE SKILLS TRAINING WITH ADOLESCENTS TO PREVENT THE USE OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND CANNABIS

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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Results document repeatedly the effectivity of life skills training in reducing drug abuse among young people. Key components of the implemented program are: the development of life skills, the information about drugs and the interactive methods of teaching-learning. It consists of 12 sessions plus 4 reinforcements, applied to adolescents between 13 and 15 years old, with an experimental group (n=37) and a control group (n=84), and 4 take measurements: T1) before the application; T2) 6 months after the application; T3) just after the reinforcement; and T4) 6 months after the finalization. Participants filled in a battery of tests compiled from the BIP of European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to evaluate the selected variables. It was found that, although the patterns of the samples show a possible beneficial effect of the program, the differences are not statistically significant. It is discussed the possibility of this absence of significant effects to be due to the sample size, or, as many studies has evidenced, due to the poor effect on their behavioural goals, in spite of the fact that these interventions reach their educational goals. For this reason, it is important that the initiatives developed from the educative field are protected by communitarian programs and global politics with a wide scope.

P2284
RELATION BETWEEN PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS, DRUGS USE AND ASSERTIVENESS IN ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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It has been proved that some problem behaviours are associated and that there are common risk factors, what suggests the existence of a basic underlying constant and almost immutable framework. The goal of the study is to confirm this relation and the role of the assertiveness in order to manage the peer pressure toward the drug use or other problem behaviours. The sample consists in 121 adolescents between 13 and 16 years old, with an experimental group (n=37), to which is applied a school prevention program, and a control group (n=84), and with 4 take measurements (for T>1, only control): T1) before the application; T2) 6 months after the application of the sessions; T3) just after the reinforcement; and T4) 6 months after the finalization. Participants filled in a battery of tests compiled from the BIP of European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to evaluate the selected variables. It was found that the evaluated problem behaviours are related to the drug use, and that the consumptions are associated (polydrug use) and related with a greater frequency of them. The relation of the assertiveness with the problem behaviours is stable over the time, but variable with the drug use, even though it is shown a possible greater effect in the ages of the onset of the consumption. Not intervening to prevent the onset or maintenance over the time of the problem behaviours, would lead to important problems for the individuals.

P2290
COMPETENCIES AND INTERESTS OF CHILDREN IN CHILDCARE

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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Maria Markodimitraki, University of Crete, Rethymnon – Greece
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The aim of the present pilot research project is the standardization of KOMPIK [Kompetenzen und Interessen von Kindern/Observating and promoting the competencies and interests of children in childcare (Mayr, Bauer, Krause, & Irskens, 2009)] in the greek population. KOMPIK assesses the developmental status of children in childcare aged three and a half to six and takes into account eleven different fields. Data were collected directly by educators/caregivers in childcare facilities for 165 children aged 3,5-6 years old. Ethical principles relating to basic individual safety requirements were met with regard to information, informed consent, confidentially and the use of data. Confirmatory factor analysis models (CFA) were used to test if the greek data fit adequately on the prespecified factors of the scale. Items with poor fit on the factors were either eliminated (in cases where the items were not applicable to the greek population) or modified (so as the items could describe the greek practice in a better way). In addition, the suggestions of the modification indices were used to rephrase and retranslate some items so as to fit better in the prespecified factors. The final CFA models fit the data adequately. After the modification of the items that were suggested by the analyses the next phase of the project is to apply the modified scale to the final sample of 800 subjects.

P2292
PERSONALITY FACTOR AND THE PREFERENCE FOR ART STYLE

C16. Culture and society – Other

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This study examined the relationship between personality and the preference for art style. In the two studies, we used the International Personality Item Pool (Goldberg, 1999) for categorizing and measuring personality of participants. After performing IPIP, Participants rated their preference for the art styles, Surrealism and Baroque art in the first study, and Expressionism, Symbolism and Rococo art in the second study. We found the significant positive relationship between Openness and Baroque art, Neuroticism and Expressionism art. We also found the negative relationship between Agreeableness and Surrealism, Agreeableness and Rococo art. Conscientiousness and Rococo art were also significantly negatively related. In case of Symbolism, there was weak negative correlation with Neuroticism. Symbolism and Expressionism could be explained 'expression of emotion and desire'. It means the people with high score of Neuroticism prefer the expression of their negative emotions. Agreeableness is the ability to maintain relationships with other people. It can be explained that Agreeableness has negative relationship with Surrealism, which describe things that can't be real.

P2293

WHO LEADS WHOM? – DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF PROFESSIONAL LEADERS ON CHANGE CLIMATE IN HEALTH CARE TEAMS

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Previous research has shown that leadership effects organizational learning via psychological safety (PS) as a mediating team climate variable. Health-care teams are often characterized by parallel hierarchies. The aim of our study was to investigate the contextual effect of thisspecific leader-follower constellation on the leadership, safety and learning relationship. Attending physicians have authority to issue medical directives for residents and nurses.Additionally they have staff-related authority (e.g. allocation and training) for residents. Among nurses, staff related authority is in the hands of head-nurses. We expected that the effect of leadership style on PS and consequently organizational learning would be stronger, if theleadershave staff authority. Survey data were collected among residents and nurses of 26 intensive care units. Leadership style was operationalized by inclusive leadership (IL), organizational learning by change climate (CC). Confirming our hypothesis: 1.) Attendings' IL had stronger effects for residents compared to nurses on PS ($\beta = 0.36$ vs. $\beta = 0.21$) and CC ($\beta = 0.47$ vs. $\beta = 0.25$). 2.) Among nurses, head nurses' IL had stronger effects than attendings' IL on PS ($\beta = 0.23$ vs. $\beta = 0.13$) and CC ($\beta = 0.34$ vs. $\beta = 0.14$). Results show that leadership style especially enhances PS and organizational learning if the leader has staff authority.Our findings deepen the understanding of leadership effects in health-care teams and might also apply to other settings with parallel hierarchies.

P2294
STRESS AS AN OBJECT OF NON-LINEAR PSYCHOLOGY

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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In this report we shall consider results of psychological research, in which center as the main idea is stress and its display depending on other parameters. This deadly embrace points to insufficiency of linear models in psychology. But using the M.Basimov author's method (multiple comparison of quintile object partition), it was revealed a row of strong nonlinear dependencies between investigated variables. In research 12 key parameters were considered and 13 parameters derivative of them – received from 12 primary ones with the help of arithmetic operations when the result of application of operation has psychological sense: The stress index turned out to be difficult for analyses, as the main amount of dependencies between stress and other parameters are not straight (1 dependency), but based on values of derivatives (13 dependences). Such dependences are easy for interpretation, presenting changes of the parameter in the unit of stress (8 dependences). It is possible to note the following feature of the variable "Stress": 1) The stress always acts as an independent variable or as a component of an independent variable; 2) As an independent variable in the pure state the stress is represented only once; 3) In other cases the stress is included into an independent variable or as a factor of age (5 times) or as the value on which shares other parameter (8 times). All this allows interpreting stress as an object of nonlinear psychology and recognizing its deep essence.

P2299
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE MOTIVATED STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING QUESTIONNAIRE (MSLQ) AMONG ITALIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ; Pintrich & DeGroot,1990) is one of the most used instruments to assess self-regulated learning. In Italy, the psychometric properties of the MSLQ have not been investigated, although its frequent use. The aim of this research was to investigate MSLQ psychometric properties in an Italian high school sample (N=700; 54.1% males; Mage=14.85 years, S.D.age=0.87). Firstly, an exploratory factor analysis was conducted, resulting in a 25-item 5-factor solution. Secondly, a confirmatory factor analysis was performed to study the replicability of the factor structure obtained by EFA, providing good fit indices (c2=751.924, df=265, p=0.000; CFI=0.923, RMSEA=0.051). Alpha coefficient were computed, showing a good internal consistency. Finally, a multigroup confirmative analyses proved the gender invariance of the instrument. The final Italian version of MSLQ comprised 25 items and showed a 5-factor solution: Self-Efficacy (8 items), Intrinsic Value (5 items), Learning Strategies (6 items), Test Anxiety (3 items) and Self-Regulation (3 items). The five original factors identified by Pintrich & DeGrooth (1990) are still present in the Italian version, providing the opportunity to assess the same constructs throughout a shorter and easier instrument. Our 25-item Italian version of MSLQ represents a useful, reliable, and valid measure to assess high school student motivation and the main factors underlying the learning processes.

P2301

STRESS AS THE REASON OF THE SELF-REALIZATION AND INTERPERSONAL TRUST

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The research of stress. It was being investigated a row of accompanying variables, but there is no strong linear relations has been discovered. Two Dependences from LL/STR (The desired life expectancy on the index of stress):1. Dependence of the parameter "The degree of self-realization for today" (LR) from the parameter "The desired life expectancy on the index of stress" (LL/STR) as comparative weightinesses of the parameter LR for quinters on a scale LL/STR: LL/STR-1 (LR=-126); LL/STR-2 (LR=+539); LL/STR-3 (LR=-1679) LL/STR-4 (LR=-117); LL/STR-5 (LR=+498) Factor of the connection strength = 0.83 (feedback = 0.30) Coefficient of correlation = 0.01 2. Dependence of the parameter "Interpersonal trust" (IT) from the parameter "The desired life expectancy on the index of stress" (LL/STR) as comparative weightinesses of the parameter IT for quinters on a scale LL/STR: LL/STR-1 (IT=-173); LL/STR-2 (IT=+126); LL/STR-3 (IT=+644) LL/STR-4 (IT=-862); LL/STR-5 (IT=+45) Factor of the connection strength = 0.53 (feedback=0.20) Coefficient of correlation = 0.01 In dependence of the parameter IT (Interpersonal trust) on the value of interdependence of LL/STR (The desired life expectancy on the index of stress) is observed a sharp recession of interpersonal trust at the transition from the 3rd to 4-th quinter on the scale LL/STR (with +644 up to -862 on a scale of comparative weightiness). All this allows interpreting stress as an object of nonlinear psychology and recognizing its deep essence.

P2306

FATHERHOOD IN FAMILIES WITH A TYPICAL AND A CHILD WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The study aims to explore the beliefs between parents of typically developing children and parents of children with special educational needs (SEN) towards the engagement of fathers in their children's lives. There has been increasing interest in fatherhood in the last decades, as fathers serve important roles in child development and care. The total participants' pool was comprised by parents of children without SEN that attend the nursery school and parents of children with SEN which attend Special nursery and integration classrooms. Forty (43%) parents were parents of children without SEN and 53 (57%) were parents of children with SEN. Parents were administered a structured questionnaire, which was designed to assess parental beliefs towards fatherhood and father's contribution to their children's lives. The items of the scale was developed by Fthenakis (1998). Ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committee of the University of Crete. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to examine the factor structure of the scale. The results of the study revealed that fathers of children with SEN contribute less to their child's education and development. Interventions can broadly promote family well-being by focusing on father's adaptation to their child's condition and a more active involvement in their lives.

P2307

UNDERSTANDING OF THE REASONS OF A CONDITION OF THE CHILD AS AN OBJECT OF NON-LINEAR PSYCHOLOGY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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At studying of parental feelings we had been chose as the important reason influencing parental feelings parameter "Understanding of the reasons of a condition of the child" (X). Similar image (dependences with a maximum) depend on parameter (X) 7 parameters. And for one a maximum symmetric: Dependence of the parameter "Indiscriminateness – insistence" (Y) from the parameter (X) as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quarters on a scale X: X-1 (Y= -1865); X-2 (Y= +6719); X-3 (Y= +471); X-4 (Y= -2148) Factor of the connection strength (SV) = 0.87 (feedback is weak = 0.12) Coefficient of correlation (R) = -0.03 And for the others maximum is cut off on the right, i.e. at comparison of extreme quarters it is possible to note the general increase. Dependence of parameter "Estimation of the child the parent" (Y) from parameter X: X-1 (Y= -2645); X-2 (Y= +830); X-3 (Y= +3994); X-4 (Y= -202) SV=0.54 (SV'=0.33); R=0.18 Similar dependence on parameter X is found out by 5 more parameters of our research: "Rendering of emotional support"; "The general self-appraisal of the child"; "Ability to influence a condition of the child", "Positive feelings to the child, caused by its advantages and achievements", "Absence of cooperation – cooperation". The received results allow to speak about influence of understanding of the reasons of a condition on parental feelings not so much on the basis of the linear relations, but in much larger degree on the basis of non-linear dependences.

P2311

POSITIVE FEELINGS TO THE SPOUSE AS TO THE PARENT AS AN OBJECT OF NON-LINEAR PSYCHOLOGY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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At studying of positive parental feelings us has been chosen as the important reason influencing parental feelings, parameter "Positive feelings to the spouse as to the parent" (X). From it is identical (dependences with a minimum, cut off at the left; the general increase) three parameters. Dependence of the parameter "Absence of cooperation – cooperation" (Y) from the parameter (X) as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quarters on a scale X: X-1 (Y=-599); X-2 (Y=-5724); X-3 (Y= +706); X-4 (Y=+4461) Factor of the connection strength = 0.77 (0.22) Coefficient of correlation = 0.19 Similar dependence under the form X depend on parameter two more parameters: "Pugnic emotional orientation", "General self-estimation of the child". Despite the big positive dynamics (1 and 4 quarters of an explanatory variable) it is necessary to note initial reduction of effect variables (on 2 quarter we observe a minimum). That is the first (from 3) the step of growth of positive feelings to the spouse as to the parent promotes not to increase, and reduction of dependent parameters, and only after valley passage, for the greatest values of independent parameter (4 quarter) we receive values of dependent parameters considerably surpassing initial. Thus, only the greatest positive feelings to the spouse as to the parent, give a positive effect, and insignificant increases in this feeling lead to return result, forcing to reflect on non-linear character of display of the given feelings.

P2313

HOW DOES HOPE SURVIVE, IF ONE'S FUTURE IS THREATENED? :THE CONCEPT OF HOPE AND HAPPINESS IN ADVENTITIOUSLY BLINDED ADOLESCENTS

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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The pursuit of happiness is one of the individual supreme goals in life. The accomplishment of this goal depends strongly on hope. Hope will flourish and survive if supported with a clear and steady pathway and life. However, what if the life we are living feels so hard and our future is threatened? Is an individual able to find hope? How is an individual able to find happiness in conditions of limitation and hardship? This study is aimed to investigate, seek insight and to better understand the experience of hope and the concept of hope and happiness among subjects in which life circumstances challenge the phenomenon of hope, where the present is difficult and a bright future appears threatened. The data is collected by in depth interviews involving four adventitiously blinded adolescents. Subject will be asked about their concept of hope and happiness in cultural context and the data will be analyzed using indigenous psychological approach. This study has the potential to enhance the understanding of an individual's personal experience of hope in cultural context which in turn may contribute to a more effective counsellor-client relationship.

P2315
AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS AND FATHERS ENGAGEMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS: TWO CASE STUDIES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The aim of the present qualitative study is to explore fathers' feelings, adaptation and engegement in child care and also their relationships with the family members and social network. Qualitative research project was conducted using a purposing sampling technique and semi-structured interviews (ten interviews in each case study) to examine the experiences of fathers of children with ASD from child's birth until now. The experiences of the fathers included their feelings after the diagnosis and in different transition-phases, perceptions towards disability, father-child relationship, father-mother relationship, relationships with other siblings, grandparents and relatives, programs and relationship with the specialists, educators and with social network, worries about the child's future etc.). Ethical principles relating to basic individual safety requirements were met with regard to information, informed consent, confidentially and the use of data. Results showed that fathers are engaged in child care and intervention program. Fathers also consider the relationships with spouse and social network as crucial, suggesting that they often experience lack of services. Difficulties in fathers' adaptation and engagement are discussed and recommendations for future research are provided, so that they can be supported in early stages.

P2318
FORMATION OF PERSONAL QUALITIES OF TEACHER PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY IN DIFFERENT CULTURE SPHERES

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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A successful teaching career starts with a research into a teacher's mission and conformity with the teaching profession, or awareness of teacher professional development. The objective of the research is to define the attributes of teacher psychological profile and professional development, and compare them in two environments – Russia and Latvia.Research methods: the research was carried out in 2014. 201 teachers from Latvia and 376 teachers from Russia (Smolensk) with various length of service (0-5 years, 6-15 years and over 16 years) participated in the study. Methodology: "Formation of Teacher Professional Development" (author A.K.Markova), factors: sociability, organisation, subject orientation, intelligence, approval motivation) and "Teacher's Psychological Profile" (priority values, psycho-emotional state, self-evaluation, teaching style). Data was processed with "Statistika-6 (Latvia) and SPSS-17 in Smolensk. (Marked correlations are significant at $p<,0500$,Approximate Probabilities for Post Hoc Tests Error:Between MS=3,4905,df=340,Kruskal-Wallis testH(1,N=573)=12,28604 p=,0005). Results: Teachers from Latvia displayed more pronounced differences regarding teacher personality development: subject orientation; intelligence; approval motivation. With respect to professional development, teachers from Latvia displayed more positive attitude to children and a more pronounced democratic teaching style. Moreover, depending on the length of service, teachers displayed differences in professional development. Statistical data processing allows identify 3D correlations. Discussion: Although both countries have had similar cultural and historical experience, the development of democracy in Latvia has outlined positive attributes of teacher personality and professional development, which help to create teachers' professional identity. Further study develops and adapts methodology for professional quality standards applicable to teachers in higher education.

P2324

NON-LINEAR RELATION OF CONVICTION IN FAVOUR OF THE WORLD AND COMMUNICATIVE TOLERANCE

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The analysis of relations (data set of I.Nikolaeva's research) 10 parameters of tolerance (Y) (V.Boyko's technique) from the parameter "Favour of the world" (X) (R.Janoff-Bulman's technique) has shown synergetic influence of the last on 4 parameters of the tolerance, described by dependences with a minimum. For calculations was use M.Basimov's author's method. Dependence of parameter "The Categoriality or conservatism in estimations of other people" (Y) from parameter X as comparative weightiness of parameter Y for quarters on scale X: X-1 (Y=+1730); X-2 (Y=-28); X-3 (Y=-4477); X-4 (Y=+1591). Factor of the connection strength = 1.07 (feedback is weak=0.33).Coefficient of correlation = 0.04. The minimum values on a scale Y are observed for the second average level on a scale X. Dependence of parameter "General communicative tolerance" (Y) from parameter X: X-1 (Y=+385); X-2 (Y=+21); X-3 (Y=-3095); X-4 (Y=+1832). Factor of the connection strength = 0.73 (0.07). Coefficient of correlation = 0.23. Similarly tolerance parameters depend on parameter "Favour of the world": "General communicative tolerance", "Aversion or misunderstanding of individuality of other person" and "Use of as the standard at an estimation of behaviour and a views of other people". Thus, "Favour of the world" only at high values (4 quarter) defines a tolerance high level while dynamics with 1 on 3 quarter "FW" is characterised by tolerance decrease, especially sharp on 3 quarter – a zone of a minimum of tolerance.

P2328

VALUE CHARACTERISTIC "I" AS OBJECT OF NON-LINEAR PSYCHOLOGY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Unilateral non-linear relations of parameter "Value characteristic "I"" (Y) (R.Janoff-Bulman's technique) and parameters of "others" in private world (X) ("I and others" technique by I.Nikolaeva) are found out. For calculations was use M.Basimov's author's method. Results: 1. Dependence of parameter "Value characteristic "I"" (Y) from parameter "Total associated "others"" (X) as comparative weightiness of parameter Y for quarters on scale X1: X-1 (Y=+33); X-2 (Y=-5582); X-3 (Y=-210); X-4 (Y=+1270). Factor of the connection strength = 1.08 (feedback (X1 from Y) = 0.04). Coefficient of correlation = 0.19. High value Self is connected with minimum and the maximum quantity remembered others. Despite the general increase (with +33 to +1270) in 2 quarter the minimum value Self (-5582) is observed. 2. Dependence of parameter Y from parameter "Quantity of others, valued "above I "" (X) is similar (only a minimum now in 3 quarter): X-1 (Y=-43); X-2 (Y=+226); X-3 (Y=-1601); X-4 (Y=+2519). Factor of the connection strength = 0.54 (0.04). Coefficient of correlation = 0.10. 3. Dependence of parameter Y from parameter "Quantity "of others" – "antiideals"" (X): X-1 (Y=+498); X-2 (Y=+2004); X-3 (Y=-5029); X-4 (Y=+17). Factor of the connection strength =1.18 (0.11). Coefficient of correlation = -0.07. Average quarts of quantity of "antiideals" predict opposite values of value Self. Quantity of "antiideals" "I" cause fluctuations of value characteristic (a maximum in 2 quarter, a minimum in 3 quarter).

P2329

NON-LINEAR RELATION OF DURABILITY AND SUBJECTIVE REMOTENESS FROM "WORST OTHERS"

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The analysis of relations of parameters Hardiness Survey (S.Maddi) and parameter (X) "Subjective remoteness "I" from those who is worse "I"" (I.Nikolaeva) am spent by a method of M.Basimov. Is found non-linear dependence (with a minimum) 3 parameters hardiness from X. 1. Dependence of parameter "Involvement" (Y) from X as comparative weightiness of parameter Y for quarters on scale X: X-1(Y=+4749); X-2(Y=-3200); X-3(Y=-951); X-4 (Y=+1459). Factor of the connection strength = 1.10 (feedback (X from Y) = 0.12). Coefficient of correlation = 0.10. Extreme quarters – affinity and remoteness "I" from those who is worse than me predicts a high involvement into an event. Thus the general decrease (with +4749 to +1459) is accompanied by a deep minimum of an involvement into an event (-3200) in the second quarter X. 2. Dependence of parameter "Control" (Y) from X is similar: X-1(Y=+4868); X-2(Y=-3735); X-3(Y=-928); X-4 (Y=+1062). Factor of the connection strength = 1.16 (0.14). Coefficient of correlation = 0.12. Extreme quarters (especially 1) X are connected with feeling of high control over an event, average quarters – with low feeling of control (2 quarter – a deep minimum). 3. Dependence of parameter "Risk acceptance" (Y) from X is similar (only a minimum now in 3 quarter): X-1(Y=+2588); X-2(Y=-142); X-3(Y=-2422); X-4(Y=+594). Factor of the connection strength = 0.70 (0.16). Coefficient of correlation = -0.03. Maximally high durability have opposing "worst", and especially identifying with "worst".

P2335

HOW PRIMING NATIONAL VS OTHER COLLECTIVE NARCISSISM IMPACTS INTERGROUP ATTITUDES: MINORITY ANSWER TO MAJORITY'S NARCISSISM

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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In two experiments I test the impact of priming national (first experiment) or participants' reference group of choice (second experiment) collective narcissism on intergroup attitudes. Collective narcissism leads to negative intergroup attitudes (De Zavala et all, 2013).I assume that majority has a narcissistic orientation and minority can influence majority 's attitude by complying to its narcissism in two ways: flattering (for superiority dimension) or making itself useful (exploitativeness dimension). Participants first fill in a collective narcissism scale to prime them and to measure an independent variable. Then they receive the manipulation of the minority point of view (flattering, being a useful "resource", or control) and then fill in intergroup attitudes measures consisting on a indirect measure (error choice technique), social distance scale, semantic differentiator and list of attributes. The results of first experiment show that both manipulations (flattery and being useful) improve intergroup attitudes with stronger effects for low narcissism group. The manipulation "being useful" showed significant effects on all four attitude measures. In second experiment there were no significant effects of manipulation or narcissism level. In conclusion, when primed with the collective narcissism of a majority group vs other reference group, participants' attitudes towards minority may be influenced by the minority's appropriate message for a narcissist social partner.

P2339

COPING STYLE AND INFORMATION NEEDS AMONG PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM PRIMARY HYPERTENSION: RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS OVER TIME

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Introduction: Patients with chronic diseases need appropriate information in order to take meaningful choices about their future, but these information should be focused on patient's peculiar characteristics to be really effective. Research has highlighted the importance of the identification of patients' information needs and their psychological correlates, in order to create tailored health communication interventions aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the information provided. A promising construct that can help to explain patients' specifics needs for health information is coping. Objective: The main aim of the study was to examine whether styles of coping interact with information needs in a population affected by primary essential hypertension. Methods:The study sample included 223 patients (42.6% women with a mean age of 54.60 years). Patients were asked to completea set of self-report questionnaires three times over 12 months.To test for the directionality of relationships linking coping style to information needs, cross-lagged path analyses were applied using Mplus. Results: Assertive coping was strongly related to the need of information about the disease and about behavioral habits over time. No significant relationships were found between needs and reframing/avoidance coping. Conclusion: Findings have important implications for health-care providers in order to implement educational programs that could be more effective for each specific patient.

P2340

EDUCATION FEE AS THE REASON OF TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDENT

B16. Development and education – Other

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In the report is represented an application of the author's method "Multiple comparison" (M.Basimov) at the joint analysis of data (nominal and interval). Depending the respondents' University admission (4 variants) there were three non-degenerate groups: the budgetary vacancies admission contest (73.3%), target referral (7.7%), non-budgetary vacancies admission (paid education) (15.3%). These groups are among 32 groups (4 questions) were compared on interval (psychological and sociological) parameters. (1). The budgetary vacancies admission contest students is not notable for a prevalence of a particular type. (2). Students entered the University on target referral are characterized with prevalence of following types: "Vigilant" (comparative weightiness=+415), "Altruistic" (+397) and "Sensitive" (+248). (3). The most peculiar representatives of the group were the students, entered the University for getting paid education. They are characterized by the prevalence of personality types with the sign "-" (unusual): "Serious" (-798), "Active" (-603), "Vigilant" (-490), "Faithful" (-451). For group are also expressed, half of the sociological parameters (9 of 18): "Influence of Education Fee for Specialty Choice" (+1175), "Parents Influence for Specialty Choice" (+916), "Need for the Acquisition of Useful Contacts and Coat-tails During the University Education" (+603); "Attitude to the specialty training" (-1122) – strongly negative, "Parents Approval the Specialty Choice" (-1148).

P2341
THE ROLE MIDDLE ITEM ON PERFORMANCE IN 2-BACK TASK

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

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In a 2-back task observer is required to decide whether a currently presented item matches or not to the item presented 2 presentations back. The task involves both, maintenance and manipulation of information and has been shown to relate more strongly to more complex working memory tasks than simpler memory tasks. We had two main goals: (1) to test the validity of the 2-back task by looking at its correlations with other well-established (working) memory tasks (i.e., digit span, backward digit spam and operation span tasks) and (2) to test how resistant the performance in 2-back task is to interference induced by lures at the position n-1. Twenty young healthy fit men took part in a bigger experimental study on perseverance of cognitive processing under exercise and hot climate. Here we present preliminary data from a baseline-session. The lures were either matching exactly items n-2, n or both. As expected, the performance in 2-back task with consonants as stimuli depended on items held in memory (n-1). ANOVA indicated that n-1 had an effect on solution probability [$F(3, 3156)=4.76$, $p=.003$] and response time (RT) [$F(3, 3156)=14.71$, $p<.00001$] of the task. The most difficult was to choose between an "old" and a "new" when the stimulus n-1 matched exactly the currently presented item (n). The same conclusion was the easiest when the n-1 matched exactly the item n-2 (solution probabilities .84 and .95, respectively; $p=.002$, Tukey post-hoc test,). RT showed that discovering correctly the "old" response was the quickest choice (714.4 ms) when also the n-1 matched both, items n and n-2. The most difficult was to decide, again, when n-1 repeated n (1059.9 ms, significantly different from threefold presentation, Tukey post-hoc test, $p<.00001$). The pattern speaks for powerful maintenance that in some cases, especially when the current stimulus matches exactly the previous item, interferes with necessary memory manipulations.

P2342
PSYCHOLOGICAL NATURE OF SOCIAL MOTIVES OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSION

B16. Development and education – Other

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In the report is represented an application of the author's method "Multiple comparison" (M.Basimov) at the joint analysis of data (nominal and interval). Let's consider the most interesting 4 motives of university admission (nominal responses) within the interval (psychological and sociological) of the parameters of the research. (1). The motive of "Temporary Method of Escaping the Military Service" (8% of respondents) in psychological terms reveals the first "Idle type" (comparative weightiness = 660). In addition to the sociological content can be noted with the sign "-" (unusual for respondents): "Prestigiousness of the Specialty Outside of City" (-838). (2). The motive of "Prestige of Studying in this University" (5% of respondents) in psychological terms reveals first of all "Aggressive type" (310). In the sociological content: "Attitude to Specialty Training" (683), "Parents Approval the Specialty Choice" (581), the "-" Influence of Education Fee for Specialty Choice" (-413).(3). The motive of "The University was close to home" (13.3% of respondents) in psychological terms reveals the "-" first of all "Idiosyncratic" (-569) and "Active" (-565) types. In the sociological content: "Parents Approval the Specialty Choice" (-856), "Attitude to Specialty Training" (-504). (4). Motive "No Other Institutions to Enter after Graduating School" (6% of respondents) reveals an Unscrupulous type (-477), and Unwilling to Work in the Field of Chosen Specialty (-493).

P2344
THE PERCEIVED STRESS-AT-WORK SCALE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Psychometric instruments developed in order to assess work-related stress at organizational level, such as the HSE-MS Indicator Tool, are usually very effective at identifying those domains of work design that, if not properly managed, can expose workers to high stress risk. These instruments, however, usually lack a measure of workers' perception of stress at work, which is usually the output of individual level instruments such as the ERI-Q. The aim of the present study was to investigate some psychometric properties of a new short scale for assessing workers' perception of stress at work, to be used along with organizational level questionnaires. A sample of public sector employees (N = 883) received a booklet containing the ERI-Q (long version), the HSE-MS Indicator Tool, and the new 4-item perceived stress-at-work scale. Results showed a high reliability level of the perceived stress-at-work scale (Cronbach's alpha = .80) and satisfying concurrent correlation with the ERI-Q imbalance score (r = .62). Hierarchical regression analyses on perceived stress-at-work, with the HSE-MS Indicator Tool dimensions as predictors, showed how the different organizational stress risk factors are associated with perceived stress. In brief, the present perceived stress-at-work scale is a valid and reliable instrument, useful to highlight the critical intervention targets for risk stress management strategies when applied along with an organizational level questionnaire.

P2347

EXPOSURE-BASED TREATMENT OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME: A SINGLE-CASE STUDY

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a chronic gastrointestinal disorder with no identifiable physiological cause that affects 10-15% of the population. Psychosocial treatments of IBS generally focus on stress management;however during the last decade, several studies have been conducted where the target of intervention was IBS-related avoidance and worry. The purpose of the present study wasto demonstrate the process and outcomes of an in-vivo exposure-based treatment of IBS which aimed at decreasing symptom avoidance and worry.The intervention was delivered in weekly psychotherapy sessions. Ratings of depressive and anxiety symptoms, positive and negative affect, and IBS symptom severity were made by the patient. At the end of the treatment, IBS symptom severity decreased dramatically. The author will discuss the treatment process with an emphasis on diagnosing and working with comorbid Axis-I and Axis-II disorders in patients with IBS. Implications for research and clinical practice will also be discussed.

P2348

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CLIENTS' DEGREE OF COGNITION TO SELF-INVOLVING COUNSELOR STATEMENTS AND THE IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNSELOR

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Self-involving counselor statements are defined ascounselors' communication of feelings regarding their clients. This study investigated the relations betweenclients'degree of cognition toself-involving counselor statements and the impressions of the counselor. In particular, this study focused on the valence (positive vs. negative feelings) of self-involving statements. The participants were 180 undergraduate students. They were assigned to three groups: a positive self-involving statement group, a negative self-involving statement group, and a control group. First, they read different case records in which a counselor used positive self-involving statements, negative self-involving statements, or no self-involving statements. Second, theyreported their degree of cognition toself-involving counselor statements and their impressions of the counselor. The results indicated thatthere were positive correlations between the degree of cognition to positive self-involving statements and attractiveness, trustworthiness, and expertness of the counselor. Furthermore, there were negative correlations between the degree of cognition to positive self-involving statements and attractiveness, trustworthiness, and expertness of the counselor. Thus, it may be effective for counselors to disclose their positive feelings about their client. On the other hand, counselors who disclose negative feelings may not lead to clients' negative impressions of the counselor.

P2349
SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SELF-EFFICACY AT WORK

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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Previous research have shown that self-efficacy is one of the most important personal resources in the work context. But because the first and foremost self-efficacy examined in organizations to date is cognitive and task oriented little is known about social and emotional self-efficacy at work. The aim of the present study was to investigate social and emotional dimensions of self-efficacy at work.Items to measure social and self- and other oriented emotional self-efficacy at work were developed and validated and confirmatory analyses on questionnaire data from 226 Swedish and 591 German employees revealed that theywere well differentiated from cognitive task-oriented occupational self-efficacy items. Emotional self-efficacy explained additional variance in emotional irritation and emotional exhaustion, and social self-efficacyin team climate and commitment, over and above effects of occupational self-efficacy.Swedish participants reported higher than German participantson all self-efficacy dimensions. Men reported higher occupational self-efficacy, whereas women reported toward higher other-oriented emotional self-efficacy. The scales have strong psychometric properties in both Swedish and German language versions, which can give valuable tools for practical settings such as staff development, team-building or other training programs.Next step will be to study how social and emotional self-efficacy at work relates to healthandwell-being over time.

P2352

THE ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR OF DRIVERS ON MOTORWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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The aim of the article is to analyze the behavior of drivers while focusing on the violation of Act No. 361/2000 Coll., On Road Traffic. In the long-run motorways seem to be the safest roads according to the analysis of accident frequency in the Czech Republic. For the past thirty years or so, the number of fatal accidents on motorways has been lower than the number of fatal accidents that took place on other types of roads in our country. Moreover, the number of road traffic injuries is sometimes even several times lower than on other types of roads. Within our research we analyzed 20 ten-kilometer long sections of Czech Republic's motorway and expressway network. The evaluation included at least one section of each main communication of our road infrastructure. Overall the behavior of 1038 drivers was analyzed. More than forty three per cent of the surveyed drivers violated the Highway Code. Among the most frequent transgressions belonged the violation of speed limit, driving in a wrong lane, and not maintaining a safe distance. On the basis of the given results we can state that although the number of accidents is lower on motorways and expressways than on other types of roads in the Czech Republic, the lower number is not caused by conscious behavior of drivers. On the contrary, it is more likely the result of technical tools and devices, which help lower the consequences of bad driving behavior.

P2354
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND RISK PERCEPTION

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The aim of the present study was to explore the relation among alcohol consumption and risk perception. Alcohol consumption was measured using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), a brief screening test for problem drinking. Perception of the negative consequences of alcohol was assessed using a multidimensional risk perception scale based on the psychometric paradigm of risk, which measured perceived risk, benefits, probability, possibility to control, severity, fear, and knowledge. Finally, the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale (UPPS) was used to measure personality traits associated with impulsive behavior. The measures were administered to a sample of 146 adults. Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted in order to test the contribution of the risk perception dimensions to predict alcohol consumption (step 3), after controlling for demographic variables (step 1) and personality traits that lead to impulsive-type behavior (step 2). Two dimensions of impulse behavior, urgency and sensation seeking, resulted to be associated with alcohol consumption. Among the dimensions of risk perception, only fear of the negative consequences resulted to be a significant predictor of alcohol consumption (high fear was associated with low consumption and vice-versa). The finding that emotions (i.e., fear of the negative effects) play a crucial role in self-regulation of alcohol consumption is particularly relevant for conducting effective alcohol-reduction campaigns.

P2356

EFFECTS OF INTERNET-BASED VIDEO-FEEDBACK TRAINING FOR REDUCING EMBARRASSMENT WHEN PURCHASING CONDOMS: ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Embarrassment is one of the most inhibiting factors when purchasing condoms. Purchasing condoms is the first step for using condoms, which is important for the prevention of various STDs including HIV.Thus, we carried out this study to investigate the effect of a new internet-based intervention that mainly aimed to reduce embarrassment when purchasing condoms. An interventional study was conducted with 382 adults aged from 20 to 25. Two weeks after the pre-measurement, the participants were assigned randomly to three groups and completed the questionnaire. The groups were (1) video-feedback (VF)condition: they watched a short video via a website showing a person who was purchasing condoms awkwardly and another person who was purchasing condoms confidently, (2) knowledge condition: they read a public pamphlet including a cartoon appealing for the use of condoms, and (3) the control condition: they only completed the questionnaire. One year after the intervention, the participants responded the follow-up measurements as well as two months after the intervention.The results of statistical tests showed that the VF training succeeded in reducing embarrassment when purchasing condoms only at the immediately after intervention. Therefore, it can conclude that our intervention has only short-time effects on reducing embarrassment.

P2359

HOW DO CHILDREN DEVELOP PERSPECTIVE TAKING? THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHER AND PEERS AS THE SCHOOL AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Previousstudies have shown that childrenwho have adequate peer relations can developperspective taking at school.However, teacher's appropriate encouragements supplementthe lack of perspective taking,ifchildren do not have adequate peer relations. In this study, weexaminedtheinteractive effects of teacher's encouragements andpeer relations on children's perspective taking.Japanese junior high school students (N =720) completed a questionnaire including three scales measuring (1) perspective taking;(2) friendship function; and (3) teacher's leadershipconsisting of caring, coaching, familiarity, and rigor. Multiple regression analyses offriendship function, teacher's leadership, and interaction terms between friendship function and four subscales of teacher's leadership were conductedon perspective taking.The interaction effect between friendship function and teacher's caring was significant. A simple slope analysis showed that perspective taking was reduced by teacher's caring in children withlow friendship function,whereas the perspective taking in children with high friendship function was induced. These findings implythat teacher'sencouragement might be effective in a situation where peer relationshipsare adequate.Future research shouldinvestigate the comprehensive effects of peer relationships and other agents of socialization including teachers, parents, and neighborhood, on development of perspective taking.

P2368
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS ATTACHMENT STYLES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN SEXUALLY ABUSED ADOLESCENTS

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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The purpose of the present study is investigating the relationship between parents attachment styles and psychological symptoms in sexually abused adolescents. In the study Attachment styles divided into two groups; secure and unsecure attachment styles. METHODS Participants are 66 adolescents between ages 13-18 (52 girls and 14 boys) living in the Istanbul and they selected from judicial institutions. Peer and Parent Attachment Scale, Short Symptoms Inventory (SSI) and socio demographic form were given to participants. RESULTS According to statistical analysis significance differences were found between attachment styles and psychological symptoms. Insecurely attached adolescents had higher score from short symptom inventory. Additionally, significant differences were found between socio demographic knowledge's as type of sexual abuse, the degree of closeness to abuser, the number of abusers and Short Symptoms Inventory scores. Also according to result, significant differences found between genders and depression symptom scores.

P2372

ELICITING EMOTIONS IN CHILDREN: AN INNOVATIVE AFFECTIVE PICTURE DATABASE DEVELOPED THROUGH AN ONLINE SURVEY

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The selection of appropriate stimuli for inducing specific emotional states has become one of the most challenging topics in psychological research. To our knowledge only the International Affective Pictures System (IAPS, Lang et al., 2008), containing complex stimuli, has been validated in children (7-18 yrs). In order to construct a database made up of pictures rated by a sample of participants representative of the general population in developmental age, we have built an online questionnaire where 60 stimuli in total were presented, aiming at eliciting 3 target emotions (neutral/angry/fear). The rating task was proposed as a game based on a story about a witch mismatching emotions in a village. The child was then involved in emotion-labelling task, in order to help villagers to dissolve the spell. Intensity of affective responses was also rated using the Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM; Lang, 1980). The goal of our survey was to identify 15 stimuli, consistently rated by participants, to be used in experimental setting. Out of the 144 respondents, 70 children (40% girls, mean age 10.14, range 7-14 yrs) evaluated at least 36 pictures. On average 47 ratings for each picture were collected. We found that boys tends to give lower valence (pleasure) and higher arousal ratings to fearful and anger pictures. Multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis techniques were applied to represent relationship between pictures based on SAM ratings in a lower dimensional perceptual space.

P2375

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ANTI-PHISHING SELF-EFFICACY AS A MEDIATOR OF INTERNET SELF-EFFICACY INFLUENCES ON ANTI-PHISHING BEHAVIOR

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of college students' Internet self-efficacy on their anti-phishing behavior. The participants in the study were 434 university students who had experience using the Internet. The Internet self-efficacy scale, the anti-phishing self-efficacy scale, and the anti-phishing behavior scale were used in this study. The framework of self-efficacy was adopted. Differences in anti-phishing behaviors were compared based on the participants' gender. This study used convenient sampling to conduct the survey, which resulted in 411 valid responses. The results showed statistically significant differences in anti-phishing behavior between female and male university students. The SEM analysis showed that anti-phishing behaviors were positively affected by Internet self-efficacy and anti-phishing self-efficacy and that Internet self-efficacy positively influenced anti-phishing self-efficacy. The results of model modification showed that anti-phishing self-efficacy was a mediator between Internet self-efficacy and anti-phishing behavior. This study suggests that educators could use strategies to improve Internet self-efficacy and anti-phishing self-efficacy in order to enhance learners' self-efficacy and experience with anti-phishing. The Internet self-efficacy scale and the anti-phishing self-efficacy scale may be used as a reference for adaptive teaching materials.

P2381

THE EFFECTS OF USING TABLET COMPUTERS ON FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS' MOTIVATION, ENGAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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In recent years numerous schools have begun to implement innovative digital technologies in their curricula. Although some studies showed that using mobile technologies, like iPads enhance students' motivation and engagement, improve collaboration and learning outcomes (Goodwin, 2012), there is still paucity of research that systematically explore the effects of these technologies in real classroom settings. Given the importance of considering both person and situation based factors in examining achievement-related outcomes in classroom settings, the aim of the present study is to explore the effects of incorporating tablet PC (iPads) in regular fifth grade curricula of science subjects (biology and geography) on students' academic motivation, engagement and achievement. The study used a quasi-experimental design, with one 5th grade using iPads (21 student) and one 5th grade not using iPads (20 students). Both grades have the same teachers and same topics have been covered in both classes. At the beginning of academic year students' prior knowledge, motivational beliefs, and beliefs about benefits of technology use were assessed. Observation protocol was designed to assess how students have been engaged, and what type of activity has been fostered. Several observations were made in both subject areas during the first semester. Differences in students' motivation, engagement, and academic achievement across grades and throughout the academic year are going to be discussed.

P2382
OBSERVATION ON JUVENILE DEVIANCE IN 'SOCIETY WITHOUT FATHERS'

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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The purpose of the present study of individual cases, is to give meaning to the numerous violent episodes of youth, paying attention to the concept and archetype of the authority in modern "society without fathers". According to Ernest Gellner, certain forms of social revolt – which could beadded many cases of "disobedience"-bear in itself ' the crazy logic of an argument in the family» The father is "the archetype of the authority, as a representation of the original experience of all authorities». Even in the presence of political and ideological reasons rationally structured, certain forms of contemptfor the institutions – and, therefore, what they represent in the governance of a particular ' social model ' – are typical of those who are absolutely against any institution: as such, in fact, the institution implies the "recognition" of an authority, whose archetype is represented by the father figure. It is with this role you can create those "conflicts" that have arisen within the family, you "transfer" in society, resulting in (almost symbolic way) to forms of rebellion and/or disruptive of hendiadys disobedience public-order safety.   Turning his gaze to the sixties and seventies of the last century, they found a kind of "paradigm" of the rebellion against the authoritarian archetype represented the father; in particular, there was so much virulent attack, emotional as against what was perceived as the most emotionally strong limit to the "immediate experience" of "self": the patriarchal family (traditional).   The next step which is to attack the authority of the institutions was onlya symbolic result. It should be noticed that the forementioned family also intervened model wave -the feminist "feminism" tout court - which, at the height of its political evolution in liberating sense (late 1970s), focused on legal strategies to achieve concretely to a radical change in the situation of women, particularly as regardspregnancy and abortion. Next to these conflicting dynamics which, moreover, have been extensively analyzed by the psychological sciences and social sciences, there are also other indirect conflicting dynamics derived from «pale» paternal image. This is typical of evanescence postmodernism – or, better, hypermodern – characterized by radical change and relationships, then, from the revisiting of concepts (with its "roles") of masculinity and femininity, and the decadence of the interactional patterns related to parental "classical" function on the basis of which the father had the role of "Ambassador of fact, guarantor, mediator, protector». New fathers are so overshadowed within the family unit, fully delegating to the woman rearing, upbringing and protection of children. This role of "marginal father", non-authoritative and therefore unable to educate and protect, resulted in several negative consequences such as increased youth distress (with simultaneous increase in the various forms of deviance related to it), of addiction and even suicides. Freud had already clearly said not knowing how to ' indicate a need of intensity equal to what children have to be protected from the father ". Hence, one can say that the parent-child relationship has been apparently "transformed" into a symbolic conflict, that has two antithetical aspects; this conflict, in fact, argue with the law authorities represented by the father, or it failed the pedagogical function-which had its own legislation. In both cases, the father figure does not correspond to a model of authority characterized by affective connotations and educational functions and aimed at "mediation" between the desires that his children have during the growth and realization of such wishes. In any case, both the parent that "vanishes" since defeated in the struggle in which is considered the archetype of the authority, as that whose figure is emptied of

content, contribute to the creation of what has been called ' the society without fathers '.   The essential feature of such a company is formed by the enormous difficulties that young people face in overcoming the conflicts of ambivalence, mutual rivalry and emotional tensions; In addition, the lack of identifiers leads to an evolutionary processes lingering frustration that enhances the aggressive drive. Consequently, new models or life style characterized by an exasperated competitiveness can lead to real social conflicts, motivated by hatred against those deemed, better-off and/or privileged, (the so-called horizontal competitiveness). In addition, the "loss" of the father brings with it the risk of accepting the logic of that peculiar consumerism focused on the "I" theorized by Bauman.   In society without fathers tends to prevail a management that does not lead to the creation of new forms of authority and recognition. In fact, - «the empty postmodern western society's structural comes from the absence of the father, if the father is gone, the entire family architecture is destined to crumble; if the father has resigned, there will be no longer even the sons, brothers, cousins; lacking raw models, the dialectic between generations becomes a struggle for power between elders and youngsters». Failed to fulfill the above family tree and with it the identity of the members of the same family, generational ties have left the field to the "culture of the bunch", so the individual's increasingly only "compare" with a real world increasingly anonymous and undifferentiated. The father's role that prevails is that of "father-friend," anti-authoritarian and delegator, which often becomes the "union" of the child, thereby causing a serious impact on the psychological development of the child itself. Indeed, professional experience has revealed a rather extensive case studies concerning subjects aged between twenty-five and thirty-seven years, related disorders arising difficulties in making themselves autonomous psychologically than the family of origin, and even more exactly than the mother. In all of these cases have constantly been detected two risk factors. The first one is represented by the fact that mothers tended to not recognize and thwart the evolutionary needs of children: in other words, mothers were doing a storage function, especially when the autonomy of teenage children were more pressing. The second one is the evanescence of emotionally committed fathers and/or unable to say "no" to fear to replicate in repressive upbringing of children which, in turn, felt affected (a fear experienced "retracing" his personal story of sons). He found, therefore, confirms the importance of the inclusion of the father as the third in the dyadic parent-child relationship: the "fatherly" favors the principle of reality, enhancing capacity and personal autonomy; In addition, promotes gradual separation from the mother before and the family then: in the absence of this, it is extremely difficult to become responsible adults, able to move in the world. The case has placed the army's attention to child without a social role, little self-contained and unsure of himself, unable to juggle effortlessly in the outside world, how to build a strong personal identity: it is individuals with the need for love and the meaning of suffering and a deep inner void, a vacuum often filled by drugs, alcohol, gambling, sex. So, in society without fathers - their children end up trying the authority legislation outside of the family, in the so-called peer group, thus generating forms of deviance, such example, bullying, stadium hooliganism, predatory crime, the pantoclastia. The forms of deviance arising from such educational emergency is not - but - the only product of the emergency itself: it can also happen that some abnormal patterns of life, after being consolidated into "owning" systems, became leader. In such cases, the question arises of a leadership that is to "rise to the occasion", someone, a person seen as one who knows how to lead and instill hope, returning so that group members ' positive image of oneself that each wanted to get or retrieve. Everything, however, has a downside. The leadership emerging from these processes are characterized by an inevitable ambiguity. The leader is the one who can't give hopes or dreams without cheering, more or less clearly, to action: but the action can easily inoculate the seeds of violence and social revolt, especially when the fire of the soul becomes uncontrollable. Concluded, it is difficult to indicate solutions that can contain a so to speak comes so far-reaching, because such solutions require time to application brief. We can only assume - watching the evolution of family law, not least the possibility of concerted choice of surname to give the offspring - a recovery "ad" of the weberian notion of responsibility: according to this modern and/or revised, meaning, the responsibility should be shared by parents and, especially, should find a pedagogical confirmation in the community which has the duty to open up to a

dimension of parenthood where every adult, as such, is called upon to be responsible for the welfare of the growth of new generations.   Max Scheler was usually noted that a pattern of life is that when a "valid quality so perfect that the value is completed identifying the person".

P2385
WHY DO SENDERS OF GRATITUDE EXPRESSIONS CONSIDER THEM TO BE EFFECTIVE?

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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Recent research indicates that gratitude expressions deter inconsiderate behavior. However, little is known about how the senders of these expressions perceive their effectiveness. My previous study found that senders rated the gratitude expression "Thank you for doing XXX" asthe mosteffective in discouraging inconsiderate behaviors. In this study, it was hypothesized thatsenders expect gratitude expressions to be effective due to the norm of reciprocity—the expectationthat people return favors.Participants (N = 220, male = 64.5%) were randomly assigned as either senders or receivers of aposter containing expressions of gratitude, such as "Thank you for parking your bicycle properly." Sendersfirst read hypothetical scenarios about someone intending to engage ininconsiderate behavior,and then imagined presenting the gratitude poster to that person. Receivers first read hypothetical scenarios in which they were the individuals intending to engage in inconsiderate behavior, and then imagined receiving thegratitude poster. Both groupsrated their personal social norms and the effectiveness of the expression of gratitude in the situation. Results show that senders who imagined receivers would follow the rulesbelieved that expressions of gratitude were effective. This suggeststhat senders of expressions of gratitude follow the norm of reciprocity and are likely express gratitudeas anexpectationthatreceivers will follow the rules.

P2386

ANALYSIS ON CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECT SIZE OF KOREA'S YOUTH DEPRESSION TREATMENT PROGRAM : VERIFICATION OF EFFECT SIZE THROUGH A MULTI-LAYER META-ANALYSIS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect that domestic depression-related programs influence on the reduction of youth depression and examine the effect factors by utilizing a multi-layer meta-analysis. Specifically, the multi-layer meta-analysis which is based on random effect model was conducted and in order to identify the factors explaining the difference between the effect sizes, the analysis was performed by dividing into level 1 and level 2. For this, the interactive mode of HLM 6.0 was used as an analysis program and it was estimated by RML (Restricted Maximum Likelihood) which is given by default. The meta-analysis means a method of analysis by integrating a number of research results related to certain variables through statistical procedures. Specifically in a meta-analysis, first, the 'effect size' of each treatment implemented in studies which are targeted for analysis is calculated, second, the average of effective sizes is derived and third, the correlation between such effect sizes and other variables, for example, between therapeutic approach theory, type of treatment group, and the scenes where the treatment is performed is analyzed. While such meta-analysis has an advantage that can determine the overall effect size on the subject by analyzing through integrating different researches into one framework, the traditional way of a metal-analysis has a possibility to analyze the effect of individual moderator variables incorrectly as the results are estimated in a circumstance that several factors affecting the effect size could not be controlled. Therefore, in this study, the meta-analysis based on the multi-layer model which can calculate the effect size was utilized by introducing the variables, which may influence the effect size, at the same time. Journal articles and postgraduate theses which dealt with the effect of the programs developed in South Korea regarding depression during last 10 years from 2005 to 2014 were targeted in this study. Papers were coded by separating them into research publication year, publishing type of research(dissertations, journal articles), study target (elementary, middle and high school students), the number of program participants, operating mode (group, individual), operation form (structure, unstructured), hours per session, total number of sessions, entire program period, target type (regular student, special student), program intervention type (traditional approach, exercise therapy, hybrid approach), program type (prevention, treatment) and used scales (CDI, BDI, etc.). The effect of the dependent variables' program was limited to the case of directly measuring depression only. When it comes to the type of program interventions and the scale factors in the step of the data analysis, a reference coding method within dummy coding schemes was used and the EM method was applied for the total number of cases, the time per session, the total number of sessions of the program in order to process missing data. The analysis result showed that the overall average effect size of the youth depression improvement program was found to be -1.14 and this corresponds to a large effect size according to the standard interpretation (≤.20: small effect size, =.50: Medium effect sizes, ≥.80: large effect size) that Cohen 91977) has proposed. When seeing on average, this means that the participants of the

depression improvement have the reduction by 1.14 of the standard deviation compared to participants in the control group in the depression measurement. Therefore, these results mean that depression improvement programs for youth have shown a large effect to reduce depression generally. Also, as verification results on the random effect has shown that the null hypothesis, where the distribution (τ) is 0, is rejected (τ=.1.574, p<.001) at .001 level, it can be seen that the calculated effect sizes from the analyzed researches are not homogeneous from this. In other words, effect sizes of depression improvement programs are significantly different depending on the study. In order to explore on what is the predictor which affects the effective size's difference among the studies by being based on these results, an analysis of the conditional model was carried out. Predictors added in the conditional model are publishing type of research(dissertations, journal articles), the number of program participants, hours per session, total number of sessions, entire program period, target type (regular student, special student), program intervention type (traditional approach, exercise therapy, hybrid approach). When it comes to the program target type, the dummy coding value was entered with depressed youth as a reference variable and the number of program participants, hours per session and total number of sessions were entered as continuous variables. The analysis result showed that there was no variable showing significance in the effect size difference of the depression improvement program among predictors entered to the conditional model. When viewed as a whole, it showed that predictors entered only explain approximately 18.0% of the effect size difference. In order to determine the program attributes bring the difference in the effect size of treatment programs which deal with depression in young people, the contents in the high effect size of top ten programs and the low effect size of worst ten programs were analyzed. As a result, it was confirmed that the effect becomes high when other psychological and behavioral problems other than client factor and melancholy, which have a high treatment motivation, are not seen, the therapist asks the consultation of other experts and the issues related to depression are dealt directly. These results suggest that the effectiveness of the program intervening in depressed adolescents is more significantly affected by client factor, therapist factor and whether or not the direct intervention is for depression itself, rather than the factors in the program configuration such as the number of participants, hours per session, total number of sessions, target type, type of program interventions, etc.

P2387
TRAINING EMERGENCY - TRACKING VOLUNTARY HELPERS' TRAINING NEEDS

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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The purpose of the research is to notice the voluntary helpers' training needs referring to the management of psychosocial risks connected to the intervention in emergency. The helpers in maxi-emergency contexts are volunteers with a basic and technical training in emergency interventions, but often they lack a psychological training to manage the connected psychosocial risks with interventions in emergency. The research aims at identifying the motivations of those who give help as volunteers in emergency situations and at identifying the psychological training level to prevent the deriving symptoms from vicarious traumas and the psychosocial risks. The 48,25% of the sample, 172 volunteers from the "MISERICORDIE" of the Sicilian Civil Defense Department. The 61,63% refers never to have had a psychological training in emergency and the 96,92% of the sample refers that psychological training is "important" or "very much important". The 88,37% refers not to know any stress management technique and 98% refers that the psychological training in emergency "supplies tools and practical strategies to relieve the tension of the team after emergency interventions". According to the results and to Myers's (1978) description of volunteer's personality, it is necessary to build a long life learning project which strengthens the emotional intelligence and volunteers' coping capacities in order to support all their personal and professional growth as volunteers in maxi-emergency contexts.

P2388

THE EFFECTS OF EXAMINEES' PROFICIENCY, CONTENT CATEGORIES AND PLACEMENT OF KEY TEXT SENTENCES ON DISTRACTORS

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of examinees' proficiency, content categories and the placement of key text sentences on attractiveness of distractors in multiple-choice reading tests in English as a second language. The contents of key sentences are classified as facts, concepts, principles, and procedures (Haladyna, 2004),in addition to an "opinion" category. Key sentences have four types of locations:each options were based on (a) only 1 to 3 sentences in a paragraph, (b) all sentences in a paragraph, (c) sentences in adjacent paragraphs, and (d) sentences in distant paragraphs. Examinees comprised 209 undergraduate students, and each examinee was randomly assigned to one of 15 booklets. Each examinee's proficiency was estimated in 1PLM, so examinees were divided into three groups:the lower 27% proficiency group, the middle 46% proficiency group, and the upper 27% proficiency group. Multinomial logistic regression analysis revealed that the interactions between proficiency groups and item contents, or between proficiency groups and reference areas of key sentences were significant. It was evident that the higher examinees' proficiency, the more distractors of causation were chosen in question regarding principles and when they were required to look for more global sentences.

P2389

EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT GROUP THERAPY (ACT) ON METACOGNITIVE BELIEFS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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The present study examined effectiveness of ACT group therapy on metacognitive beliefs of 8 university students. According to the protocol (Boone andCannici, 2012) first 7 sessions were devoted to Control, Defusion, Acceptance, Values, Observing self and committed action and 3 final sessions were devoted to all processes, with a focus on building greater patterns of committed action in the service of values. Metacognitive questionnaire (MCQ-30) were taken at pretreatment and after 10 sessions at posttreatment.The MCQ-30 consisted of five subscales: 'Positive beliefs about worry'; 'Negative beliefs about the danger and uncontrollability of worry'; 'negative beliefs about thoughts in general', 'Cognitive self-consciousness; and 'Cognitive confidence'. Results by paired samples test showed a significant effect on subscale of Cognitive confidence ($P<0.05$), the pretest mean score was 13.28 and the posttest mean score was 10.28. There was not any significant effect on four other scales ($P>0.05$). This study indicated that ACT treatment has decreased the scores of Cognitive confidence of students which implies that ACTis effective on Cognitive confidence.

P2390
HOW REPAIRABLE THE DAMAGE OF TRUST VIOLATION IS LIKELY TO BE?

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

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Trust in superior-subordinate relationships is important, because the individuals' benefits and gains are derived from close relationships. However, how repairable the damage of trust violationis likely to be? Especially, how effective various repair strategies between the violators and their violated persons is not well known.In this study, the violators' apology and the violated persons' pro-relationship behavior influence on the benevolence. An internet-based survey involving 167 superiors and 183 subordinates from various companies was conducted. Respondents recalled one of their actual trust-damaging events and answered several questions regarding the event.Benevolence was analyzed by means of a three-way ANOVA, pro-relationship behavior (high vs. low)×target's response (apology vs. poor apology)×job dependence (high vs. low)using trait forgiveness as covariate. Results indicated apology and pro-relationship behavior interacted to predict benevolence. For superiors following trust-damaging events among subordinates with high dependence, an ANOVA performed on scores from benevolence scale revealed a significant three-way interaction, which showed that the combination of high pro-relationship behavior and poor subordinates' apology predicted the greatest benevolence. On the other hand, for subordinates who highly depended on the work of their superiors, the combination of low pro-relationship behavior and superiors' apology suggested to be repaired.

P2392

IMPULSIVITY AND DRINKING MOTIVES PREDICT PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS RELATING TO ALCOHOL USE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Maddie Groom, University of Nottingham, Notttingham - United Kingdom

This study used a four-factor model of impulsivity to investigate inter-relationships between alcohol consumption, impulsivity, motives for drinking and the tendency to engage in alcohol-related problem behaviours. 400 University students aged 18–25 completed an online survey consisting of the following measures: Urgency, Premeditation, Perseverance and Sensation Seeking Scale (UPPS) to measure impulsivity; Student Alcohol Questionnaire to assess drinking quantity, frequency and rates of problem behaviours; Drinking Motives Questionnaire to assess motives.The majority of the sample (94.5%) drank alcohol at least monthly. Path analysis revealed direct effects of urgency, sensation seeking and premeditation, as well as the quantity of alcohol consumed, on the tendency to engage in risky behaviours with negative consequences. The effect of urgency was mediated by drinking for coping motives and by a combined effect of drinking for social motives and consumption of wine or spirits. Conversely the effect of sensation seeking was mediated by the quantity of alcohol consumed, irrespective of drink type.Sensation seeking and urgency are related to different motives for drinking and also demonstrate dissociable relationships with the consumption of specific types of alcohol and the tendency to engage in risky behaviours associated with alcohol consumption. Screening for high levels of urgency and drinking consequences may be useful predictors of alcohol-related problems in UK students aged 18-25 years.

P2397

COUPLE REACTIONS TO THE INTERRUPTION OF PREGNANCY IN THE SECOND QUARTER AFTER DIAGNOSIS OF FETAL PATHOLOGY: HOW TO HELP THEM

E06. Health and clinical intervention - Family treatments

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Pregnancy volountary interruption is a traumatic event for both mother and father. It's essential for health services the inter-disciplinary work, communication and therapeutic relationship between doctor – obstetrician – couples, to offer integrated psychoterapeutic pathways. This research has been developed to investigate some of the many aspects connected to this event, especially post traumatic stress reaction, mood state and coping strategies. The main aim is a confrontation between these dimensions and the evaluation of different reactions in men and women. Thirty-five couples hospitalized in Spedali Civili di Brescia having volountary interrupted pregnancy in second trimester for fetal abnormalities had been analized. To couples were administered standard test IES, POMS and COPE in three time periods: 1 week, 3 months, 1 year. Research shows a huge gap in mood profile and stress reaction between men and women. Moreover, they show that different coping strategies, while not changing in time, significantly influence other subjects and partners dimensions. The major trauma for fetal diagnosis and pregnancy Interruption provoke mental suffering in the two partners and in the couple dynamics. Currently our team offers individual and couple pathways to elaborate trauma and survive to the event. An interesting future development could be foundation of grief group therapy for couple, to evaluate positive effects in experience sharing between people that presented the same trauma.

P2399

STUDENT'S POST TRAINING INTERVIEWS TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE PROJECT IN ORDER TO CONTRAST ACADEMIC DROP-OUT

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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Nowadays, in European universities the phenomenon of "non- traditional students/disadvantaged", groups at risk of drop-out and low academic achievement, is growing. To contrast this phenomenon, beginning in October of 2011, was funded by the European Community the INSTALL project (Innovative Solutions To Acquire Learning to Learn). INSTALL proposes a group narrative training (Narrative Mediation Path) conducted by a psychologist, Narrative Group Trainer (NGT), to support the reflexive process and the Learning to Learn competence. The aim of this study is improving the quality of the project, from the opinions of the participating students. Specifically, the goal is to collect constraints and resources, valuable to rethink the NGT functions and the training methodology. After a month and half the end of the training, the participating students were interviewed in depth, to explore some aspects characterizing the path (i.e. methodological feature, setting aspects and specific tools that have supported students). We have analyzed 15 audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim interviews. The analysis of the interviews with IPA (Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis) shows: group processes, NGT functions and methodological aspects that must be adapted to increase: reflexive process, learning to learn competence and agency, according to academic goals.

P2401

INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY AND EMOTION REGULATION AS MEDIATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND DEPRESSION

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Childhood trauma is defined as experiencing sexual, physical, and emotional abuse;parental neglect or separation; and an accident ora natural disaster during childhood (Herman, 1992; Briere & Rickards, 2007). Previous research suggests that childhood trauma increases the risk of adulthood depression (Heim & Nemeroff, 2011). In addition, emotion regulation abilities (Aldao, Nolen-Hoeksema, & Schweizer, 2010) and intolerance of uncertainty (McEvoy & Mahoney, 2012) are related to depression and may strengthen the relationship between childhood trauma and depression. In the present study, it is hypothesized that intolerance of uncertainty and; cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression dimensions of emotion regulation would mediate the relationship between childhood trauma and depression. Data was collected from 147 adults aged between 18 and 53. The participants were administered scales that measure exposure to traumatic events during childhood, emotion regulation strategies, intolerance of uncertainty, and depression. The results indicated that as expected the relationship between traumatic experiences and depression was fully mediated by intolerance of uncertainty, and cognitive reappraisal. Contrary to the expectations, expressive suppression variable failed to mediate the relationship between childhood trauma and depression. The results will be discussed in the light of available literature.

P2402

ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL ATTITUDE CONSTRUCT ON FRUSTRATION AND AGGRESSION TOWARD COMPANION ANIMAL

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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We could apply Animal Assisted Therapy to the people who are short of frustration tolerance in human relations. So we need to investigate the condition and situation where we are apt to make aggressive action to them. The aim of this study is to explore the preconscious image of frustration and aggression toward companion animal by personal attitude construct (PAC) analysis (Naito, 1993). The subject was a man who had a cat and loved it. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about the situation where you feel frustration and make aggression. How do you feel when you make aggression, 2) required to order the cards of association according to importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, comparing all pairs of cards, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, 5) asked to describe the image about each cluster, and 6) required to answer single item image (plus, minus or zero). He described his image about his frustration and aggression against the companion cat. Results show three types of situation to be frustrated and aggress; 1) when we have not enough time to spend for the needs of the companion, 2) when companion do not reply to the our needs of loving more, 3) when we are frustrated by another person (outburst of anger). And he reported "We are animal and feel wildness with companion." After he made aggression, he strongly regretted and feel he is not human being.

P2404

STRUCTURAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIORS IN A ROMANIAN COMPANY

D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility

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Daniela Moza, West University from Timisoara, Timisoara – Romania

This paper reports on a three year study from FP7 LOCAW ("Low Carbon at Work") project. For this poster presentation we will focus on the results within a Romanian water company, Aquatim, and we will reveal the multiple factors influencing the everyday practices and behaviors in this organization. One of the most influential structural factors identified in our studies is the political-economic context in which the organization operates. The second influential structural factor identified in our studies is the legislation and regulation. The third influential structural factor identified in our studies is reputation. Findings from the LOCAW project demonstrate that the issue of reputation can act as both a driver and a barrier to the occurrence of sustainable practices. The building and maintaining of a good reputation is a key element of economic success on the market. Even if economic success is not a key concern of public institutions, reputation has still turned out, in our research, to be a key driver for sustainable practices. The most influential individual factors for sustainable behaviors at work, especially for recycling behaviors, are biospheric values, self-environmental identity, outcome efficacy and personal norms. We will discuss the way these factors influence behavior and we will provide both policy and organizational recommendations.

P2409

HEALTH BEHAVIOUR AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN A RURALLY BASED UNIVERSITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Shai Elliot Nkoana, University of Limpopo, University, Polokwane - South Africa
Foster Vusizi, University of Limpopo, University, Polokwane - South Africa

In this poster, we present the results of a survey that sought to elicit information about the health behaviour of undergraduate students at a rurally based university in South Africa. A cross sectional survey was carried out of undergraduate students at the University of Limpopo (Turfloop Campus). The sample consisted of 849 undergraduate students with the age ranging from 17 to 43 years of age. Random sampling was used to collect the data to ensure that the whole population had an equal chance of participating in the survey. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire that, among others assessed students' general health status, physical activities, alcohol use, sexual behaviour, traumatic experiences, and health habits was used to collect the data. Results suggest that 53% of the students perceived their general health status as poor to very poor, whilst 49% indicated that they were moderately dissatisfied with their general mental health status. The majority of the students (55%) indicated that they were worried about what will happen to them in the future. The findings highlight the importance of taking into account the health variables and associated factors in the design and implementation of strategies to promote health education in university settings.

P2410

IS IT TRULY HURT AS YOU SAY IT IS? HUSBANDS' ASSESSMENT OF THEIR WIVES' LABOR PAINS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Eran Chajut, Open University of Israel, Raanana – Israel
Rony Chen, Rabin Medical Center, Petah-Tikva – Israel
Moshe Hod, Rabin Medical Center, Petah-Tikva – Israel
Dan Ariely, Duke University, Durham - United States

Two hundreds and eighteen husbands that accompanied their wives during labor estimated their wives' level of labor pain during whole delivery experience (every 20 minuets, from the moment they entered the delivery room until the birth itself). Comparison of the husband reports to the wives' reports of pain revealed three groups: The majority (62.8%) gave almost the same evaluations as the pain reported by their wives, about a quarter (24.8%) over-estimated the pain and a relatively small group (12.4%) under-estimated the pain. We further examined the difference between husbands' recalled estimation and wives' recalled pain two days and two months later. We found significant interaction between groups and time of measurement. Trend analysis revealed a significant linear trend for husbands that were highly coordinated with their wives' pain's reports. The differences between the couples recollection become less adjusted: husbands recalled their wives' pains as more severe than their wives' recollections. Unlike the former group, the group of husbands that underestimate their wives' pain in the actual labor experience tend to become more an more adjusted to their wives with regard to the recollection of the pain. Finally, overestimated husbands relatively persist with their pattern of overestimation in their recollections. The results suggest memory difference between those who actually experienced pain (wives) and those who witnessed it (husbands).

P2411
STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD POLITICAL EXTREMISM: INTERNET SURVEY RESULTS

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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Students are the most active and often radical part of modern society. Identification of psychological prerequisites of political extremism among students was the purpose of the study. Additional methodological challenge was testing our questionnaire "attitudes toward political extremism" with checking constructive validity and reliability. The pilot Internet-research of attitudes toward political extremism was carried out among students in Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (230 Ss).Some of the characteristics of political consciousness and personal competitiveness were also measured. The results showed mostly negative attitude towards extremism. However 5% of the subjects showed sympathy for extremists and extremist movements and 19% said that in some cases could support extremists.Students believe that the information expansion with elements of extremism (media and Internet) is the most significant cause of extremism taking.On the contrary, the preservation of cultural traditions they consider as a factor in the safety of society. High economic and global optimism is also a prerequisite for the prevention of extremism. The negative correlation between self-esteem of personal competitiveness and predisposition to extremism was discovered.Students who are below the rated understanding of own goals, responsibility and hard working, more expressed tendency towards extremism.Thus, the study revealed both social and personal factors of predisposition to extremism.

P2412

FATHER MONITORING AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Metabolic control for adolescents with type 1 diabetes could be influenced by the quality of family relationships (Anderson et al., 2010). In fact, the management of chronic treatment in adolescence is strongly influenced by the transition of care responsibility from parents to self. Research has evidenced the role of mothers in predicting better outcomes for adolescent life satisfaction but in the last decade father has acquired more importance for a shared control metabolic (Hilliard et al., 2014). In the present study, we collected data for understanding the role of father, both for self and child perspective. Results on 30 dyads have shown that adolescent life satisfaction is influenced negatively by father disengagement and more interestingly by perceived father disclosure and control. No direct relationship between father evaluation for parental monitoring and child life satisfaction. According to Maes (2014), it is important tracking the trajectory of the transition from father to self management to understand self determined motivation with the goal of developing better outcomes. Our results confirm the direction of focusing on the interactive patterns, utilizing multilevel models which permit to distinguish adolescents with a positive adjustment to the type 1 diabetes.

P2413
MAJORS CHARACTERISTICS, INDIVIDUAL TRANSITION RESOURCES AND CAREER DECISIONS

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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To enhance the employability of young adults is a core issue for all highereducation institutions in Taiwan.Within particular learning context, undergraduates from different majors mayperceive characteristics of their department such as choice space of employment and uncertainty of school-to-work connection in various levels.Based on career construction theory, individuals with multiple transition resources may make an education-dependent or education-independent career decision (i.e. attendance of graduate school or employment).In this study, the effects of contextual characteristics of various departments(i.e. perceived choice space of employment and perceived uncertainty of school-to-work connection) and individual transition resources (i.e. career autonomy, school-to-work transition efficacy, and readiness for employment competence) on career decisions were examined. The Results showed that with the effects of gender and department characteristics (choice space of employment and uncertainty of school-to-work) controlled for, when putting three kinds of individual transition resources, career autonomy and school-to-work transition efficacy served as significant predictors on their education-dependent/ independent career choices.These findings carry implications for career education and career counseling practice.

P2415

THE ACHIEVEMENT EMOTIONS OF KOREA STUDENTS TOWARD THEIR PARENTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the achievement emotions experienced by Korean students toward their parents. Achievement emotions are emotions related to achievement activities (Pekrun, 2006). In Korean society, the parents tend to sacrifice themselves for their children's learning. The children also tend to consider their learning not only individual achievement but also a duty to their parents (Kim & Park, 2008). These distinctive characteristics of Korean society could affect students' emotion and attitude toward learning. This study explored achievement emotions by using an in-depth interview with 34 students. This study found several interesting results. First, Korean students' achievement emotions toward their parents were classified as happiness, sense of guilty, annoyance, resentment and pressure. Second, Korean students more experienced negative emotions than positive ones toward their parents. Third, Korean students' emotion toward their parents were more related to learning outcome than learning process, and they believed that their parents more emphasized their learning outcome than learning process. This could be the reason why Korean students showed lower self-efficacy, self-concept, and intrinsic interest compared with students in other countries. This study revealed that Korean students experienced distinctive emotions toward their parents and showed relationship between emotions towards their parents and attitudes toward their own learning.

P2417

THE EFFECTS OF PEER SUPPORT TRAINING IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS - FOCUSING ON LISTENING

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The problem of students' maladjustment has raised awareness for preventive education. The one of preventive education is "Peer Support (PS; an approach for promoting students' mutual support)".The purpose of this study was examined theeffects of Peer SupportTraining (PST), which was especiallyfocused on "listening". Participants were junior high school students(N=30; 15 males, 15 females), and they had four 40-minutes sessions from May to June 2014.They were asked to complete the Peer Support Scale (PSS; 9 items, 5-point scale) and Listening Skills Scale (LSS; 25 items, 5-point scale)three times (pretest, posttest, andfollow-up test). As the result of one-way repeated measures ANOVA, posttest and/or follow-up test was significantlyhigher than pretest in "Instrumental Support(IS)" and "Emotional Support" of PSS and "Leaning-towarda talker" and "Eye Contact" of LSS.These results indicateas follows; Students' peer support and listening skills were improved by PST, and non-verbal skills were improved easily than verbal skills. In order to examinethe differences of PSS scores at pretest, Low and High PSS score groups were made.As the result of two-way repeated measuresANOVA, only IS had aninteraction effect. Specifically, the sizes of differences between two groups got smaller because Low group was improved. Though the other measures didn't have any interaction effect.These results suggest thatPST improved both groups' peer support and listening skills.

P2418

FOSTERING SECOND LANGUAGE SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH A MIGRATORY BACKGROUND

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

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Large scale competence studies (i.e. PISA and PIRLS) have repeatedly shown that students, whose native language is not the language spoken in class, are behind their peers by relevant competencies.But there is still a lack of second language trainings their effectiveness is proven.That could be caused in the complex mechanism of second language acquisition, but also in methodological deficits and poor implementation quality. This study reports the implementation and the effects of a long-term second language learning program for primary school students with a migratory background in a deprived urban area. The program is based on current second language acquisition theory and research and provides structured input in authentic communication settings by applying an implicit approach. A mixed-method longitudinal quasi-experimental designwas used to address two research questions:To what extent can the program successfully be realized regarding the content, didactical and organizational level?How are the effects of the programon the students' acquisition of second language skills regarding vocabulary, grammar and narration? The resultsshow that the examinedinterventioncan be an appropriate measure to foster second language skills, if implemented as conceptualized. The findings confirm how important it is to assess implementation fidelity, especially the organizational level,in studies investigating program effectiveness.

P2419

THE INFLUENCE OF COGNITIVE, MOTIVATIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Academic achievement has been widely studied in the educational field during the last decades, and different cognitive, motivational and contextual variables have been included as real predictors. The analysis of the interaction of these components through different statistical methods has been taken into account in educational research to understand their influence on academic achievement, including cognitive and non-cognitive variables. Some recent studies find that non-cognitive variables could have incremental validity over cognitive variables in the prediction of school achievement; however, there are few studies in which cognitive and non-cognitive variables are included in the same predicting model, especially with contextual variables such as popularity or parent involvement. Due to the huge diversity of predictive variables, we set out to analyze the influence of certain cognitive, motivational and contextual variables, most of them analyzed in different explanatory models of academic achievement. In the present study, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis is presented. Based on the main theoretical contributions, the scope is to analyze the predictive effects of intellectual ability, goal orientation, learning strategies, popularity and parent involvement on academic achievement. Academic achievement gives, in general terms, a great value to adolescent-aged students, so that the identification and study of personal, motivational and contextual predictors are crucial to improve school practices. Given the theoretical and empirical impact of the constructs described above, we hypothesized that each of the variables included, that is, intellectual ability, self-concept, goal orientation, learning strategies, popularity and parent involvement, have an important predictive power on academic achievement. A total of 1456 students from the first and second academic years of compulsory secondary education took part in this study. Of these, 58 students were excluded due to errors or omissions in their answers or because they did not have sufficient command of Spanish. A total of 1398 subjects (n=1398) were included in the analysis: 53% of the students were male and 47% were female, with a mean age of 12.5 years and a standard deviation of .67. Because of the racial and ethnic homogeneity of the country, the majority of children were Caucasian (98%). Childhood socioeconomic status (SES) was indexing according to parental occupation. There was a wide range of socioeconomic status with a predominance of middle class children. Conglomerate sampling was employed using the group-class as the sampling unit. A total of eight educative centers from the province of Alicante (Spain) were included in which there were two private schools and six state schools. The majority of participants (1137, 81.4%) studied at a state school, whereas 261 (18.6%) studied at a private school. The course split was such that 52.4% were in their first year and 47.6% were in their second year. The data were obtained in the classroom and during school hours. The subjects participated voluntarily and with the informed consent of their parents or legal guardians, with the guarantee of confidentiality. The tests were run in the various schools by several specialist collaborators who received prior general training on how to apply the various instruments. The

study was conducted during the academic year 2011-2012, from November to March, over four sessions that each lasted an hour. We used a predictive correlational study design in which hierarchical regression procedures were performed as a technical analysis with the SPSS software package version 21.0. Academic achievement was used as criteria, and six steps were included to understand whether intellectual ability, self-concept, goal orientation, learning strategies, popularity and parent involvement have a significant and unique contribution to explaining the variance. We conducted a hierarchical linear regression analysis (see Table 2) in which intellectual ability was entered in the first step; followed by three dimensions of self-concept in the second step (math, verbal and academic); three dimensions of goal orientation in the third step (learning, reinforcement and performance); three dimensions of learning strategies in the fourth step (development, personalization and meta-cognitive scales); popularity in the fifth step; and four dimensions of parent involvement in the sixth step (perception of support, organization and interest in the educational process; expectations; center relationship; and time of effective support with homework).Model 1 was significant [$R2= .19$, $F(1, 1396) = 337.847$], and thus, intellectual ability predicted academic achievement [β $=.44$, $p<.001$]. In the second step (Model 2), all of the dimensions of self-concept significantly predicted academic achievement beyond the effects of intellectual ability [$R2=.532$, $F(3.1393) = 395.82$, $p<.001$], and the change between models 1 and 2 was statistically significant [$R2$ change $= .337$, $F(3, 1393) = 334.448$, $p<.001$]. In the third step (Model 3), two of the three dimensions of goal orientation were statistically significant but predicted negative academic achievement: concretely reinforcing goals [$\beta = -.052$, $p <.01$] and the performance of goals [$\beta = -.09$, $p <.001$]. The change between Models 3 and 2 was also statistically significant [$R2change = .54$, $F(3, 1390) = 9.08$, $p <.001$]. In the fourth step(Model 4), the elaboration and meta-cognition scale predicted positive academic achievement, whereas the personalization scale predicted negative academic achievement. The change between Models 4 and 3 was statistically significant [$R2$ change $= .017$, $F(3, 1387) = 18.3$, $p< .001$]. In the fifth step (Model 5), we can appreciate that popularity has an important level of positive prediction [$\beta = .157$, $p< .001$] with a significant increment of the model [$R2$ change $= .028$, $F(1, 1386) = 78.79$), $p< .001$]. Finally, in the sixth step (Model 6), the predictions of the first three dimensions of parent involvement were positive and statistically significant, whereas the last dimension, time of support with homework, predicted negative academic achievement [$\beta = -.186$, $p< 001$]. This model explained 61% of the variance for the criteria [$R2 = .61$, $F (15, 1382) = 144.14$, $p< .001$]. According to our hypothesis, all of the steps included in the hierarchical regression analyses were statistically significant, so all of the variables make important contributions to the prediction of academic achievement. These resultsdemonstrate the importance of all types of constructs and specifically that beyond cognitive and motivational variables, popularity and parent involvement are equally essential indicators that affect academic achievement. Not only do teachers provide sufficient tools to enhance the performance of students, but parents and peers are also intervenient variables that could be seen as an opportunity or an obstacle to achieve better scholarly performance. In summary, the present study indicates the importance of cognitive, motivation and contextual variables for a deeper comprehension of academic achievement in adolescents. We found that all of the variables included in each step of the hierarchical regression analysis were statistically significant and explained a considerable percentage of the variance (61%). Furthermore, we need to give special relevance to contextual variables, specifically popularity and parent involvement, because of their fundamental influence on the academic achievement beyond motivational and cognitive variables, as it serves as a guide for educational practices.

P2420

PILOT STUDY: INCREASING SAFE DELIVERY IN SOUTH OMO VALLEY (ETHIOPIA) THROUGH SOCIAL LEARNING METHODOLOGY

F06. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Psycho-social development and adjustment under conditions of poverty

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Background Social-cognitive methodologies play a significant role in change attitudes and behaviours. In South Omo Valley, Ethiopia 95% of women do home delivery (104 safe delivery in 2006, and 1245 were planned:, Annual meeting 2007). Objective Discussions, modeling, role modeling, reinforcement are very important in shaping behaviours (A. Bandura). Media, social learning methodology and positive rinforcement increase safe delivery at the Health Center (HC). Methods In South Omo Valley, Ethiopia, CinemArena program addresses issues of mother and child health and women's status, HIV/AIDS, child marriage, through partecipatory theatre and educational movies in the local languages and positive reinforcememt. Starting from audience attitudes and norms, and through the discussion of characters in response to usual problems, audience members tend to accept these changes, even though they may challenge some cultural traditions. Reinforcement for safe delivery: Solar lamp "Littlesun" will be given for any safe delivery at the HC. To showing that the program had effect on knowledge and behavior, there are: Comparison of the social-cognitive determinants will be conducted between baseline before CinemArena and post-CinemArena survey. Follow up at 6 months. Comparison of safe delivery at Turmi Health Center between CinemArena's viewers and non-viewers. Comparison from baseline of safe delivery (2013 and 2014) and post-CinemArena (2015 and 2016) from 2 target villages; control group with non-viewes villages. Expected Results Listeners will be more informed about mother-child health services. Women viewers will increase the safe delivery at the Health Center than no viewers. Conclusion: Social Learning methodology is a key component in changing behaviour. Conclusion Social Learning is a key component in changing behaviour. "We are using the media not only to inform, enable and motivate people, but also to link them to resources in the community that will provide them with continuing support and guidance," Bandura explains.

P2422
SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN A SAMPLE OF SPANISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

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Sexual functioning is an important component of sexual health. Despite the considerable research attention given to sexual negative outcomes, such as sexually transmitted infections (STI), or sexual victimization, it is surprising that so little is known about the sexual functioning of young people. The current study examined sexual functioning in a sample of 542 male and female heterosexual participants, aged 18 to 26 years attending a mid-size university in Spain. Participants were recruited using a non-random sampling procedure using the university e-mail distribution lists for students. They filled out an online battery of instruments about their background and sexual history, and the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX), a five-item rating scale to evaluate sexual function. Results showed that sexual lives of these university students appeared generally positive and suggested a high overall level of sexual functioning, better in males. The best sexual function was observed for the overall satisfaction with their orgasms and the worst for their ability to reach an orgasm. Although sexual function was good in general, score distributions showed that between 0.7% and 4.2% of participants reported their sexual function on any of the five areas to be very poor. These findings underline the need to research in this topic and the implementation of preventive programs and new strategies for promoting sexual health in university students.

P2425
MEASURING QUALITY OF SCHOOL CONTEXT: TESTING FACE VALIDITY OF IQCE-ACE

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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Rui Guedes Serôdio, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal
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Nowadays, quality isa broadly used concept in the most various contexts. In education tis concept is particularly relevant given that quality of educational contexts has been consistently associated with school and social achievement of children. Assessment of context's quality is a fundamental endeavour aiming at three main purposes: research, regulationand improvement of educational practices. For such purposes we may find several instruments, and in the present study we test face validity of Quality Inventory of the Educational Contexts, in its specific version developed forthe context in which Extra-Curricular Activities (IQCE-ACE) are implemented across Portuguese basic schools. We asked a group of experts to answer to 2 questionnaires and participated in a group discussion focused in IQCE. Results show that across 77% of items experts agree on the constructs they are supposed to measure. Remaining items were submitted to the group discussion, resulting in relevant reformulation of item phrasing as well as their categorization within the different dimensions of IQCE-ACE. In the whole, results support face validity of the original instrument.However, they also indicate valuable structural changes that might improve its effectiveness.

P2428

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ITALIAN ADAPTATION OF THE DESTRUCTIVE-CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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The study aimed to supply a preliminary contribution to the adaptation of the Destructive-Constructive Leadership Questionnaire (DCL; Ekvall&Arvonen, 1991; Aasland et al., 2010) to the Italian context. The scale, comprising 22 items across 5 dimensions, may represent acomprehensive measure of both negative leadership – such as Tyrannical, Derailed, Supportive-Disloyal, Laissez-faire behaviors – as well as positive leadership, that is Constructive behavior. The study was carried out with 1230 participants(age: M = 41.75; SD =11.13), both men and women, employed for at least one year at the time of data collection (March-June, 2014). The research questionnaire include the DCL scale, a 5-item measure of Job Satisfaction (Brayfield&Rothe, 1951) and some socio-demographic questions, such as gender, age, level of education, seniority. Results of a CFA performed via LISREL supported the goodness of fit of the 5 factor model (RMSEA = .03, CFI = .99). Reliability estimates by means of Cronbach's alpha were acceptable and ranged between .63 to .84. A positive correlation emerged between the measure of Job Satisfaction and that of Constructive leadership. Conversely, the satisfaction measure had a negative connection with Destructive leadership, in line with theoretical assumptions. The DCL could be a useful tool both for scholars and practitioners who want to detect different facets of leadership behaviors in applied empirical research or intervention, be it positive or negative facets. This is something that already existing leadership inventories rarely offer.

P2430

BINAURAL BEAT IN SUBJECTIVE PAIN: A PILOT STUDY TO INVESTIGATE BINAURAL BEAT'S EFFECTS USING THE PAIN-RELATED SEP

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Background: Recently some researches suggested that the Binaural Beats reduced stress and anxiety. The Binaural Beat is composed with presenting 2 kinds of pure tones simultaneously. Here, 440Hz and 450Hz pure tones were used to compose Binaural Beat. The purpose of this pilot study was to investigate the effect of Binaural Beat to 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 under graduate students participated in this study. They took part in experiment consisting of 4 conditions (Binaural Beat, Monaural Beat (440Hz/450Hz), and Non-tone). The electrical pain stimulus was applied to the right median nerve. Prior to the experiment, participants' pain-stimulus threshold was measured by method of adjustment. In 1 trial, 60 electrical stimuli were presented every 1000ms with 200-ms duration and tone has 80s duration including 1 trial. After each trial, subjective pain and state-anxiety were measured by VAS and STAI. Results: Mean ERP amplitudes including the peak latency of N110 were compared among 4 conditions. Similar to previous studies, N110-like component was observed at the pre-frontal site. However, we couldn't find significant differences relate to the auditory stimulus conditions.

P2432
THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PTSD, PERSONALITY, EMOTION AND COMMUNICATIONS AFTER DISASTER

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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The purpose of the present study was to examine the relations amongPTSD, personality, emotion and communications after disaster. In this study, IES-R (Impact of Event Scale-Revised; intrusion, avoidance and hyperarousal) was used as the measure of the PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) level and the questionnaire was constructed by IES-R, Adolescent Resilience Scale (novelty seeking, emotion regulation, and positive future orientation), and items which measured"fear" felt at the earthquake, the first "time"when they talked about the disaster, "empathy" of others, and so on.It was hypothesized that PTSD positively related to fear felt at the earthquake and negatively related to sympathy. This research was conducted after Great East Japan earthquake (March 11th, 2011), and 17graduate students (M= 27.00, SD = 4.27) answered the questionnaire. Results were as follows: (1) Novelty seeking had negative relation with time ($r = -.51$). (2) Fear had positive significant relation with past ($r = .70$)/present ($r = .54$)intrusion, past ($r = .60$)/present ($r = .53$)hyperarousal, and emotion regulation($r = .42$). (3)Low group of positive future orientation scores got higher avoidance scores than high group ($L = 1.14, H = 0.56$).Thus, results partlysupported the hypothesis and indicatedthat the more one felt fear, the more one got PTSD symptoms. Moreover, as emotion regulation had positive relation with fear, in interventionand support after the disaster, it should be taken into consideration.The results had the problem of sample size, so that the further study was needed.

P2435
TAIL OF SOLDIERS: EMOTIONAL MISSION EXPERIENCE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

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This exploratory study has the aim to focuse on the condition of soldiers, theme marginally touched in Italy,because it collides with a system of physical strenght values to the detriment of psychological distress. The history told about a syndrome typical of soldiers, then recognized in civilians: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. According with the military psychology and with studies of the American literature on the PTSD of veterans, III variables have been isolated and analyzed: resilience, attachment, violence. Eight semi-structurated interviews to Italian soldier with mission experience have been examined with the qualitative method, using the T-Lab software, the text and word's association analysis, to identify protection and risk factors and to compare with the analyzed theory. Results prove what emerged from studies about resilience and attachment as protective values of PTSD. It is not confirmed the modification of violence concept, still linked with civil values. There is a strong connection between working context and motivation, internal for Special Forces and external for the Army, connected with a minor resilience. Finally is emerged the requestof an increase of the psychologist's current role in the army although the fear of judgement. From this study it is possible to recognize the need of an in-depth analysis on the organization's psychic functioning, to plan in future many prevention and support interventions to take care of soldier's psychological health.

P2438

EFFECTIVNESS OF SEXUAL EDUCATION BY COGNITIVE_BEHAVIOURAL APPROACH ON SEXUAL SELF CONCEPT OF NAJAF ABAD COUPLE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Sexual self-concept is one of the most important concepts related to sexual function. Improving of Sexual self-concept will help psycho-sexual health. It needs some educations from childhood to old age in order to form Sexual self-concept. This study aims to investigate effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral sexual education on couple's Sexual self-concept. The hypothesis was: cognitive-behavioral sexual education has impact on negative and positive aspects of Sexual self-concept of couples. To conduct this research, a semi-experimental method was used, having a pretest and posttest design with group control. The population of this study were the 20-30 year-oldcouples of Najaf abad. Ten couples were included randomly in the experimental group and the other ten couples in the control group. Experimental group were treated in 6 sessions and no intervention was done on control group. The measurement tool was Snell Sexual self-concept. Multivariate covariance showed that sexual education has impact on negative and positive aspects of Sexual self-concept.

P2442

THE RELATIONSHIP THE NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS AND DESIRABILITY AS A ROMANTIC PARTNER, AND EVALUATED TRAITS AMONG JAPANESE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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When rating someone as a casual dating or a potential marital partner, young people rated chastity as more desirable than both moderate and extensive sexual experience (Sprecher et al., 1997). And, adolescents rate the target as having less value, less peer population, and less intelligence as the number of sexual partners he/she has increased (Marks & Fraley, 2005). Japanese adolescents, however, evaluated sexually inactive people as having less interpersonal skills and motivation, and being more immature and unstable in comparison with sexually active people (Wakao, 2008). In this study, I examined relationship between the number of sexual partners and the desirability as a casual dating partner or a romantic partner, and how the personality traits are evaluated among Japanese adolescents. 520 undergraduates (200 male, 302 female) evaluated experimental targets who were described as having a lot of (or a few) number of sexual partners. In the result, female rated the target who has no or less sexual experience more desirable as a romantic partner than the experienced target. In contrast, rating as a casual dating partner, female rated the target having no or less sexual experience less desirable than the moderately experienced target. In both gender, targets were evaluated less reliable and more popular as the number of sexual partners increased. I discussed the implications for sexuality of Japanese youth.

P2443

PERCEIVED EXCLUDABILITY IN WORKPLACE AND BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO ACQUIRE CHILDCARE LEAVE: AN APPROACH FROM PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The aim of the current study was to investigate the hypothesis that issues about men's child-care leave (CCL) in Japan is caused by pluralistic ignorance. People of the majority position in a group are often incorrectly perceived that theyare in the minority position, which is called "Pluralistic Ignorance" (Katz&Allport, 1931).Pluralistic ignorance can lead individual to behave so that he or she is in line with the perceived group norm (Miller&Prentice, 1994). We predicted that perceived excludability can impede the relation between the desire to acquire CCL and behavioral intention to acquire CCL.The analysis confirmed the occurrence of the pluralistic ignorance.The result of hierarchical regression analysis revealed significant interaction. Examining the simple slopes, there was no statistically significant relation between perceived excludability and behavioral intention at low levels of desire (β=.01, $t(903)$=.33, p>.05). However, there was a negative relation between perceived excludability and behavioral intention at high levels of desire (β=-.23, $t(903)$=-6.13, p<.01).The primary finding of this study indicates that current issue about men's CCL in Japan is caused by the social psychological phenomenon "pluralistic ignorance". Japanese male employees feel normative pressure to inhibit their desire to acquire the CCL, erroneously believing that their behaviors would be disapproved by others.

P2446

QUALITY OF LIFE AND SATISFACTION WITH THE SEXUAL DOMAIN: THE ROLE OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Type 2 diabetes is a disease whose frequency of occurrence is growing (Chen, Magliano, Zimmet, 2012). Like every chronic non-communicable disease (WHO, 2011), it influences general perceived quality of life and satisfaction with its individual areas (Walker, 2007). The problems of people with diabetes may also concern the sexual domain. More than 50% of men suffer from sexual dysfunction six years after onset of the disease, and in the case of women difficulties in this domain are associated with painful intercourse, a decrease in sexual organs sensitivity, and problems with reaching orgasm (Newman and Bertelson, 1986). The aim of this research is to show the significance of sociodemographic variables, such as sex, education, place of residence, and duration of diabetes for the influence of the level of satisfaction with the sexual domain on general perceived quality of life in a group of people with type 2 diabetes. Two groups of people suffering from type 2 diabetes (a group of patients hospitalized due to complications and a group without complications) as well as a group of healthy individuals have taken part in the research. The following methods have been used in the research: Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin, 1985), Diabetes Quality of Life Brief Clinical Inventory (Burroughs, Desikan, Waterman, Gilin, McGill, 2004) and Sexual Satisfaction Scale (Davies et al., 2006). The research has been conducted since November 2014 and its completion is planned for May 2015.

P2448
MOOD DIVERSITY ENHANCES CREATIVE PERFORMANCE IN BRAINWRITING DYADS

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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The present experiment aimed to extend the Dual Pathway to Creativity Model by examining mood composition in brainwriting dyads. It was hypothesized that mood diversity in brainstorming dyads would enhance creative performance. The participants were randomly assigned to either negative or positive mood condition in a way that they wrote their feelings and thoughts regarding either their past negative or positive experiences for the four minute session, respectively. Then, they were randomly composed as negative-positive mood, negative-negative, or positive-positive mood dyads. All the participants brainstormed on how the number of tourists visiting Turkey could be increased, by exchanging their ideas with paper slips (i.e., brainwriting) for 15 minute sessions. Findings showed that negative-positive mood dyads generated more ideas than positive-positive and negative-negative mood dyads in brainwriting, with the last two being not significantly different from each other. Also, negative-positive mood dyads generated deeper ideas than their counterparts. This finding provides dyad-level evidence for the Dual Creativity Model that flexibility and persistence play important roles for the link between mood and creativity.

P2453

EMOTION REGULATION AS A MEDIATOR OF ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS

F16. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Other

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Associations between perceived parenting styles and adults interpersonal problems have been established. However the mechanisms that account for this association have not been adequately studied. Therefore, the aim of the study was to evaluate emotion regulation as a mediator of the association between perceived maternal/paternal parenting styles and interpersonal problems. The data gathered from 622 undergraduate students. In this study, the Young Parenting Inventory (YPI), the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-32) and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) was used. In order to determine the mediator role of emotion regulation difficulties in the relation between perceived parenting styles and dimensions of interpersonal problems, a series of regression analysis were conducted. The results of analyses showed that emotion regulation difficulties partially mediated the association between perceived parental styles and all dimensions of interpersonal problems. However emotion regulation difficulties fully mediated only the relationship between perceived maternal styles and interpersonal behaviors of dominance. It was partial mediator of the associations between percieved maternal styles and the all other dimesions of interpersonal problems. Finally, with the light of literature, this results are consisted with especially research has proved the role of emotion or social competence in parents-peer relationships.

P2454
SUICIDE RISK FACTORS OF CONSCRIPTED SOLDIERS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Usually suicide risk in armed forces is above the average. In Austria every conscript has to pass a psychological and medical screening. During the psychological screening psychological tests (intelligence, clinical) are executed. The aim of this study was to find out, if testdata from conscripts are of any prognostic validity for suicidal behaviour during military duty. The data of 39 soldiers which committed suicide and 65 soldiers which attempted suicide during military service were analysed. The expectation to find prognostic variables was low, because conscripts with a risky profile are usually not qualified for military service. But the results show that "readiness to assume risk" and "drug abuse" may be risk factors for suicidal behaviour during military service.

P2455

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND WORK - ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: PERSPECTIVES AND EXAMPLES OF PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

D09. Work and organization - Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility

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Environmental sustainability (ES)has become an unavoidable challenging topicfaced by organizations.It has beentherefore stated that work and organizational psychology(WOP)should contributein supporting firms'environmental efforts (e. g. Campbell & Campbell, 2005; Ones&Dilchert, 2012; Dubois & Dubois, 2012). In this perspective, this study aims to identify and critically examine possible areas of research and practicefor an environmentally oriented WOP. For this purpose, a large-scale systematic review of ES topichas been undertaken. Drawing on researches in psychology and other disciplines that have tackled the issue, a map encompassing the main areas of interest has been built. The map is presented on the basis of its possible applications for WOP field. Environmental management systemsare specifically taken as examples and contexts of further exploration of the proposed framework. The results of this studyinform the current debate about the role of WOP in addressingurgent questions that characterize present organizational contexts. In particular, the analysis of environmental management systems sheds light on the importance of organizational "soft" dimensions, beside the "hard" ones. Implications for further researchesmainly concernthe necessityof adopting multi-disciplinary and multilevel approacheswhen ES issues are dealt with.

P2458
USING MEMORY EFFICIENCY INDEX TO DIFFERENTIATE EARLY MCI FROM COGNITIVE NORMAL AGED OLDER ADULTS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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BACKGROUND: The Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test is a widely used verbal memory test, RAVLT investigates short and long term memory using many measures (immediate, delayed recall, recognition). Sometimes, these measures don't cut-off scores that yield a satisfactory sensitivity, in spite of a clinical evidence of mild but worsening daily memory problems; other times, only a measure (immediate or recognition or delayed) is pathological so we have difficulties to understand test results. Ricci et al. proposed Memory Efficiency Index that's a combined score: [(delayed recall /15)/(Trials 1–5/ 75)]+[(delayed recognition hits/15)–(false positive/total number of distractors)] to improve sensitivity and specificity of RAVLT test. AIM OF THE STUDY: The aim of this investigation was to evaluate sensitivity and specificity of Memory Efficiency Index (MEI) to differentiate cognitively normal aged controls from early MCI patients. METHODS: We tested early MCI and healthy controls (HC) with RAVLT and a short neuropsychological battery. RESULTS: Our results support the usefulness of MEI; Delayed recall (MCI vs HC) was low significant (t= -2,111 sig=0.064), Immediate recall (MCI vs HC) was not significant (t=-1,812, sig=0,101), Recognition (MCI vs HC) was Not significant (t=-1,156, sig=,154) but MEI (MCI vs HC) showed strong statistical significance (t=5-,247, sig=0.000). CONCLUSIONS: MEI has higher sensitivity and specificity than other partial scores to evaluate mnesic deficits.

P2459
UNDERSTANDING EATING DISORDERS: EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND EMOTION REGULATION

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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In this study it is aimed to examine whether young female university students who carry the risk of having or not having eating disorder differ in terms of early maladaptive schemas and difficulties of emotion regulation variations. Another aim of the study is to examine the predictor effect of these variations on eating attitudes which reflect the eating disorder attitudes. The samples of these study constitude 773 female university students aged between 17 to 35. In the study, The Eating Attitude Test (EAT-40) is used to evaluate eating attitudes, Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form 3 (YSQ-SF3) is used to evaluate cognitive schemes earned at early period and Difficulties of Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) is used to evaluate difficulties at emotion regulation. According to results, the group which is at risk in terms of eating disorder is observed to get higher points at all early maladaptive schemas and all difficulties at emotion organization except for awareness dimension. At the result of hierarchal regression analysis which is made with the variations at the study to predict eating attitude, it is found that emotional deprivition, self-sacrifice, high standards schema dimensions and difficulties at emotion regulation significantly have an effect on eating attitudes ($R^2=.18$, $F(1,716)= 8.95$, $p<.001$).

P2461
QUALITY OF LIFE AND COPING WITH STRESS IN PEOPLE WITH OBESITY

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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The number of people suffering from chronic non-communicable diseases has been growing recently (WHO, 2011). Such diseases influence a sick person's global perceived quality of life, as well as satisfaction with its various aspects (Walker, 2007). They also constitute the leading cause of death. One of these diseases is obesity, which is considered to be one of the main healthcare problems (WHO, 2011). Many patients live under intense emotional pressure because of the disease and its complications. It is thus crucial to be able to cope with emerging difficulties. A selection of the used coping strategies depends on a situation that an individual is in, his/her personal traits, and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education and current psychophysical state. The aim of the conducted research is to compare perceived quality of life and styles of reactive coping with stress among patients with obesity and healthy individuals, as well as to verify the association of the aforementioned variables. Two groups of people have taken part in the research: people with obesity and healthy individuals. The following methods have been used in the research: Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin, 1985), World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument-BREF (WHO, 1991) and Coping Orientations to Problems Experienced (Carver, Scheier andWintraub, 1989). The research has been conducted since October 2014 and its completion is planned for March 2015.

P2462
INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF UTILITY VALUE AND COST ON STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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Eccles' expectancy–value model is a prominent approach to explaining students' task performance, choice of activity, etc.Expectancy–value theory defines the following four value components: interest value, attainment value, utility value, andcost.Recent studies have investigated the effects of utility value on students' learning. The present study examined the interactive effects of utility value and cost on students' achievement behaviour. We collected 2 waves of data over 1 semester from 113undergraduateand vocational school students,regarding the lectures they attended in psychology classes.We used a self-report questionnaireto assess perception of task value (i.e. utility value and cost) and behavioural engagement. Perception of task value was assessed at wave1, and behavioural engagement at wave2. Multiple regression analysis revealed a significant interaction between utility value and cost. Using simple slopes analysis, we found that utility value promoted behavioural engagement only for individuals with low cost perception. However, utility value had no effect on behavioural engagement for individuals with high cost perception. These results suggest that it is necessary to not only instruct utility value but also reduce cost perception. In the light of the present findings,the implications of utility value intervention on students'learning are discussed.

P2463
SOCIOEMOTIONAL CONDITIONS OF THE MOTHER AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN PRESCHOOLERS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

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The purposeof the study is to establish the influence of the socio-emotional conditions of the mother in behavioral problems in preschoolers from Lima Metropolitan.The sample selected was explanatory, Ex-Post-Facto and Causal design.444 mothers of preschoolers were interviewed, the range of their ages were between 3 and 5 years old of both sexes. This research is explanatory, descriptive design and the applied level was causal.The method Ex-Post-Facto was considered due to it determines the alterations of the independent variables: socioemotional conditions and behavioral problems. The inventory of Behavioral and socioemotional Problems is composed by 73 items with three dimensions: the first dimension is related to the problems of the child, the second dimension is related to the problems of the mother and the third dimension is related to events or stressful situations in the family group. The tabulation of data was processed by specific formulas. Rho of Sperman andPearson's chi-square.The final results indicate that there is a meaningful difference of the depressing mood of the mother and a highly considerable influence on the couple relationship from the mother's side. There is also a medium meaningful difference related to the dropout in the behavioral problems of the preschoolers from Lima. According to the findings, preventive programs could be developed in the socioemotional area with the children and their mothers considering that the problems of the preschoolers have a great impact due to the quality of life and the stressful situations faced by their mothers.

P2464
SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE IN A GROUP OF PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Type 2 diabetes is a chronic non-communicable disease (WHO, 2011), whose frequency of occurrence is growing (Chen, Magliano, Zimmet, 2012). Monitoring the quality of life of diabetic patients was an issue proposed in the St. Vincent Declaration in 1989 (Krans, Porta, Keen, 1992), as the disease affects general perceived quality of life and satisfaction with its individual areas (Walker, 2007). In the case of people with chronic diseases, social support towards a sick person is of crucial importance. It ensures better coping, better self-control, and makes patients closely follow their doctor's instructions. The aim of the conducted research was to verify the significance of support for perceived quality of life in patients with type 2 diabetes and their partners. We used World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument-BREF (WHO, 1991), Diabetes Quality of Life Brief Clinical Inventory (Burroughs, Desikan, Waterman, Gilin, McGill, 2004), Berlin Social Support Scales (Łuszczyńka, Kowalska, Schwarzer and Schulz, 2002) and Satisfaction with Relationship Instrument(Kuczyńska, 1992). Thirty-six couples, one person in each suffering from type 2 diabetes, took part in the research. The results showed, among other things, that the level of perceived available instrumental support increases the level of satisfaction with the psychological domain and with social relationships, whereas support seeking considerably influences satisfaction with the psychological domain. Real emotional support from a healthy partner is of significance for the level of satisfaction with the relationship.

P2466

THE EFFECT OF COLOR SURROUNDINGS TO SUBJECTIVE PAINFULNESS USING PAIN-RELATED SOMATOSENSORY EVENT RELATED POTENTIALS (SEPS)

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Subjective painfulness is decreased to distracting attention or involving distraction task. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of color surroundings to the subjective painfulness using pain-related somatosensory event-related potentials (pain-related SEP). Stimulus was painful electrical stimulation applied to the right median nerve. There were five kinds of color surroundings. They were white, yellow, green, blue and red. Color surroundings were made of wearing goggles with color cellophane papers. Participants received all color conditions with counterbalanced order, two times for each color. In one trial, sixty electrical stimuli were presented every 1000ms with 200-ms duration. After each color surrounding condition, subjective pain estimation was measured by VAS (Visual analogue scale), and State-Anxiety score was also measured. As the results, a positive ERP component peaked at about 180 ms after stimulus onset (P180) was more positive in the red condition than in the yellow and blue conditions at C4 site. Behavioral results showed that red surrounding increased the state-anxiety, and decreased VAS value compared with another color surrounding. This suggests that attention was more distributed to the surroundings and less attention to the pain stimulus alleviate the pain sensation. And the amplitude of P180 component may reflect subjective painfulness.

P2467

SUBJECTIVE VALENCE, FAMILIARITY AND COMPLEXITY NORMS FOR PICTOGRAMS

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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The publication of norms for sets of stimuli provides validated materials to be used in different experimental paradigms, especially when the control of stimuli characteristics is required. In this poster we present subjective rating norms of valence, familiarity and complexity for a set of 650 pictograms representing diverse contents (e.g., from concrete objects to abstract patterns) that can be used by researchers in different psychology fields. Our work provides descriptive results (mean, median, standard deviation and confidence intervals) for each pictogram regarding each dimension, as well as the correlations between the dimensions. Our results suggest that the current pictogram set is varied, allowing for the selection of exemplars with different levels of valence, familiarity and complexity. Moreover, a sub-set of pictograms was evaluated as neutral in all three dimensions. Our data shows a positive association between valence and familiarity, and negative associations between complexity and the other dimensions, replicating previous literature. Altogether,this type of visual materials is useful for research in several domains. For example, considering valence as a selection criterion while controlling for familiarity and complexity, negative and positive pictograms may be used as prime stimuli in affective priming procedures and neutral ones as targets in other implicit measures of attitudes.

P2468
AWARENESS OF WATER RIGHTS AND OF THE NEED FOR GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

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The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between people's awareness of water rights and of the need for groundwater protection. In Japan, the landowner has the rights of using groundwater under the private landed estate without limit in law. But, in 2012, local government ordinance is established in Azumino-city, Nagano-pref. to protect the regional groundwater in the wide area. So, Questionnaire survey about consciousness of water was administered to 2000 people in Azuminocity(a response rate for survey is 61.25%). The main results were as follows: (1) young people did not know the ordinance of groundwater in Azumino-City. (2) Groundwater was perceived as being more private than surface water. (3) The people who think groundwater isprivateproperty give a less donated funds for protect the groundwater, lower environment-conscious than as public water.

P2474
THE IMPACT OF A BRAND ACTIVATION EXPERIENCE AT THE CONSUMER LEVEL

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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Nowadays consumers seek immediate gratification, valuing pleasure, positive emotions and feelings in the consumption process. People still make decisions following a cost-benefit analysis. However, perceived benefits refer to more than functional features, including also the "experiences" provided by a brand and/or product. This contributes highly to the brand's differentiation and the key is to provide meaningful experiences, which promotes consumer's involvement and identification with brand, engagement, satisfaction andloyalty. A great amount of literature has been dedicated to consumer experience. Nevertheless, research on the measurement and evaluation of the impact of "experiences" as a powerful communication methodis scarce, especially in natural context. We focus on the evaluation in loco of a brand activation experience provided by a major hypermarket chain, comparing consumers that participated in the activity ("participants") with consumers visiting the store ("visitors"). Our results show that participants (vs. visitors) perceived the activity more as an experience than as abrand promotion action,and the brand as more stimulant at the sensorial, emotional and behavioral levels. Moreover, participants showed a higher involvement, interest and word-of-mouth intention. Although further research is needed, we contribute to a better understanding experiences' impact at the consumer level.

P2475

IS NON-VARIETY BORING? THE PERCEPTION OF PEOPLE WHO PREFER NON-VARIETY OR VARIETY IN CONSUMING

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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Consumers often choose considerable amounts of variety when allowed to select more than one item from a choice set, even when they are given the option of repeating consumption of favored items. One of explanation for variety- seeking behaviors focus on desire to be evaluated favorably by others. The result of the previous study show that individuals anticipate that a decision to restrict their choices to consumption of their favorite item(s) would make a negative impression on others; others might conclude that they are dull, boring, or narrow-minded. Sampling a variety of items, on the other hand, allows consumers to express to others that they are creative and interesting people who enjoy many different things. The aim of the present study was to test the assumption that consumers who express variety seeking behavior are evaluated more favorably comparing to the ones who express not variety seeking behavior. The sample was 184 participants. Data were collected in a between–subjects design, using scenario that describe a person and his/her consumer choices. The variety of the choices and the gender of person was manipulated. The dependent variable was the evaluation of the person on the different dimensions. The result show the main effect of the variety. The participants evaluate the person who express variety - seeking behavior as more interesting and they prefer that person as a friend. The interaction effect was also obtained only for dimension responsibility.

P2477
A STUDY OF PROCRASTINATION OF JAPANESE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The purpose of this study was to examine the procrastination behavior of Japanese university students onthe task that they had been working on.All participants took a course of basic psychological seminar.In study1, participants were assigned a task to write an essay at the first day of the seminar, and were instructed to turn it in5 weeks later. They completed a questionnaire including 3 scales (procrastination, emotion and consciousness) at the first day, one weeklater and atthe last day.In study2, a new questionnaire including personality as the fourth factor was distributed to the other students attending same seminar.The resultsof the two studies showed the different effects of emotionsthat the participants felt during procrastination. High procrastinators'negative emotion experienced duringprocrastinationwas related to subsequent negative emotion.However, positive emotion experienced by low procrastinators during procrastination was also predicted negative emotion. In addition, there were differences inpersonality depending on when the task was submitted.

P2478

EFFECTS OF WRITTEN EXPRESSIVE DISCLOSURE PARADIGM ON PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AMONG SPOUSES OF CANCER PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Expression of peoples' thoughts and feelings to cope with the traumatic event is accepted as beneficial for their mental and physical health. In the 1980s Pennebaker and colleagues tested the effects of writing experience. They indicated that individuals who express thoughts and feelings about the traumatic event through writing leads to several positive effects on mental and physical health. Although explaining written expressive disclosure paradigm (WED) with only one theory is difficult, emotional disinhibition, exposure/emotional processing and cognitive processing theories seem to support this paradigm. The aim of the current study was to test WED in spouses of cancer patients' psychological health and posttraumatic growth (PTG). Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups to write during 15 min sessions on 4 consecutive days: Positive WED, negative WED and both negative+positive WED. While in positive WED, participants were asked to write only positive thoughts and feelings about cancer, in negative WED were asked to write only negatives. In negative+positive WED, participants were asked to write only negatives in the first two writing sessions and only positives in the last two writing sessions. All participants completed measures of psychological health, PTG and emotional expression prior to the first writing session, following the fourth writing session and 1 month follow-up. Still, data collecting continues. Therefore, results will be reported later.

P2480

THE EFFECT OF TSUNAGARI LEARNING SYSTEM (TLS) ON THE LEARNERS WITH LOW EFFICACY EXPECTATIONS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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E-learning has a problem for the learners to poorly keep on learning. On this subject, our recent researches indicated that e-learning with "TSUNAGARI learning system (TLS)", consisting of such as the ability to always display what people currectly is online, has an inhibitory effect on the decrease of the learners' academic workloads. Additionally, by exploratory data analysis, it has been suggested that this effect was most obvious on the learners who had low efficacy expectations before the learning. In this study, we examined the reproducibility of this phenomenon. To elaborate, Japanese university students who wished to become a teacher (N =69) were divided into two conditions by blind method. One is running TLS and the other is not running it. Then, they used the e-learningfor theteacher employment examination by their smartphones for a month without rein on. As a result, substentially the same tendency as our previous study was observed. That is, in the condition running TLS, learners with low efficacy expectations showed as many academic workloads as the learners with high ones. In contrast to the other condition without using TLS, the learners with low efficacy expectations showed less academic workloads than the learners with high ones. This study is intended to provideanempiricalevidence concerning the support of keeping on learning.

P2490
THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL CONTEXT IN BODY ODOR MEMORY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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The current study sought to investigate how the manipulation of context at the time of encoding and recall affects the body odor recognition. Body odors of strangers seems to play a special role in memory due to their fast and direct processing in limbic areas like the amygdala and hippocampus, structures known to be involved in emotional memories. The experimental task consisted in the recognition of a previously exposed odor (n=103), in order to verify how the manipulation of the emotional context at the time of encoding and recall can affect the performance of body odor recognition. Although the results between congruent conditions (Crime-Crime; Neutral-Neutral) and incongruent conditions (Crime-Neutral; Neutral-Crime) were not significant, there was a higher performance in the Crime-Crime condition (77%), compared to the neutral condition (74%) and when the contexts were incongruent (N-C, 68%, and C-N, 52%). Therefore, the results revealed that when the odors are presented both at encoding and recall within the same emotional context they are better remembered. This study suggests that humans are able to perform olfactory recognition tasks even when the olfactory stimuli belong to strangers and that emotional congruency may boost recognition.

P2491

QUALITY OF LIFE AND EXPLICIT/IMPLICIT ATTITUDE TO A LOW AND HIGH CALORIC FOOD OF INDIVIDUALS WITH OBESITY

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Two dimensions can be distinguished in attitude to the object: explicit, which results from cognitive elaboration, and implicit, which is unconscious and unavailable for introspection (Greenwald i Banaji, 1995). These two dimensions mediate in positive and negative emotions, thoughts and behavior to the objects. Goal directed action i.e eating behavior can be caused with combined explicit and implicit influence (Mc Kenne, 2010). Predicting an eating behavior from explicit attitude can be ineffective and insufficient, because food judgment can be determined by automatic attitude. Moreover, in testing an explicit attitude individuals, particularly obese ones, may have an inclination to present a socially desirable attitude (Dunn, 2008). Because of that, procedures based on implicit measures are involved in study of the attitude to low and high caloric food. However, the results of these study are not congruent (Roefs, Jansen, 2002.Roefs, Stapert, at.al.. 2005; Craeynest, Crombez, at.al. (2005).. Mc Kenne (2010) basing on his literature review did not find a confirmation for a thesis that obese individuals unconsciously prefer high-caloric food. The main aim of the study was testing whether obese individual differ from individuals with a normal BMI in explicit and implicit judgment of words relevant with food. In presented study, conscious attitude to a given words has been measured with a Likert scale, automatic attitude has been measured with IAT procedure (Implicit Association Test; Geenwald, McGhee, Schwartz 1998). The material consisted of positive and negative nouns and words referring to a high- and low- caloric food. 36 obese subjects took a participation in experiment (18 patients with vertical banded gastroplasty – VGB and 18 subjects without medical supervising) and 21 subjects with a normal BMI. It occurs that obese patients after VGB differ from obese individuals without medical intervention in quality of life and in implicit attitude to words related to high and low caloric food. Obtained results were interpreted in the frame of implicit and explicit attitude theories. Practical application has been presented.

P2494

THE EFFECT OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION ON HONOR-BASED EMOTIONS IN HONOR CULTURES

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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The aim of the present study is to examinewhether honor-based emotions elicited through vignettes (lack of feminine, masculine, family honor, and integrity)are affected by the presence of others' negative evaluation. For that purpose, we adapted the vignettesused in Rodriguez Mosquera et al. (2002), and divided into two: presence vs. absence of evaluation. Participants were asked to rate their emotions (shame, guilt, anger, and how bad they feel) if they come across with the situations in the vignettes. To explore whether emotions toward situations vary as a function of social evaluation and gender, a 2 (social evaluation: present, absent) x 2 (gender) between-subjects MANOVA was performed. Emotional intensity score was calculated per vignette, by adding each emotion scores. Results revealed no difference in terms of social evaluation; participants felt same emotional intensity in the presence or absence evaluation. On the other hand, emotional intensity was higher for women in the lack of feminine honor, and higher for men in the lack of masculine honor. In the lack of family honor condition, results revealed an interaction; in the absence of evaluation, women had more emotional intensity than man, and men had higher score when there were evaluation compared to no-evaluation. The current studywas an attempt to examine,and in a way, to confirm the definition of honor by Pitt-Rivers (1965) as "the value of a person in his own eyes, but also in the eyes of his society".

P2499

SELF-PERCEPTION AND EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS OF ADULTS WITH DIFFERENT SIBLING POSITION

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

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To study self-perception and Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS) of adults with different sibling position 181 people were surveyed. Study included: structured interview focused on childhood emotional experiences, Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-S3R) and Shema Mode Inventory (SMI), by J. Young, Personality Traits Differential (Bekhterev Institute). Results: statistic analysis supported idea that adults with the single child sibling position tend to develop self-perception as determined, self-confident, arrogant, with tendency to break common rules. Adults with elder sibling position tend to develop self-perception as strong, confident, pragmatic and ease of enduring hardship. Adults with youngest child sibling position tend to develop self-perception as more passive and undetermined. Adults with middle sibling position develop self-perception as undetermined, unable to negotiate and not willing to break common rules to achieve objectives. Most expressed EMS in the general sample are Approval Seeking and Unrelenting Standards/Hypercriticalness. The least expressed are Emotional Deprivation and Dependence/Incompetence schemas. Elder children are less likely to develop Dependence/Incompetence and Abandonment/Instability schemas. Youngest children are more likely to develop Abandonment/Instability and Subjugation schemas. Above results proved to be extremely useful in treating family disorders within Schematherapy practice with children, adolescents and their parents.

P2502

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRIEF AVOIDANCE AND PERSONAL GROWTH: THE ROLE OF DELIBERATE RUMINATION, INTRUSIVE RUMINATION, AND SELF-DISCLOSURE

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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This study investigated the mediating effects of rumination(deliberate, intrusive) and self-disclosure on the relationship between grief avoidance and personal growth. The data was initially collected from 300 adults who resided in South Korea through panel sampling. Taken into consideration of duration of grief experience and time period from the loss event, the sample of 199(female 80, male 119) was used for final analyses. The hypothesized model includes a direct relationship between grief avoidance (GA) and intrusive rumination (IR) and partial mediating role of self-disclosure(SD) and deliberate rumination (DR) between intrusive rumination and personal growth (PG). The path analyses proved that the hypothesized model showed a better fit than the alternative model which assumed full mediating role of SD and DR between IR and PG. The findings supported previous evidence: First, GA was positively related to IR and IR was negatively linked to PG. Also, IR was positively related to SD and DR. Second, SD was positively associated to DR and PG. DR was positively correlated to PG. However, it was not supported that GA was negatively related to PG. This result implied a multicultural consideration should be noted. In an Eastern culture such as Korea, grief which includes negative emotions was not seen as ordinary practice and should be avoided, based on the belief that a person without expressing negative emotions would be considered more mature and grown-up.

P2504

AUTOIDENTIFICATION ON LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE DIMENSION AND ACCEPTANCE OF ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL BELIEFS AMONG YOUNG POLES

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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The study investigated the relationship between: autoidentification on the left-right wing scale (liberal – conservative), economic and ideological beliefs and support for main political parties in Poland. The main purpose of the study was to assess to which extend auto identification is correlated with indirect measurement of preferences (economic and ideological) and if the relationship is moderated by declared support for liberal or conservative parties. The results show that autoidentification and political party support are correlated, however the profiles of supports of chosen parties differ in terms of economic and ideological beliefs. Previous studies in Poland show lack or small correlation between autoidentification on left – right dimension and economic beliefs, however moderate correlation with religiousness (Markowski & Czesnik, 2002). Current study showed moderate correlations and attempted to describe profiles of respondents using the two dimensions – economic (liberal or conservative) and ideological (liberal or conservative). The results did not support the four- or six-profile division, however the study provides an argument in the discussion on unidimentional versus two dimensional conceptualisation of ideology (Feldman, 2008). Studies on American samples show that about 40% of respondents can be classified using the unidimentional conceptualisation, whereas the remaining 60% represent more complex profiles (Feldman & Johnston, 2009).

P2508
SOCIAL BOND AMONG JAPANESE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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In Japan, Shimizu (2010) indicated that Japanese students'academic difference is the difference in theirsocial bond. Students' low academic performance(especially in the PISA scores) caused from their poor social bond with their family, school district, and school. The members and the relationship of the family are quite different among children, so it is difficult to depict the typical Japanese family. As most Japanese children play the game with a computer, game instruments, and mobile phone from when they were infants, they don't play with their peers and outside. So their social bond is very restricted and weak. This study examined the junior high school students' social bond and their functions for their school adjustment. It is expected that the social bond will prevent the students' school life problems and promote their adjustment.Participants were 102 junior high school students and asked 3 questions about their social bond.It was found that the contents of the social bonds aretheperson(parents, family, friends, teachers, peers), the animal, the group(the class, sports or activity club), the activity(sports festival,music festival), the relationship(friendship, love, trust, relationship to other people), place(class, class room, sports club), and collaboration. The function of the social bond was discussed.

P2518

QUALITY OF LIFE AND EXPLICIT/IMPLICIT ATTITUDE TO A LOW AND HIGH CALORIC FOOD OF INDIVIDUALS WITH OBESITY

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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ognitive elaboration, and implicit, which is unconscious and unavailable for introspection (Greenwald i Banaji, 1995). These two dimensions mediate in positive and negative emotions, thoughts and behavior to the objects. Goal directed action i.e eating behavior can be caused with combined explicit and implicit influence (Mc Kenne, 2010). Predicting an eating behavior from explicit attitude can be ineffective and insufficient, because food judgment can be determined by automatic attitude. Moreover, in testing an explicit attitude individuals, particularly obese ones, may have an inclination to present a socially desirable attitude (Dunn, 2008). Because of that, procedures based on implicit measures are involved in study of the attitude to low and high caloric food. However, the results of these study are not congruent (Roefs, Jansen, 2002.Roefs, Stapert, at.al.. 2005; Craeynest, Crombez, at.al. (2005).. Mc Kenne (2010) basing on his literature review did not find a confirmation for a thesis that obese individuals unconsciously prefer high-caloric food. The main aim of the study was testing whether obese individual differ from individuals with a normal BMI in explicit and implicit judgment of words relevant with food. In presented study, conscious attitude to a given words has been measured with a Likert scale, automatic attitude has been measured with IAT procedure (Implicit Association Test; Geenwald, McGhee, Schwartz 1998). The material consisted of positive and negative nouns and words referring to a high- and low- caloric food. 36 obese subjects took a participation in experiment (18 patients with vertical banded gastroplasty – VGB and 18 subjects without medical supervising) and 21 subjects with a normal BMI. It occurs that obese patients after VGB differ from obese individuals without medical intervention in quality of life and in implicit attitude to words related to high and low caloric food. Obtained results were interpreted in the frame of implicit and explicit attitude theories. Practical application has been presented.

P2519
PASSION IN EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW TO MAKE AN APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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What passion in academic context means? The aim of this systematic review was to collect all empirical studies about passion in academic context and make an approach to the term, trying to identify the set of passion characteristics in order to define the concept. Passion for an activity leads people to reach excellence, encourages productivity, benefits positive affect and enhances well-being. It also facilitates the everyday practice and the high levels of performance, enables people to persist despite the obstacles and increases motivation, so its study becomes imperative within educational context.After conducting a search in ERIC, PsycINFO and Web of Science and applying the inclusion criteria through 1.262 articles, we obtained 13 studies that analyzed the role of passion in education. In total, we founded six main definitions that describe the concept in different ways and from which we extracted common and significant passion's elements as loved activity, identification, dedication, persistence, caring, positive relations, supportive context, positive emotions and domain specific.

P2523

ATTENTION DIRECTED TO A LOW - AND HIGH CALORIC FOOD AND MEMORY OF FOOD STIMULI IN INDIVIDUALS WITH OBESITY AND NORMAL WEIGHT

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Due to increasing problem of obesity (Stein, Colditz, 2004; Caballero 2007) and its serious consequences (Mark, 2005; Ferraro, Su, Gretebeck, i in. 2002) different aspects of obesity have been researched. According to behavioral-cognitive models, obesity can be caused by the tendency in food cue processing. Obese individuals attention is "grabbed" and "held" by a high caloric food. Food relevant stimuli evoke specific emotions, goals and automatically direct an attention (Nijs, Muris, Euser, Franken 2010). Obese individuals are specifically sensitive to food stimuli. It leads to a vicious circle: food stimuli arises appetite, appetite directs attention to a food stimuli, processing of food stimuli intensify appetite. This mechanism causes a cognitive inclinations and attentional bias (Higgs, Robinson, Lee, 2012). The main aim of presented study was checking whether attentional bias in processing of stimuli relevant to high and low caloric food are dependent on weight. DPT (dot-probe task) procedure has been applied. The material consisted of neutral pictures and pictures relevant to high and low caloric food. Two groups have been compared: obese individuals and individuals with a normal BMI. The follow indicators have been measured: reaction time for directing attention, reaction time of attentional disengagement, unintentional memorizing of stimuli. Processes of attentional orientation and attentional sustaining and involuntary memory of pictures were checked. The outcomes are referred to theoretical and empirical results of a given issue.

P2525
FACTORS INFLUENCING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' IMAGINATION IN TAIWAN: A BRONFENBRENNER'S ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

B16. Development and education – Other

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Bronfenbrenner's ecological framework consisting of micro-, meso-, exo-, and macrosystems suggests that individual's development cannot be isolated from their social environment. The main purposes of this study were to propose the ecological systems model of primary school students' imagination by employing Bronfenbrenner's perspectives and examine factors on parenting style, teachers' beliefs/attitudes, parent–teacher interaction, mass media/the Internet, and educational imagination policy in Taiwan. Using a survey questionnaire, 1200fifth graders in Taiwan participated, and data were analyzed by structural equation modeling.The findings indicate the following: first, confirmatory factor analysis results identified high internal reliability and a well-defined structure of parenting style, teachers' beliefs/attitudes, and mass media/the Internet. Second, all corresponding factor loadings for the latent factors were significant, from moderate to high magnitudes, and the analyses of structural equation models indicated that the primary school students' imagination proposed by this study in Taiwan was acceptable and obtained a reasonable model fit. Third, the structural paths were significant: (a) mass media/the Internet significantly predicted parenting style and teachers' beliefs/attitudes, (b) parenting style and teachers' beliefs/attitudes significantly predicted primary school students' imagination, and (c) the correlation between parenting style and teachers' beliefs/attitudes was significant. Fourth, the completely mediating effects of parenting style and teachers' beliefs/attitudes in predicting primary school students' imagination from mass media/the Internet were supported, and the effect of teachers' beliefs/attitudes tended to be stronger and more systematic than the effect of parenting style. These findings demonstrate that the influence of the mass media/the Internet (exosystem) in primary school students' imagination conveyed the degree of parenting style (microsystem), teachers' beliefs/attitudes (microsystem), and the interaction between parents and teachers (mesosystem), especially within the context of the educational imagination policy in Taiwan (macrosystem). These findings are in line with Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory. Implications of these findings are discussed and provided from the viewpoint of cultivating primary school students' imagination.

P2529

HOW WORK GAINS MEANING IN TRANSITION：AN ACTION RESEARCH OF MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES PROGRAM FOR TAIWANESE CENTURY-OLD BANKING

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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Management Associates are high potential individuals recruited from target colleges in Taiwan, the US, or other parts of the world with the objective to build the future senior management pipeline. In the past, the study of the Management Associates program focused on the system design, while using the developed human resources management tool to assist its socialization. This paper aims to clarify the work ethic of Management Associates become willing to take action to fulfill the company's mission and promote the organization change diligently. The longitudinal studies regard it as the basis of the action research. The research material includes the record file, the questionnaire, and so on.

P2542

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTEGRATION OF OTHER- AND SELF-ORIENTED ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND EXPERIENCE WITH GRATITUDE

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Other-oriented achievement motivation is defined as personal striving to achieve for responding to others' expectations and showing gratitude to others' supports. On the other hand, self-oriented achievement motivation is defined as personal striving to achieve for oneself. The two types of achievement motivation were supposed to oppose each other. But some people don't recognize both motivation as opposed,and integrate them. Previous research indicated that female undergraduate students who had the integrated motivation were likely to feel gratitude in their daily life (Ito,2014).The purpose of this study was to examine whether people who integrated both types of motivation would have more experiences with not only feeling gratitude toward others but also feeling good by receiving gratitude from others. One hundred sixtynine Japanese undergraduates responded the other- and self- oriented achievement motivation scale. In addition, they assessed presence and extent of either feeling gratitude toward others or feeling good by receiving gratitude. The result showed a positive correlation between the extent to integrate other- and self-oriented achievement motivation and the ease of feeling good emotion by gratitude from others, even if controlling the strength of the two types of motivation.This study suggest that a reciprocal interpersonal relationship, in which people feel and receive gratitude, is important to developing the integrated motivation.

P2551
IDEOLOGICAL ATTITUDINAL DIMENSIONS AND IDEOLOGICAL SELF-LABELING

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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Ideological orientations are typically measured in two manners: through specific statement-type items, or through respondent's self-identification with ideological labels (e.g., 'conservative'). Attitudinal structure obtained through factor analysis of individual attitude statements represents a model of implicit ideological dimensions. However, individuals are not necessarily conscious of their position in a particular multidimensional ideological space defined in this manner. As a result, this specific attitudes may be inconsistent with their self-image concerning the ideological orientation. For instance, someone identifying herself as 'socialist', may hold certain socially conservative and/or in-egalitarian opinions. In order to investigate this problem, the paper analyzes the relationship between the basic attitudinal ideological dimensions and respondents' self-identification with various ideological labels (e.g., identification with the label 'nationalist'). The analysis is based on survey data collected in Serbia on a random sample of Belgrade residents. The results show that most associations follow the pattern expected on the basis of existing western literature. However, certain tendencies seem to be specific for the case in question, or to a broader post-communist context. Thus, for instance, self-identification with the label 'socialist' is associated with traditionalist and militarist attitudes.

P2554

SYMPTOMS OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND DEPRESSION AMONG SYRIAN REFUGEES IN A REFUGEE CAMP, TURKEY

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

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Background:There are 16.7 million refugees worldwide according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of 2013. Moreover, the conflict in Syria has displaced 2,468,369people as at January 2014. Refugees had to leave their countries because of political pressure, war or starvation. Those traumatic experiences put the refugees at higher risk for psychological problems such as depression and posttraumatic stress disorder. Turkey is the third country of emigration after Jordan and Lebanon for Syrian refugees. There are 22 refugee camps located mainly near the border. Objective: We aim to investigate the prevalence of symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression among Syrian refugees aged 18-79. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted at Kilis Refugee Camp, Turkey.Among 14.000 refugees we randomly selected a sample of 1000. Out of 1000 refugees 782 refugees agreed to the participation. Traumatic life events among participants were examined through the 17 items of Life Events Checklist. As main outcomes, PTSD symptoms were assessed through Impact of Event Scale- Revised, and Beck Depression Inventory was used for depression symptoms. Results Statistical analyses will be performed with SPSS version 19.0. Conclusion: In previous studies, refugees are found to have high rates of psychological problems. We aim to discuss the prevalence of PTSD and depression symptoms among Syrian refugees living in a refugee camp in Turkey.

P2555
FOSTERING LEARNING BY PROVIDING FEEDBACK VIA CLINICAL ENCOUNTER CARDS: PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM AUSTRIA

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Providing frequent, immediate, and constructive feedback is one of the most important psychological interventions for instructors to foster optimal student learning. The present study is concerned with feedback during clinical practice courses (4 weeks) conducted in the Clinical Unit of Equine Surgery at the Vetmeduni Vienna. Unfortunately, clinical education often lacks adequate feedback frequency and quality, diminishing its positive effects. In order to improve the feedback situation, an interdisciplinary team (veterinary medicine, educational psychology) introduced clinical encounter cards (CECs) as an innovative feedback method to stimulate more immediate and constructive feedback. A total of 24 students (25 years, 91.7% female) were assigned to either a control or a CEC group. While the control received conventional education, students of the CEC group additionally received CECs, which they were instructed to hand out to their instructor before performing a clinical tasks and ask for feedback. Feedback was documented on the CECs and handed back to the students. Students had to collect at least 6 completed CECs in order to pass the course. Students in the CEC group got feedback from more instructors, and rated the feedback as more frequent and constructive but as less immediate. A follow-up focus group with both students and teachers was carried out to get a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying the results. Practical lessons and future changes are discussed

P2556
ARE HARDCORE MMORPG GAMERS DIFFERENT IN IDENTITY, INTERNET ADDICTION AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION?

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Introduction. Research found relations between massively multiplayer online role-playing game (MMORPG) addiction and identity (Bessière et al., 2007; Smahel et al. 2008) and social dominance orientation (Yee, 2002).Starting from this evidence,we aimed at investigating the differences between MMORPGhardcore gamers (hereafter gamers) and controls, with respect to identity, internet addiction (IA) and social dominance orientation (SDO). Method.Our sample included 244 gamers (229 males, mean age= 22,73; d.s.= 5,57) and 149 controls (135 males, mean age= 23,35; d.s.=4,55) from different areas of our Country. Participantscompletedquestionnairesregarding: identity (U-MICS; Crocetti, 2012); IA (UADI; Del Miglio et al. 2001) andSDO(Di Stefano & Roccato, 2005). Results.A multivariate analysis of covariance with age as covariate, evidenced that gamers are lower incommitment (F=4.83, p<.05) and in-depth exploration (F=17.13, p<.001), and higher in reconsideration of commitment (F=4.55, p<.05) and in all the dimensions of IA(compensatory escape F=38.84, dissociation F=13.06, real life impactF=23.97, experience making F=22.32, addiction F=34.04, all p<.001). No difference of SDO emerged. Discussion.With respect to the Crocetti and colleagues' typology of identity statuses (2008),gamers show characteristics of the "moratorium" status, typical of adolescents. Moreover, gamers seem to be more addicted to internet while, unexpectedly, they don't show higher tendencies toSDO.

P2557

THE EFFECTS OF GROUP-BASED TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION ON INDIVIDUAL TEAMWORK COMPETENCY

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

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The purpose of this study was to assess the growth of individual teamwork competencies in a junior college course aimed at developing students' teamwork competencies. The need for employees' teamwork competencies offers universities and colleges the opportunity to help undergraduates to develop these. However, little is known about how to develop and assess the growth of teamwork competencies in higher education. Students enrolled in the course were assigned to random groups of four students and met once a week for 90 minutes, 15 times during a semester. Each class lecture time was composed of a description of and group-based training about a topic of organizational psychology. After group-based training, student groups were required to reflect on their own activities. Using a scale to measure individual teamwork competency in a group (Aikawa, Takamoto, Sugimori, & Furuya, 2012), self-report data were collected at three points in time (pre, post, and after 6 months) from 105 students. The scales consisted of the following five subscales: communication, team orientation, back-up, monitoring, and leadership. Differences in communication, back-up, monitoring, and leadership significantly increased between pre-test and post-test, and the post-test score remained the same after 6 months. The results suggest that the course containing group-based training had positive effects on all aspects of individual team competencies in higher education, except for team orientation.

P2563

THREE PERSPECTIVES ABOUT SCIENCE IN RADICAL BEHAVIORISM

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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As the philosophy that guides behavior analysis, radical behaviorism regulates methods and truth criteria for this scientific community, and proposes particular perspectives about science. The aim of this work is to explore three possible perspectives about science derived from radical behaviorist philosophy. The first of them is the notion that science is nothing more than behavior of scientists, as proposed by B. F. Skinner. But what does make it different than the behavior of non-scientists then? What would be the main consequences of this perspective? A second way to think science in radical behaviorism is to conceive it as a cultural practice. Since conceived this way, would science be liable to the same principles commonly held in the analysis of other cultural practices? If so, what does such perspective could reveal about scientific enterprise? Finally, it will be argued for the possibility of a third perspective: science as a controlling agency of behavior. In "Science and Human Behavior", Skinner has described government, religion, psychotherapy, economy and education as examples of controlling agencies: institutions that engage in special forms of group control. It will be argued that despite not mentioned in Skinner's original analysis, science also can be considered a controlling agency. As concluding remarks, it will be evidenced how this third perspective can approximate radical behaviorism to contemporary approaches in philosophy and sociology of science.

P2571
OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE FOR ORGANIZATION'S KNOWLEDGE: THE ITALIAN CONTEXT

D16. Work and organization – Other

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Communication and shared knowledge are key elements for every organization in the information era and the link with informative outer becomes essential (Butera 1999). The proper way to know information generated outside is expanding the business' knowledge and network comprehension engaging web and open source analysts. Our aim is to illustrate how Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) methodology works within organizational management, how it is being used in Italy and to explain the pros and cons of the augmented comprehension of available information. OSINT methodologies have been analysed giving relevance to von Bertalanffy's systemic approach (De Board 2014) and to the organization's metaphoric view as a brain, as a net, as an organism (Oggero 2004). By semistructured interviews to expert analysts we have investigated the most frequent methods and strategies applied, detected the major demand from Italian organizations and deepened the multiple dimensions of brand reputation management, which involves activity of construction, development, correction and monitoring. From a theoretical point of view our results will be useful to structure future training for analysts or to consider the best applied methodology. The research could be further expanded by including Watzlawick's third axiom of the Pragmatic of Human Communication applied to organizations (Cortini 2005): the organization's point of view. What is business management's vision of OSINT innovation within the enterprise?

P2573

DOMAINS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONING COVERED BY THE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS MOST WIDELY USED IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Functional deficits are common and severe in schizophrenia, even in patients who meet criteria for remission. The World Health Organization has developed a framework for defining and classifying disability, referred to as the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The aim of this study was to identify the most frequently used outcome measurement instruments reported in studies on schizophrenia and to conduct a content comparison with respect to ICF categories. A systematic literature review of clinical studies in schizophrenia was performed using Medline, CINAHL and PsychINFO. Two hundred different instruments were identified. The measurement instrument items that were present in more than one of the reviewed studies were independently linked to ICF categories by two psychometricians trained in applying the ICF and linking rules. The areas of disability in the field of schizophrenia that were most commonly reflected by items were identified. The analysed instruments focus mainly on different aspects of body functions (i.e. mental functions) and aspects related to activities and participation in life (i.e. basic interpersonal interactions). Linking ICF categories to the instruments commonly used in practice could improve communication and understanding among health professionals regarding the assessment of functioning and disability in schizophrenia.

P2574

CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF THE TEACHING PROCESS AND STUDENTS' COMPETENCES: THE COMPETENCE CHECK AS AN ONLINE SCREENING TOOL

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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European universities have experienced a major paradigm shift in their teaching from being content-oriented towards being competence-oriented. This led to an increased demand for evaluation methods that not only focus on single courses but on the teaching process as a whole. The Vetmeduni Vienna has introduced the annual Competence Check (CC), which is an online screening tool developed according to the standards of evaluation and competence research. It is based on the university's competence model that includes (a) all competences that students should acquire throughout their studies, and (b) ideal competence levels defined for each competence at two time points (middle and end of studies). In the CC, these competences are presented and rated by three different groups: students, lecturers, and practical instructors. Students rate the level at which they have acquired each competence, and the level at which it has been taught throughout their studies. Teachers and instructors rate the average competence levels of the students at two time points. The data triangulation allows a nuanced understanding of strengths and weaknesses in the teaching and students' competence profiles. These results are interpreted by the university's evaluation board–consisting of members of teachers, students and members of the vice rectorate of study affairs–which compares the ratings to the ideal competences levels in the competence model and develops systematic measures to increase teaching quality.

P2578

A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION STRATEGIES: ADAPTATION OF THE H-FERST IN AN ITALIAN COMMUNITY SAMPLE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Aim of the present study is to analyze the factorial structure of the Italian version of the H-FERST, a new questionnaire developed in Heidelberg(Barnow et al., in prep.), for measuring Emotion Regulation in cross cultural and clinical studies. Data were collected on a community sample of 189 participants (65.6% females) from the Centre of Italy. A principal axis factoring analysis was performed with varimax rotation. After removing the problematic items, 22 items were retained and allocated to six dimensions of emotion regulation strategies labeled as (1) Reappraisal; (2) Emotion Suppression; (3) Problem Solving; (4) Avoidance; (5) Acceptance; (6) Rumination. These seven factors explained 59.8% of variance. Eigenvalues were 4.3, 3.0, 2.0, 1.7, 1.1, and 1.0, respectively. Although we extracted fewer factors than those of the German version, inspection of factor loadings shows that our six factorial solution is a combination of the nine original subscales, with the exception of Activities and social support and Distraction that were removed. Cronbach's alphas were .78 for the total score of the H-FERST and between .72 and .86 for its six factors. Findings provide empirical support for a multi-dimensional conceptualization of emotion regulation strategies and suggest that a wider range of emotion regulation strategies other than suppression and reappraisal can be measured. Future research will investigate the utility of the newe questionnaire in clinical contexts.

P2579

PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION: WORKING ON THE NEW FORM OF SOMATIZATION IN THE DSM-5

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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This study examined reliability and validity of Somatic Symptom Adult Patient Questionnaire(SSAQP), offered by DSM-5 for somatic symptoms. 160 participants (95 female, 65 male) including 55 migraine, 51 psoriasis patients, and 54 healthy controls were examined. Results revealed that SSAPQ has strong reliability coefficient (α =.83).The validity of SSAQP was examined by comparing the mean differences between diagnostic and healthy samples in terms of SCL90-R-SOM and SSAQP. The correlation coefficient was calculated using the total scores of both SCL90-R-SOM and SSAPQ, while comparing healthy and diagnostic samples, to prevent automatic increase some items similar to migraine symptoms were excluded. Thus, the 9 item version of SCL90-R-SOM(SCL90-R-SOM9) and the 12 item version of SSAPQ(SSAPQ-12) were included in the analyses. ANOVA results revealed a significant difference between migraine patients', psoriasis patients' and healthy controls' SSAPQ-12 and SCL90-R-SOM9 scores. Migraine patients got higher scores on SCL90-R-SOM9 than psoriasis patients and healthy controls. However, psoriasis patients did not differ from healthy controls. Moreover, all groups differed similarly on SSAPQ-12. In conclusion, regarding the concurrent validity, the SSAPQ scores correlated positively with SCL90-R-SOM, as expected (r = .82). Moreover, t-test analysis for criterion validity of SSAPQ revealed significant group differences. Diagnostics groups got higher SSAPQ-12 scores than healthy controls.

P2580
LINKING EMOTION WORK TO CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Silvia Ortiz, University of Balearic Islands, Palma de Mallorca – Spain

Marketing and service research has identified many factors that influence customers' evaluations of services in hospitality settings. However, there is scarce research on the specific effects of emotion work on customer experiences. Emotion work is a multidimensional construct defined as the requirement to display organizationally desired emotions. This study empirically investigates the impact of the different dimensions of emotion work (the requirement to display positive emotions, the requirement to display negative emotions, the requirement to be sensitive to customers' emotions, and emotion rule dissonance or the requirement to display emotions that are not felt) on customer satisfaction and loyalty. Multilevel analyses showed that the "requirement to be sensitive to customers' emotions" was positively related to customer satisfaction and loyalty, while emotion rule dissonance (ER dissonance) was negatively related to these customer outcomes. Furthermore, we identified a suppressor effect of ER dissonance in the relationship between sensitivity requirements and customer satisfaction. The present study shows that employees' emotion work (ER dissonance and sensitivity toward customers' emotions) contributes to having satisfied and loyal customers. Managerial implications discuss the consideration of emotional abilities during selection processes and training programs.

P2584

TIME MANAGEMENT AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF METACOGNITIVE PROCESSES AMONG PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN BRAZIL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Carlos Gomes, São Paulo State University, Santos – Brazil
Cristina Varanda, São Paulo State University, Santos – Brazil

This study investigated the metacognitive processes for time management. It was designed as a pretest-posttest model with a total of 30 subjects divided into a control and an experimental group, aged 18 to 65, Psychology students at UniversidadePaulista in Brazil. Both groups answered an online questionnaire on time management (Q1), besides reporting the way they used their time in a three day period. The experimental group also answered a questionnaire for the evaluation of time management, besides being oriented on how to manage their time adequately. After posttest, a non-expected negative correlation was found between time management (Q1) and academic performance (r = -0,281; p = 0,310), although not statistically significant. A qualitative analysis of time management performance between groups showed improvement of time management competencies within the experimental group. However, Levene's test indicated homogeneity of variance of the time management performance scores between groups (F=1,089; p=0,306). It is important to notice that it is a small group and more research is needed with a larger group. One significant and non-expected datum achieved was the lack of knowledge of the majority of the students regarding the metacognition concept.

P2585
METHODOLOGICAL QUALITY OF STUDIES: THE CASE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY RESEARCH

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Viviana Carmona, University of Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain
Angela Berrio, University of Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain
Juana Gómez-Benito, University of Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain

Meta-analyses and systematic reviews in the field of psychotherapy routinely assess methodological quality as a measure of validity. However, little attention has been paid to how quality ratings are used in these studies. This review seeks to address this gap. A systematic methodology based on the PRISMA guidelines was applied. A search without language and date restrictions was conducted of Pubmed, PsycINFO and Web of Science. Two independent reviewers selected studies and extracted data on outcomes using predefined criteria. Thirty publications metthe inclusion criteria. Of these, 50% applied a single scale or set of guidelines. The quality assessment was mainly performed with descriptive purposes. A smaller proportion of studies used the quality rating as a descriptive and mediator variable of outcomes. In conclusion,quality assessment is a well-established practice in meta-analyses and systematic reviews in the field of psychotherapy, although these ratings are mainly included as a descriptive variable. Assessing the quality of studies and examining the influence that methodological quality has on reported treatment outcomes needs to become more widespread in the field of psychotherapy so as to add to the existing evidence base.

P2587
EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN SITUATIONS OF INDUCTION: VALIDATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Mathilde Marmond, AMU, Aix Marseille Université, Aix en provence – France
Jean-Michel Azorin, AP-HM, Hopital Sainte Marguerite, Marseille – France
Vincent Bréjard, AMU, Aix Marseille Université, Aix en provence – France
Agnès Bonnet-Suard, Lyon 2, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon – France

Emotional regulation is a concept referring to two main strategies of emotion regulation: 1/ cognitive reappraisal of emotions; 2/ expressive suppression of emotions (Gross, 1998). The main objective of this research is to study the spontaneous emotion regulation in francophone subjects. The secondary objective is to validate the emotional induction protocol for use in an experimental study with bipolar patients. The population consisted of 49 subjects. They viewed three film clips (Neutral/Positive/Negative). The clips are extracted from the battery Schaefer and al (2010); offset for order and participants. Spontaneous emotion regulation is evaluated with: 1/ Positive and Negative Affect Schedule- state (PANAS-E Mackinnon et al, 1999.); 2/ Emotion Regulation Questionnaire- state (ERQ-E: Gruber et al, 2012.). The duration of induction was evaluated using the Self Assessment Manikin (SAM Lang, 1994). The results show us that induction operates, and allow us to check the duration of induction in each condition. The results allows us to see that the induction operates in this system and is relevant to problematize with affectivity, valence/arousal and emotional regulation.

P2594

DIFFERENTIAL OUTCOMES TRAINING AND DELAYED VISUAL RECOGNITION MEMORY USING MASKED STIMULI

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Isabel Carmona, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Laura Esteban, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
Paloma Marí-Beffa, Bangor University, Bangor - United Kingdom
Angeles F. Estévez, University of Almería, Almería – Spain

It has been widely demonstrated that the Differential Outcomes Procedure (DOP) facilitates the learning of conditional symbolic relationships (for reviews, see Mok, Estévez, & Overmier, 2010; Urcuioli, 2005). This procedure involves reinforcing each correct choice response to a specific stimulus-stimulus association with a particular reinforcer or outcome. In the present study we tested the usefulness of the DOP to improve the execution of a computerized visual recognition memory task involving the subliminal presentation of the outcomes in a group of healthy adults. The results showed that compared with the standard non-differential outcomes procedure (NOP), the DOP produced better visual working memory performance when a pattern mask was presented immediately after the outcomes. Theoretical implications of this finding are briefly discussed.

P2604

GOAL SETTING, NOT WAKEFUL RESTING BOOSTS NEW MEMORIES OVER THE LONG TERM

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Thomas Maran, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck – Austria
Pierre Sachse, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck – Austria

Evidence exists that short wakeful resting after a learning session helps to retain memory elements over the long term. Additionally, a host of studies can show that participants who set goals outperform those who set no goals. In the present study we investigated whether goal setting boosts new memories over the long term more than wakeful resting. Participants ($N = 60$) learned two stories; one story was followed by a 10 minute period of wakeful resting, the other was followed by a 10 minute period during which participants performed a visuo-spatial fluid intelligence test. Participants of the goal setting condition ($n = 30$) were explicitly instructed to retain the content of the stories for 7 days. In contrast, participants of the no-goal setting condition ($n = 30$) received no such information. Our results can show that memory recall after 7 days was enhanced when one is explicitly setting the goal for retaining the memory content. Wakeful resting had no impact on memory preservation in both conditions. Our findings are discussed in the light of existing studies and learning theories.

P2608
DIFFERENTIAL OUTCOMES TRAINING IMPROVES VISUAL RECOGNITION MEMORY IN HEALTHY ADULTS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Isabel Carmona, University of Almería, Almería – Spain
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Angeles F. Estévez, University of Almería, Almería – Spain

Improving memory is not only an important issue in the early years, but is also essential for a proper adjustment to the social environment throughout life. In the present study, we aimed to explore whether the Differential Outcomes Procedure (DOP), which has proved to be useful to enhance learning and memory in a wide range of populations (for a review, see Mok, Estévez, & Overmier, 2010; Urcuioli, 2005), would also be effective in improving adult's recognition memory for a wide range of stimuli with varying visual complexity. This procedure involves reinforcing each stimulus to be remembered with a distinct outcome.Two experimental visual recognition tasks and a memory test, completed at two different time points (1 hour and 1 week after the training phase), were used. The results obtained in two experiments indicated that participants showed an overall better visual delayed recognition when differential outcomes were arranged. This effect was greater for conditions with a higher visual complexity. Finally, the use of the DOP also enhanced the long-term retention of the visual stimuli used in the visual recognition task. These findings demonstrate, to our knowledge for the first time, that visual working memory in adults is improved when differential outcomes are employed, and suggest the usefulness of the DOP as a therapeutic technique to facilitate working memory performance in humans.

P2611

PROBLEMS OF REPRESENTATION AND DISTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL OF DIFFERENT POLITICIANS

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

Irina Samuylova, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation

The main purpose of the presentation is to discuss the results of empirical research (2012-2014) about the representation of different abstract political concepts in the consciousness of Russian people («President of country», «Head of the Government of country», «Governor/Mayer», «Member of Parliament). Traditionally, the most significant factors for leadership in everyday life and in the politics are considered separately and independently (Stogdill, 1949; Berd, 1957; Bendas, 2010; Hermann, 1979; Winter, 1980; George, 1984). So, it is important to establish more universal characteristics that could be used for assessing the "leader" and the "political leader" concepts. Using methods: semantic differential (modified version), unfinished sentences, test of sense-life orientations. Sample: government employees (workers of the system of Federal Executive Government) and students - 150 people at the age from 18 till 30 years (67% female). Results: Russian respondent tend to evaluate politicians with different degree of power and status in traditional terms of leadership: orientation, motivation, energetic potential, moral qualities, communicative and cognitive, characteristics, political beliefs. Universal characteristics for politicians of different levels: responsible, organized, purposeful, sociable, balanced, courageous. There are the connection between the sense life sphere of respondents and their representation about politicians.

P2615

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ITALIAN VALIDATION OF THE SOCIAL EMPATHY INDEX

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Paolo Albiero, University of Padova, Padua – Italy
Giada Matricardi, University of Padova, Padua – Italy
Eleonora Gentile, University of Padova, Padua – Italy
Evelin Rossi, University of Padova, Padua – Italy

Purpose: The increasing social and economic inequalities which characterize most of the European Countries require the implementation of actions aimed to positive social changes, in furtherance of the social inclusion, the accomplishment an overall sense of welfare and socio-economic justice. Theoretical framework: Social Empathy is the ability to deeply understand other people, through the perception or experience of their life situation, based on the knowledge of social disparities and structural inequalities (Segal, 2011). Social empathy is set out to be applied to social systems, whereby the utmost objective is reaching the experiences of different people, communities and cultures. Targets: The main purpose of this study was to adapt to the socio-cultural context the Italian Social Empathy Index questionnaire developed by Segal, Wagaman and Gerdes (2012) to assess the Social Empathy. The construct of social empathy is newly operationalization therefore in Italy there are no instruments for its evaluation yet. Research: To this research 503 students, aged between 19 and 59 years, attending the University of Padua were interviewed. The adaptation process has been carried out with great care and diligence in order to ensure the achievement of a satisfactory equivalence between the original version and the one adapted, with qualitative (back translation) and quantitative procedures (MCFA, reliability statistics). The study observed a satisfactory equivalence between the original version and our adapted version with qualitative and quantitative procedures. Social and ethical considerations: From the collective crisis of humanity is spreading the awareness ethnological and anthropological to have reached an impasse, from which will come out a more socialized and empathetic individual. We must ensure, hence, that the younger generation, more open to new visions, to cultural pluralism, to the teamwork and the use of instruments of social interconnection, will develop a greater universal consciousness empathy.

P2624
UTILITY OF NETWORK META-ANALYSIS FOR STUDYING THE STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Laura Nuño, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain
Fernando Gutiérrez, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain
Tania B. Huedo-Medina, Allied Health Sciences, UCONN (University of Connecticut), Storrs, CT - United States
Juan Miguel Garrido, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Barcelona – Spain

Despite the large body of research on the structure of personality, there is still no consensus regarding its specific dimensions and levels. Most studies extract personality structure from factor analysis of the correlation matrix of various tests. When trying to integrate information from different articles, however, the limited number of tests they include, coupled with the fact that the tests compared differ across studies, produces empty cells in the correlation matrix, or correlations with very different N, thereby limiting the possibility of factorizing the matrix. This study aims to overcome this limitation by using network meta-analysis, a procedure that is capable of integrating both direct and indirect evidence, and deducing those correlations that are not available on the basis of those that are. The tests considered were the NEO, EPQ, TCI and ZKPQ. A systematic search of all those articles that include correlations for these instruments was conducted in PubMed, PsycINFO and the Web of Science, completed by examining the references of the articles retrieved. A total of 92 articles were identified, corresponding to a total sample of 43,643 subjects. Applying network meta-analysis, a full correlation matrix for all variables was obtained, thus providing a comprehensive overview of the field in terms of the magnitude of correlations between different personality tests. This serves as a platform for further analysis, including obtaining the underlying structure.

P2625
INTERNALIZATION AND EXTERNALIZATION SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WHO ARE REFUSED BY PEERS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Claudia Caprin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Angela Tagini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Marzia Paganoni, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Valentina Tobia, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Laura Benedan, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Rossella Morrone, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

Peer relations provide unique and essential contributions to social and emotional development, in fact refused children are at risk for concurrent and/or later adjustment problems with respect to social and emotional functioning (Rubin, Bukowski, Laursen 2009). This study aims to investigate the link between social-status in the class-group and internalization and externalization symptoms in childhood. It took place at primary and secondary schools in Lombardia (Italy). From a total sample of 1308 participants, a subsample of 1094 participants was selected by the attribution to their social-status by peers nominations. Selected children were 334 males and 296 females, ranging in age between 7-13 years (Mean=10.04sd=1.09), categorized as Popular (N=293) Average (N=567) Refused (N=234). Children's behavior and symptoms were extensively assessed using three different evaluators for each child: parents, teachers, self-evaluations. Evaluators filled CBCL 6-18 (Achenbach, Rescorla 2001), CRSL-R (Conners, 1997),TAD (Newcomer, Barenbaum, Bryant 1995), Aggressive Behavior Questionnaire(Little, Jones, Henrich, Hawley 2003).Refused children declare higher levels both of internalization (depressive, anxious)and externalization (aggressive)symptoms, but parents and teachers tend to ignore internalization symptoms.

P2628
THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' WELL-BEING

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Floriana De Angelis, University College London, London - United Kingdom
Rosanna De Angelis, AEO, Milan – Italy

In this study, we investigated health professionals' well-being and quality of life. Nowadays the problem of burnout and the psychological dimension of health professionals are object of investigations. However, there are few studies aimed at assessing the quality of life of health professionals independently from burnout. Thirty-two health professionals were enrolled, aged 29-65 years. All subjects filled out the short form on health status questionnaire (SF-36). According to the SF-36 questionnaire, the scores related to vitality, social functioning and mental health were lower than the normative data (namely average values: 55.7; 74; 69.2), while the physical health and functional role due to physical health were higher than the normative values (both average values: 93,7). We found that respondents had a good physical health, but low scores in vitality and mental health. Therefore, their quality of life was overall reduced. This study raises the question of reinforce personal vitality and general well-being of health professionals.

P2634

INTERNALIZATION AND EXTERNALIZATION SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WHO ARE REFUSED BY PEERS

B07. Development and education - Social cognition, identity and social interactions

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Rossella Morrone, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Claudia Caprin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Angela Tagini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Marzia Paganoni, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Valentina Tobia, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

Peer relations provide unique and essential contributions to social and emotional development, in fact refused children are at risk for concurrent and/or later adjustment problems with respect to social and emotional functioning (Rubin, Bukowski, Laursen2009). This study aims to investigate the link between social-status in the class-group and internalization and externalization symptoms in childhood.It took place at primary and secondary schools in Lombardia (Italy). From a total sample of 1308 participants, a subsample of 1094 participants was selected by the attribution to their social-status by peers nominations. Selected children were 334 males and 296 females, ranging in age between 7-13 years (Mean=10.04sd=1.09), categorized as Popular (N=293) Average (N=567) Refused (N=234).Children's behavior and symptoms were extensively assessed using three different evaluators for each child: parents, teachers, self-evaluations. Evaluators filled CBCL 6-18(Achenbach, Rescorla 2001), CRSL-R (Conners, 1997),TAD (Newcomer, Barenbaum, Bryant 1995), Aggressive Behavior Questionnaire(Little, Jones, Henrich,Hawley 2003).Refused children declare higher levels both of internalization (depressive, anxious)and externalization (aggressive)symptoms, but parents and teachers tend to ignore internalization symptoms.

P2636
ANALYSING DREAMS THROUGH BIOLOGY: A NEW PERSPECTIVE

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

Floriana De Angelis, University College London, London - United Kingdom

The purpose of this presentation is showing a new method to analyse dreams. On reviewing the different methods of dream analyses, it is clear the importance of Freud's theory. He maintained that the awake subject censored contents, which he considered not socially acceptable, and the dream was the result of these latent contents, defined unconscious. According to Hobson, instead, dreams do not necessarily express deep or hidden meanings, and they may depend merely by physiological processes in the brain. A number of other authors and theories have been reporting between these two extremes over more than one century. Without forgetting Freud's contribution and Hobson's observations, Meneghetti carried out the research and developed a new code of dream interpretation. He called it "biological code", as he believed that oneiric symbols could be read on the basis of their real meaning for human being's life. The authors will highlight the key to understand different scientific streams of thought and their application. Understanding the complex dream world means understanding human unconscious, therefore, could lead to improving comprehension of integral human being communication.

P2637
INFERTILITY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: TWO INSTRUMENTS OF RESEARCH

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Federica Devecchi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Stefania Riccardi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Rossella Nappi, Research Center for Reproductive medicine, IRCSS Policlinico San Matteo, University of Pavia – Italy
Lucia Carli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

This study is part of a wider project in collaboration with the Medically Assisted Procreation (MAP) unit of the San Matteo Hospital in Pavia, in order to assess the potentially traumatic nature of MAP. The research on 150 couples – assessed through various tools such as the Trauma Symptom Inventory-A (TSI-A) and the Los Angeles Symptom Checklist (LASC) - intends to investigate if MAP is traumatic for individuals who undergo this treatment and to what extent. Therefore, another aim of the research is to identify which relational and intergenerational factors may favor resilience to traumatic events in the same individuals. This particular part of the study intends to explore the psychometric properties of the TSI-A and the LASC in a sample of 408 subjects (women=79,2% and men=20,8%) with children or expecting their first child conceived naturally. The questionnaires administered were: Trauma Symptom Inventory-A (TSI-A; Briere, 1995; Gambetti, 2011) and Los Angeles Symptom Checklist (LASC; King et al.,1995) to assess Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and symptoms associated; Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90; Derogatis, 1994) to assess symptoms of psychopathology; Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20 (TAS-20; Bagby et al., 1994) to assess alexithymia, which is a condition characterized by difficulties in identifying and describing emotional states. Results underline that the instruments to assess trauma have shown psychometric properties that were adequate and similar to those found by previous research on TSI-A (Briere, 1995; Gambetti et al., 2011) and LASC (King et al., 1995).

P2643
STANDARDIZATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION INVENTORY IN CROATIA

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

Krunoslav Matešić, Naklada Slap, University, Zagreb – Croatia
Valentina Ružić, Naklada Slap, University, Zagreb – Croatia
Bojana Ćoso, Independent researcher, University, Rijeka – Croatia

The Achievement Motivation Inventory (AMI; Schuler & Prochaska, 2001) has been translated and adapted for use in Croatia. The AMI is a broadband diagnostic procedure that covers all dimensions that are considered to be a part of achievement motivation. The major applications of the AMI are for personnel selection, personnel development, professional counseling with regard to job decisions and sport psychology. AMI consists of 3 domains (Self-Assurance, Ambition and Self-Control) that are further divided into 17 scales.Each of the 17 scales has 10 items, resulting in a total of 170 items which have a 7-point Likert format. The items include a mixture of statements worded in positive and negative directions. The Croatian standardization was conducted on 224 students (38 males and 186 females) and 269working adults (125 males and 144 females). In this paper, we will present the norms for the Croatian standardization. The norms are presented in percentiles and standard T-scores. We will also present a brief comparison of the results with the German sample.

P2646
HEALTHY EATING IN THE GLOBALIZED SOCIETY

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

Daniela Di Pietro, AEO, Milan – Italy
Floriana De Angelis, University College London, London - United Kingdom
Angelo Bottoni, AEO, Milan – Italy

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the impact of food quality on humans' life nowadays. A numbers of recent studies show that organic agriculture and dairy products seem to have a higher micronutrient content than conventional ones. Furthermore, it is known that improving lifestyle behaviours has considerable potential for reducing the global burden of non-communicable diseases, promoting better health across the life course and increasing well-being. With the process of globalization, foods, consumer products, and raw materials are worldwide homologated and people are losing their roots on the territories where they live. The concept of "holistic ecobiology" will be analysed according to Meneghetti's perspective. "Holistic ecobiology" means to be able of living in balance with nature. Following the simple rules of holistic ecobiology, also eating is healthier. A lifestyle according to healthy eating seems of great importance to improve environmental sustainability and quality of life and well-being.

P2649
NEURAL CORRELATES OF PERCEPTUAL NARROWING FOR ADULT FACES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

B16. Development and education – Other

Stefania Conte, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Valentina Proietti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Ermanno Quadrelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Marta Rigoldi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Chiara Turati, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Viola Macchi Cassia, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

It is known that, by 9-12 months, infants' discrimination abilities tune towards face categories that are most frequent and relevant in the environment, with relevant categories including species (human vs non-human), race (own-race vs other-race), gender and age (adult vsnon-adult).Research investigating the neural signature of this developmental process–i.e., perceptual narrowing-islimited, and suggests that ittranslates between 6 and 9 months into increased specificity of infants' electrophysiological responses to humanown-race faces. Here we investigatedthe neurophysiological counterpart of perceptual narrowing toward adult faces by measuring event-related potentials (ERP) evoked by upright and inverted adult and child faces in9-month-olds(N=16) without an older sibling and with limited experience with children. Face age and orientation weretested within-subjects, and the extent to which each factor modulates the latency/amplitude of infant face-sensitive components (P1, N290, P400) was measured.The latency of the P1 and the amplitude of the N290 were modulated by stimulus inversion for adult but not for child faces, indicating specificity of infant ERP responses to adult faces. Theextent to which perceptual experience modulates this specialization is under current investigation in a second group of 9-month-olds who, from the time of their birth, have been exposed to the face of an older sibling whose ageat participants' birth ranged between 3 and 6.

P2651
SPORT AND WELLNESS, PERFECT COMBINATION FOR WELLNESS PROMOTION

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Graziella Zitelli, Ordine degli Psicologi della Regione Sicilia, Catania – Italy

Playing with bare hands adopts karate. For suspected ADHD and individuals it reduces impulsive behaviour, hyperactivity and stimulates self-control.Aim:attentive capacity, focusing. SDA Rate administered.Results: improved physical and mental self-control, power and speed awareness, sequence of behaviour in terms of space/time. HR: psychologist, M° federals appropriately trained. TifoPro is an edu project aimed at controlling passionate sports fans. Social- training action as the regulation adopted is inadequate, laws enacted after serious events exploit the emotional wave actions which have always lost their impact when the social unrest decreased. We move away from the theory of violence escalation which interprets the conflict as a step of the process with a weak start and a violent evolution: discussion ☐disagreem ☐aggression ☐violence☐war. Well managed, this conflict could be an occasion to mature without violence. Aims: ordinary target as future sportsmen and supporters. Develop emotions and experiences, learn to think about the consequences of our actions. Group methodology with active participation with explanation and activation steps.Topics:Violence and conflict: representations, experiences, typical behavioural attitudes.Violence in the stadiums: legislation. Effective comunication: to be able to transfer experiences cognitive. Give voice to the rage: assertive behaviour emotional. Conflict management: theoretical, personal and technical reflection relationship.

P2655

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: ILLNESS PERCEPTION, QUALITY OF LIFE, SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION ULCERATIVE COLITIS AND CROHN'S DISEASE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Renata Pighinelli Dallaqua, São Paulo State University, Botucatu – Brazil
Ana Teresa de Abreu Ramos-Cerqueira, São Paulo State University, Botucatu – Brazil
Lígia Yukie Sassaki, São Paulo State University, Botucatu – Brazil

Currently, there is a progressive and significant increase in inflammatory bowel disease. The most common manifestations are ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD). Among the psychosocial variables that can influence the diagnosis and treatment, there is the perception of the disease, based on the concept of Self-Regulation Model Leventhal. The objective of this study was to study in people with CD and UC the association between perception of the disease and its severity, anxiety and depressive symptoms and quality of life. We evaluated 53 patients with CD and 53 patients with UC. In data collection used the sociodemographic form, questionnaire Generic Quality of Life Assessment, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and the Disease Perception Questionnaire Brief. There were prevalence of 47.2% (CD) and 39.6% (UC) for anxiety, and 41.5% of depressive symptoms in both diagnoses. Present a threat of disease perception 36.8% of patients. It was found that lower perceived threat of disease was significantly associated with less severe disease, with higher scores in all domains of quality of life and lower scores on the HADS. It can be concluded that perception of disease as a threat was associated with worse indices of quality of life, anxiety and depressive symptoms and greater disease severity, indicating that interventions directed to the modification of dysfunctional perceptions are implemented.

P2657
RESILIENCE PROCESSES IN ADOPTIVE PARENTS: THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

Emanuela Marini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy
Francesca Colombi, Unit of Clinical Psychology, San Carlo Borromeo Hospital, Milan – Italy
Giorgio De Isabella, Unit of Clinical Psychology, San Carlo Borromeo Hospital, Milan – Italy
Maria Elena Magrin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan – Italy

At the Unit of Clinical Psychology of San Carlo Borromeo Hospital a support service to adoptive parenting has been activated; the purpose of this service is to assess adoptive parents' psychological resources that can help them in facing their new parenting experience. This observational retrospective study aims to explore in 258 adoptive parents the relationship between self-efficacy and risk factors. The risk factors were assessed through a semi-structured interview; the encoding of the collected data showed that 49.2% of parents reported personal difficulties (e.g. , concerns about the child's health, the role of parents), while 32.8% of the parents reported the child's difficulties (e.g.sleep and eating, behavior). Self-efficacy was assessed by the General Self-Efficacy Scale (Sibilia et al., 1995) and reported a mean of 31.96 (SD 3.15). The ANOVA analysis showed significant differences in the level of self-efficacy among parents who reported personal as well as child's difficulties and the parents who reported no difficulties. Parents who reported no difficulties showed higher levels of self-efficacy. On the whole results confirm the protective role of general self-efficacy as buffer against the stress induced by the perceived difficulties of the new parental role.

P2659
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SPANISH ADAPTATION OF THE DS14 SCALE TO ASSESSMENT TYPE D PERSONALITY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Dolores Hidalgo, University of Murcia, Murcia – Spain
Carmen Godoy-Fernández, University of Murcia, Murcia – Spain
Encarna Fernández-Ros, University of Murcia, Murcia – Spain

The aim of this study was to analyze the reliability and validity evidence of scores on the Spanish version of the DS14 scale to assessment Type D personality. The instrument was administered in a community sample of 1257 (41.1% males) from 15 to 80 years old. Factor analysis of the DS14 yielded 2 dominant traits Negative Affectivity (NA) and Social Inhibition (SI); all of the NA and SI items loaded between 0.47 to 0.80 on their corresponding factor. Results also indicated that scores on the Spanish version of the DS14 had internal consistency estimates within an acceptable range. Thus, NA internal consistency was 0.84 and SI internal consistency was 0.81. Furthermore, using a cut-off of 10 (NA$\geq$10 and SI $\geq$ 10), 373 subjects (29.7%) were classified as Type D. The DS14 Spanish version is a psychometrically sound measure of negative affectivity and social inhibition.

P2660
EFFICIENT PERSONALITY MODULATES MAKING-DECISIONS BEHAVIORAL PATTERN: A PILOT STUDY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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José Luis Antoñanzas, University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza – Spain
Javier Chueca, University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza – Spain
Carlos Salavera, University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza – Spain

Given the "Framing Effect" previous literature has showed that different frames led to substantial differences in people's choices. People tend to avoid risky decisions when the situations seem to involve gains, but people tend to be risk-seeking when the situations seem to involve losses. The construct Efficient Personality (EF) combines cognitive, socio-affective and motivational components. Thus, a higher score in EF is associated with accurate and suitable making decision processes. In this sense, the study's purpose is to determine whether individual differences in EF produce a behavioral modulation taking in consideration the Framing Effect. The participants who took part in the study performed a decision-making task which involved situations with gains or losses of money, and also they completed a questionnaire that measures the different factors which constitute the EF. Our preliminary results showed that EF overall score and the score in the subfactor Effective Coping correlated negatively with the percentage of risky decisions during situations that involve gains of money. This work represents the first evidence to the fact that people with higher scores in EF seem to present a riskless behavioral pattern during making decision processes when a situation involves a possibility of winning money. In conclusion, the study's novelty and the effects obtained give new approaching possibilities for studying behavior, personality and psychological –related constructs.

P2667
DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE LATVIAN CLINICAL PERSONALITY TEST

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Viktorija Perepjolkina, Riga Stradins University, Riga – Latvia
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The purpose of the presentation is to present the preliminary version of the Latvian Clinical Personality Test (LCPT). Mental and personality disorders often are linked to different functioning disabilities, so, the aim was to develop such a clinical personality test, which would merge psychopathology and functioning into one integrative model. LCPT is based on the DSM-V and additionally ICF was used in order to develop functioning scales. A combined rational/theoretical and inductive/statistical strategy and emic-etic approach was used in the process of the development of the preliminary version of the LCPT. In total 678 participants (70% clinical group) aged 18 to 68 years completed the initial item pool of LCPT, demographical inventory and M.I.N.I. (International Neuropsychiatric Interview). In the result of the performed analysis the preliminary version of LCPT was developed. The obtained results show that the preliminary version of the LCPT has acceptable psychometric properties; content, construct and criterion validity of the LCPT preliminary version has been approved. In Latvia till now it was a lack of a clinical personality assessment test, which would comply with the internationally accepted scientific standards and contemporary trends in the field. Assessment of mental health of an individual is necessary and important for a number of national institutions to fulfil its functions. LCPT will be useful clinical assessment tool in the wide range of clinical conditions. In nonclinical settings it could be used to assess individuals with high-risk public safety positions and civil forensic settings.

P2688

DYING TO WIN: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS LEADING TOWARDS OR PREVENTING THE USE OF PERFORMANCE ENHANCING-DRUGS IN ELITE ATHLETES

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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Koen De Brandt, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels – Belgium
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While a lot of research has focused on the identification of forbidden substances and techniques abused in sports today, only very few studies have investigated the factors that eventually lead athletes to resort to performance-enhancing drugs. Using the innovative push-pull model, this study tries to identify the psychological factors that put athletes at risk or prevent them from using any forbidden substances. Semi-structured interviews were performed with 32 (former) elite athletes and analyzed using an inductive-deductive approach. Factors that may lead athletes towards the use of performance enhancing-drugs include fear of failure, perceived pressure to perform and the lure of improved performance. Factors that may refrain athletes from using doping include moral and ethical objections, a strong sense of self-respect and the risk of mental health issues. These findings offer more insight in the psychological mechanisms underlying the decision process related to taking performance enhancing-drugs. Studies like this allow for the development of preventive anti-doping strategies, rather than solely relying on repressive strategies.

P2697

PSYCHOLOGY CULTURAL RESILIENCY AND TRADITIONAL SOCIETIES

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Françoise Payet Sinaman, Education Nationale, University Paris 8, Paris – France

This presentation deals with the link between cultural resiliency and traditional societies. Mayotte and Reunion islands are our ground of study. One of our aims is to reach a theorical construct of the phenomenon of resiliency obtained in an empirical way, in traditional configuration. Culture and resiliency get involve to shape traditions, beliefs and human relations. Our approach is integrative and interdisciplinary. History, sociology and anthropology datas among others offer a relevance to understand the individual in his singularity but it joins also various types of psychology. Mayotte and Reunion have in common an original cultural and ethnic interbreeding, an ascendancy for a mode community life which tends to be transformed with globalization. This experiment influences the cultural anchoring of these subjects, a powerful protective factor. Culture and ritual practice is of use as protective psychic envelope to the individuals, allowing them to convey their values and beliefs to face the noxious real-life experiences. Can we see in these cultural ritual practices an adaptative strategy favoring the development of resiliency? It is through the display of a still long-lived ritual practice, the cult to the ancestors that we are going to dread the societal dimension of psychology and the ethical positioning of the clinician in understanding otherness. After the presentation of the context of our study ans a synthesis of the main data of the literature on cultural resiliency, we shall illustrate and enclose our subject by a qualitative analysis of the speech of a woman practicing this cult.

P2706
SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN TURKEY SHARED BY KURDISH AND TURKISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Merve Fidan, Ankara University, Ankara – Turkey

Social representations, those shared and used by social groups are accepted to be evoked when the social identity is salient (Dougherty et al., 1992). The Kurdish question, having a twofold nature of social representations, being stable throughout the Turkish political history on the one hand; and evolving through the changes on the other hand, has both historical and current determinants. In the 2nd term of AKP government, official attempts to solve the Kurdish question have started through political negotiations for the first time in the history of Republic.In this study, using the thematic content analysis following the open-ended free association questions about the Peace Process, the associations of the Peace Process in Turkey will be analyzed comparatively for both Turkish and Kurdish university students. Within the framework of social identity theory (Tajfel, 1982)this study assumes that belonging to different ethnic groups will create differences between two ethnic groups in terms of their perceptions, evaluations and explanations of the Peace Process. In particular, it is expected that social representations of the Peace Process shared by the Kurdish sample will be more salient than the Turkish sample. The representations are anticipated to be emphasizing on political rights and freedoms and the end of violence for Kurdish participants pointing out the disadvantaged position of Kurdish national entity in terms of both political and military means.

P2711
A PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Miguel Raul Alonso, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche – Spain

Laura Sellés, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche – Spain

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Sonia Tirado, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche – Spain

Jesús Rodríguez-Marín, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche – Spain

Stress has been identified as an important factor in the beginning and course of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The aim of this study is to assess the efficacy of a stress reduction program on IBD activity, and quality of life in IBD patients. 41 patients with IBD (29 with Crohn's disease and 12 with ulcerative colitis) were included. All of them had active disease in the last 18 months, and were initially evaluated by several scales: Perceived stress (PSS), perceived disease stress (EAE); Holmes and Rae social readjustment rating (SRRS); the hospital anxiety and depression (HAD) and the quality of life questionnaire (IBDQ). IBD activity was measured by CDAI scale for Crohn's disease and the Mayo score for ulcerative colitis. Patients were randomized to receive or not a cognitive and behavioral therapy consisting of 8 sessions (90 minutes each). 22 patients were assigned to the intervention group and 19 to the control group. After program, patients were re-evaluated using the same scales. Patients included in the intervention and control group did not show differences in the baseline evaluation. Comparing the intervention group versus the control group, post intervention results showed a significant improvement of PSS, EAE, anxiety, depression and quality of life IBDQ. There were no changes in the activity of IBD scales after intervention. In conclusion, this intervention program got improvement in stress, anxiety and depression, and in quality of life, for IBD patients.

P2725
GROWING UP IN CYBERSPACE: SELF-CONCEPT, EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES IN CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CYBERBULLYING

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Ana Marija Spanic, Child Protection Center of Zagreb, Zagreb – Croatia
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For generations of children commonly referred to as millennials growing up in cyberspace has become a reality.Rapid advances in technology are creating a world of immense possibilities, but also exposechildren to certain risks, such as cyberbullying.The aim of this study was to examine differences in self-concept and levels of anxiety, depression, anger and disruptive behaviors,depending on children`sinvolvement in cyberbullying on Facebook.The study was conducted on 1489 children aged between 11 and 18 years. Two scales measuring involvement in cyberbullying (perpetrating and victimization) (Kwan and Skoric, 2013) were administered, as well as Beck Youth Inventories (Beck, Beck and Jolly, 2005).Based on cyberbullying and victimization scale results, four categories of children were established: children who have been victims, bullies, both victims and bullies, and those who have not been involved in cyberbullying. ANOVA results have shown that childrenwho are both victims and bullies reported the highest levels ofdepression and anxiety symptoms, anger and disruptive behavior, andmost impaired self-concept.Victims of cyberbullying reported more anxiety and depression symptoms, but less disruptive behavior compared to bullies. The studyconfirms cyberbullying as a risk factor for psychological difficulties for all groups involved, highlighting the children who are both bullies and victims. The results will be discussed in the context of intervention possibilities.

P2743

PERFORMANCE IN A MENTAL ROTATION TRAINING PROGRAM AND ITS RELATION TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND VISUO-SPATIAL AND NUMERICAL SKILLS IN 14 AND 15-YEARS-OLD ADOLESCENTS

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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María Rosa Elosúa de Juan, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid – Spain
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Mental rotation (MR) is, probably, the spatial skill that has received more attention in studies on spatial cognition. In a MR task, participants have to perform mental rotations of spatial stimulus in 2 or 3 dimensions to visualize them in a different orientation. Several types of training have driven to the improvement of spatial skills, but few researches have demonstrated the effect of MR training on the general intelligence or mathematical performance. In addition, several previous researches have observed that reaction time and error rates depends directly on degrees of rotation as well as on the axis in which turns the stimulus. In our study participated 47 adolescents aged 14 and 15 years, and 22 of them (Training Group) realized a Mental Rotation Training Program with two dimensions stimulus rotated in three angles (90º, 180º and 270º) and flipped in two axes (X and Y). Our main goal was to assess the performance of the MR Training Program and its relation with the general intelligence (Raven´s Progressive Matrices) and spatial and numerical abilities (Evaluación Factorial de las Aptitudes Intelectuales, EFAI). In addition, the performance in the training task (accuracy and reaction time) was analyzed as a function of the difficulty of the items (degrees of rotation) and its relation with general intelligence, visuo-spatial and numerical abilities. Results are discussed in order to achieve a better comprehension of the mechanisms and strategies involved in RM tasks and the impact that they could have in the learning of spatial skills, which are essential to the educational development and multiple activities of our daily life.

P2757

A REFLECTION ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE YOUNG ADOLESCENTS AND THE INFLUENCE ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The self-harm behaviours have prompted a growing concern in research. They have a significant impact in people, especially during the adolescence. The purpose of our study is to understand the influence of self-harm behaviour in school performance, relationships with the peers and the teachers. For this purpose, we used an adapted questionnaire of Impulse, Self-harm and Suicidal Ideation in Adolescents Questionnaire. We analysed the data with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences and content analysis.The sample consists of 23 adolescents, 19 female and 4 male. The results indicated that 60% of the adolescents have self-injurious behaviour. 45% scratching or pinching certain body parts and 38% assumes biting parts of the body or some objects. 55% reported that they have cut some body parts. Furthermore, 30% adolescents burn their bodies voluntarily. The inquired who have self-harm behaviours said that self-harm behaviours affect clearly the school performance (85%),the relationship with peers (75%) and the relationships with teachers (65%).In conclusion, these results are related to the researches that the self-harm behaviours cause a significant impact in mental health. Our results indicated that self-harm behaviours have a significantly affect in school performance of adolescents as in a relationships with peers and teachers. In this way, these facts must be worthy of significant attention because it's increasing the number of young people with this behaviour.

P2759

COPING WITH ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP DISSOLUTION: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

F14. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Cyber space and virtual realities

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Greg Howcroft, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth - South Africa

Individuals utilise social networking sites (SNSs) such as Facebook, MySpace and Twitter to communicate and stay in touch with romantic partners and to maintain relationships. SNSs also play a role in connecting individuals to each other – it enables users to gain a better understanding of the self and to develop meaningful relationships with others. It is used to share personal experiences and is frequently used as a means of social support. Making use of social media can therefore also play a role in coping with relationship dissolution, both at the time of the dissolution and during the post-dissolution stages of the romantic relationship. Lazarus' Stress and Coping Theory, as well as aspects of Social Interactionist Theory, were utilised as a theoretical framework to conceptualise coping strategies and online behaviour. The aim of the study was to create a detailed description of the role of social media in coping with relationship dissolution. The study was a qualitative, phenomenological study and participants were obtained using purposive and snowball sampling. Unstructured, in-depth interviews were used to collect the data. Thematic analysiswas used to analyse the data. Based on the findings of the researcher, social media can be both advantageous and disadvantageous in coping with relationships dissolution. Moreover, using social media in order to cope during and after relationship dissolution indicated adaptive coping in the short-term, and maladaptive coping in the long-term. This study has therefore generated an understanding of the role of social media in coping with relationship dissolution.

P2764

BEHAVIOR THERAPY OF ARACHNOPHOBIA. A CLASSIFICATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE PROCESSES OF LEARNING

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

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The aim of this paper is to propose a classification of the techniques of the behavior therapy for arachnophobia. These techniques are not only empirically supported, but they are also among the most effective methods of treatment for arachnophobia and also other kinds of phobias.. Arachnophobia is one of the most common specific phobia, defined as the fear of spiders and other arachnids. From the standpoint of behavioral approach arachnophobia is learnt, i.e. it is the effect of one of the basic processes of learning: classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning. That is why behavior therapy for arachnophobia uses the therapeutic techniques based on the same processes of learning, i.e. implosive therapy, flooding, systematic desensitization, participant modeling, reinforcement and extinction. We propose the classification of these techniques based on various kinds of learning from which they are derived and the laws of learning that constitute the mechanism of their effects. It is worth pointing out that all therapeutic techniques we discuss could be used not only in the treatment of arachnophobia but also to other kinds of phobias and anxiety disorders.

P2769
FACING JEALOUSY: SUPPRESSING OR REASSESSING

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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A great effort has been done to find out about emotional regulation in interpersonal contexts, so some complex emotions, such as jealousy, cannot be understood without reference to an interpersonal context (Volling, McElwain & Miller, 2002). Volling et al., (2002) have hypothesized that there are some answers that individuals use when becoming aware of the existence of a rival to the relationship. Some of these strategies are similar to those used as part of self-regulation (Buss & Goldsmith, 1998). 300 volunteers participated, from which 41% were males and 59% females. Mean age was 31 years (SD = 12.93 years). Regarding marital status, 49.3% were single and 29% married. Two scales were applied, the Multidimensional Jealousy Inventory (Rivera, Díaz-Loving, Flores & Montero, 2010), and the Emotional Regulation Strategies Scale (Sánchez-Aragón, 2012). Overall, results obtained show that both males and females when there is a cognitive reappraisal of the emotions, means obtained in factors of jealousy scale decrease. Discussion is about the importance of cognitive reappraisal trait, which is essential in emotions for both males and females, as adaptive emotional regulation is generated in cognition in such a way that reality is reconstructed, pushing and analyzing the situation that elicits the emotion, to give a better answer (Gross &Thompson, 2007). This study was supported by: PAPIIT PROJECT IN303114.

P2770
GENDER STEREOTYPES AGAINST WOMEN MANAGERS: 2009-2014 LITERATURE REVIEW

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Gender gap in board positions could be due to traditional beliefs about women managers which are known as gender stereotypes. For instance, according to the European Commission only 18.6% of board members of the largest listed companies in 2014 were women.Thus, our objective was to analyze what kind of gender stereotypes against women managers have been studied throughout literature.We reviewed WOS articles database from 2009 to 2014 using the keywords "woman manager" and "gender stereotypes" simultaneously. Theoretical sampling was used reaching saturation with 44 valid articles, and a content analysis was conducted to identify each gender stereotype against the women managers cited. Stereotypes were categorized by 2 researchers until they reached agreement (k =0.90).Results showed that the most repeated categories of gender stereotypes, based ontraditional descriptive and prescriptive beliefswere: women are perceived as having more soft skills (68% of articles referred to it), women are perceived as less competent and capable for management (61%), and women with male traits are valued negatively (50%). Then, gender stereotypes could act as underlying factors for bias in decision making, which would entail economic and social costs. Moreover, the study of those gender stereotypes will contribute to the development of promotion processes free from indirect discrimination, and henceto compliance with European equal opportunities at work Directives.

P2777
PROCRASTINATION, SELF-EFFICACY AND ANXIETY IN SCHOOL STUDENTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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In modern Russian psychology research works on procrastination as a factor which influences one's performance gain increasing interest. Our study focused on the relationship of procrastination and self-efficacy which according to some researches correlate negatively. Our participants were students of two schools aged 16-18 years (N=112). They completed Russian versions of Generalized self-efficacy scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem), Procrastination scale (Lay), State-Trait anxiety inventory (Spielberger) also they were interviewed and their academic performance was considered. We found significant negative correlation between procrastination and self-efficacy. Academic performance correlates positively with self-efficacy and negatively with procrastination. Participants with high self-efficacy tended to be less anxious. Qualitative analysis of interview data revealed some characteristics of school tasks which determined procrastinating (meaningless, boring, unnecessary etc.). The question of relation between procrastination and anxiety stays controversial. Our results didn't show direct links between them as some researches do. But we suggest further investigations with additional variables would clarify this question.

P2780
ABILITY-BASED ASSESSMENT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY ANALYZING NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Measuring emotional intelligence as a set of mental abilities is a real challenge. The presentation argues that the study of narratives about past emotional episodes can be used to assess the ability based emotional intelligence. On the one hand, narratives of emotional episodes elicit affects during narration and on the other hand the construction of a narrative directly reflects on cognitive activities performed in the social context of story-telling. To test this idea an empirical study had been run. The study included 255 participants. They were asked to recount emotional episodes of being angry, making someone angry, success, failure, disappointment and surprise. Ability based emotional intelligence was assessed by the Situational Test of EmotionalUnderstanding (STEU) and the Situational Test of Emotion Management (STEM). The construction of narratives had been analysed by automated linguistic tools. The results show that participants with higher emotional intelligence used evaluative devices more frequently in their narratives, and they devoted more attention to the description of the emotion eliciting situation instead of describing the acts of characters. The results are interpreted in the framework of narrative psychology elaborating the idea that narrative construction reflects on the narrators' mental functioning.

P2785

A NEW DIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR DETECTING HEMIANOPIA IN NEGLECT PATIENTS: THE BRENTANO (ILLUSION) HEMIANOPIA TEST (BHT)

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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In brain-damaged patients affected by unilateral spatial neglect (USN), the differential diagnosis between the presence of a unilateral visual field deficit (VFD) and its absence is hampered by the similarity of their phenomenology. Nevertheless, the disentangling of the two conditions (USN+VFD- vs. USN+VFD+) is needed for planning a specific rehabilitation program. The BHT is a reliable, neither time consuming nor expensive, clinical test, able to dissociate between presence and absence of VFD in USN. For clinical practice, we defined the structure, the analysis and the normative data of the Brentano illusion hemianopia test (BHT) from 273 unimpaired healthy control participants. The BHT includes simple lines, and leftward and rightward Brentano illusions. Using a tolerance interval of 95% with confidence limits of 95% with non-parametric approach, we defined the cut-off criteria for line bisection and total illusory effects. Subsequently we apply the test in 6 USN patients, in order to verify the validity of the BHT test. Results showed that the BHT allows a reliable diagnosis of VFDs in USN patients, showing a higher sensibility, compared to the confrontation visual field exam, in patients with a severe deficit. The redefinition of a line bisection cut-off has permitted to improve the sensibility of this task if compared to earlier cut-offs. The validity of the BHT, for detecting VFDs in USN patients is confirmed, and possible uses of this tool are discussed.

P2789
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMATIC AND STRESSFUL EXPERIENCES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Background: Majority of the people experience at least one potentially traumatic event during their lifetime, and even more experience less traumatic, so called stressful, events. Studies have revealed, that it is possible not only to have negative, but also positive outcomes after traumatic events and more and more studies seek to study psychological well-being. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between psychological well-being and potentially traumatic and stressful life experiences. Methods: Sample of 626 participants (59,9% women, 40,1% men) from Lithuanian general population with a mean age 39,00 from 18 to 89 years participated in this study. The following instruments were used: Psychological Well-Being Questionnaire (WBQ), Brief Trauma Questionnaire (BTQ), Adjustment Disorder Stressor list (AjD-S), Impact of Event Scale – Revised (IES-R). Results: The structural modelling analysis revealed positive (psychological well-being) and negative (posttraumatic stress) aspects of person's feelings being reciprocally related with stressful life experiences. Conclusions: These results enables to raise the assumption that psychological well-being might be one of resilience aspects in the context of staggering life experiences. It may be considered, that positive as well as negative components of person's feelings might have influence on further experiences, and function as protective or risk factors.

P2793
PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE AND THE CHALLENGES OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYNDROM

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Post-traumatic stress syndrome can be understood in terms of varied gradients of anxiety: worring thoughts, emotional and psysical hyperarousal, pessimistic projections, regrets, guilt, lack of confidence, fatigue, etc. which lead to a dysfunctional response of individual. Psychological expertise in the matter of post-traumatic stress syndrome in dramatic events (such as post-criminal traffic, post accidents, post malpractice, post domestic violence, post unjust imprisonment, etc.) both intra- and extrajudicial, has to comply with the number of requierements. This paper aims to highlight aspects that the type of expertise must include in order to give the report of psychological expertise credibility and objectivity.

P2794

EXAMINATION OF THE LINKS BETWEEN THE BIG FIVE FACTORS AND INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE CONTEXT OF AN INNOVATIVE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING JOB

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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There is a general recognition in the literature that innovative behaviour plays a crucial role for both organizational innovation and effectiveness in the present highly dynamic business environment. Nonetheless, previous empirical research on the determinants of innovative behaviour have been predominantly focused on the generation of new ideas or creativity, neglecting the examination of other relevant innovative behaviours comprising the promotion and implementation of new ideas in the workplace. The current study aims to overcome this limitation by examining the personality antecedents of innovative behaviour, by using a more inclusive conceptualization of this criterion that includes the generation, promotion and implementation of ideas within the organization. So it is investigated the relationships between the Big Five Factors and this criterion, using data from 244 software engineers pertaining to a Portuguese information technology company. Results have shown that the factors of emotional stability, extraversion and conscientiousness represent valid and meaningful predictors of innovative behaviour. Surprisingly, the obtained relationship between openness and the criterion under study was weak and non-significant in the present sample. Implications of these findings for future research and management practice are further discussed.

P2798
ABSTRACT RULE LEARNING FOR FACE SEQUENCES IN 7-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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One learning mechanism available at 7 months and known as Rule Learning (RL) allows infants to recognize and generalize abstract rule-like patterns, such ABB or ABA. Although some studies suggests that infants may be better at learning rules from speech, other studies suggest that RL is not specific to language, but it can be applied also to visual stimuli that infants can readily represent and categorize. Yet, RL has never been investigated using one of the most salient and frequent visual stimulus category available in infants' environment, i.e. faces. Here we investigate 7-month-olds' ability to extract rule-like patterns when constituent elements of the patterns are faces. Infants were habituated with triads of faces presented in an ABA condition (a face A was followed by a different face B, that was in turn followed by the face A), or in an ABB condition. In the test phase, ABA and ABB triads, composed by faces that differed from those showed during habituation, were presented. In both conditions, infants looked significantly longer at the novel triads, suggesting that infants were able to detect the pattern presented during the habituation phase and to generalize this knowledge to include the new face identities showed during testing. These results suggest that infant RL is not limited to the linguistic domain. Instead, infants can extract abstract rules also when they are presented with visual sequences, as long as highly familiar stimuli, such as faces, are used.

P2799
DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND SPORT

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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This paper shows the research directed to the connection of a general deviance factor that includes drug use, sexual risk, and law abidance and striving for extreme sports. Out of 100 examinees, male, age 20-30, the following instruments have been used: Zuckerman's test of basic human traits and test for measuring sensation seeking. Non experimental correlation draft has been used in this research. In order to get adequate answers to the stated hypothesis of research, the following statistic processing data have been used: descriptive statistics, skewness and kurtosis, while the differences have been examined by using multivariate and univariate analysis of the variance. The results show that there is a statistically significant difference between extreme sports and not extreme sports on the Zuckerman's test of basic human traits ($p<0.0182$) on verbal aggression and risk behaviour, as well as on the test of sensation seeking ($p<0.025$). In this paper we found a substantial correlation between criminal risk taking, such as vandalism, financial risk as in gambling, and sports risk taking.

P2806
EFFECTS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: A META-ANALYSIS

D16. Work and organization – Other

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Employment rehabilitation programmes aim to help people with severe difficulties to find a job. This study examines the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation programmes for people with schizophrenia, specifically regarding the number of such people who enter employment (job acquisition) and the number of hours they remain in work (job tenure). A literature search was conducted in electronic databases and specialized journals in order to identifyrandomized or quasi-randomized studies. Two independent reviewers extracted data. Twelve trials and 1004 people were included in the review. Odds ratio (OR) for job placement and standardized mean difference (SMD) for job tenure, with 95% confidence intervals (CI), were calculated. Results show that participation in a rehabilitation programmesignificantlyincreases the likelihood of obtaining a job (OR=3.42; CI 1.84 to 6.33) and improves job tenure (SMD=0.65; CI 0.30 to 1.01), in comparison with controls. The intervention efficacy increased for both variables asthe methodological quality score decreased. In sum, participating in a vocational rehabilitation programme improved the opportunities of people with schizophrenia regarding finding and retaining employment. Further studies are needed to determine which kinds of programmes are most effective. In terms of generalizability, it should be noted that these findings are based on research conducted in the USA with Caucasian populations.

P2813

SELF-HELP GROUPS FOR THE GRIEVING PROCESS: SPECIFICITY, LIMITS AND POTENTIAL

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

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Self-help groups, increasingly involved in Italy, are a resource and integration of the formal care system and find their highest application in the grieving process. In this context sharing own experience in the group is effective in order to allow the reinvestment on external reality after the loss of an important person. This work wants to examine specificity, potentiality and restrictions of self-help groups, through literature's analysis and clinical experiences. The specificity of self-help groups is based on the belief that the group contains the potential to promote the dynamics of mutual aid among its members, activated by some psychosocial processes including equal identification, sharing and empowerment. From observations, it has been possible to note that, when in-out group borders are too marked, members of these groups risk to socialize only with those who share the same experience. Participant may also develop a sense of dependence from the group that leads him to believe that the results of one's empowerment is a goal achieved only with others support. Thus, it is important not only to point out the strengths, but also the drawbacks of this approach to improve its effectiveness and potential, and to favor a best interaction between health professionals working in this field, in order to avoid damage to people who show a marked distress or some form of psychopathology.

P2830

HIGH-DENSITY ERP CORRELATES FOR VISUAL WORD-PSEUDOWORD RECOGNITION IN HEALTHY MALES AND FEMALES

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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Gender-related differences are frequently reported for various cognitive tasks, especially for verbal tasks. We aimed at studying the changes in ERP components due to visual recognition of words vs. pseudowords in males and females. Healthy adults (23 female and 19 male) aged 20-30 years had to decide (and respond by pushing 1 of 2 buttons) if they were shown a word from Russian language or it was not a word. The stimuli were 5-letter Russian nouns (total of 100) and 5-letter pseudowords (total of 100) made from a different set of nouns by replacing one letter, presented in a random order during single block. We recorded 128-channel EEG/ERP and analyzed the visual response elicited by the words and pseudowords separately in males and females. Routine EEG was filtered in 0.3-30Hz and segmented -100+1000 ms from the stimulus onset. Mixed ANOVA showed stimulus effect ($p<0.01$) for the performance rates and motor reaction times, but no gender effect or interaction for stimulus and gender. The gender-related differences in early ERP components were non-significant. The mean amplitude of N400 showed significant interaction of stimulus type and gender ($F(1, 40) = 6.3$, $p = 0.017$). Post-hoc analysis indicated that the mean amplitudes of ERPs for the female group were significantly ($p = 0.008$) higher for pseudowords than for words. These word-pseudoword differences were non-significant for the male group. Also, it seems that the topography of N400 was not gender-specific in our task.

P2833
EMOTION UNDERSTANDING SKILLS OF TODDLERS UNDER DIFFERENT CARE TYPES: MODERATOR ROLE OF CHILD TEMPERAMENT

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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In Turkey, current child protection services providing different care types, butthere is a gap in the literature about the effects of different care types on child development. As part of a large longitudinal project, present study focuses on toddlers' emotion understanding, investigates the effects of care types and how the effects vary based on the temperament of children. Since data collection has not completed yet preliminary analyses were carried out with103 children aged between 24 to 36 months, residing in five different settings; institution, low SES home, foster care, care village, child home.Emotion understandingwas measured by picturesof four basic emotions; happiness, sadness, anger and fear. Results showed care placement comparisons for total emotion understanding score was not significant, $F_{(4, 72)}= 2.10$, $p=.09$. When each emotion compared separately, children in low SES homes were more likely to understand happiness $\chi2_{(4, N= 103)}= 11.16$, $p=.03$ than others.The moderating role of temperamenttested byhierarchical regression as comparing institution to others.When perceptual sensitivity was moderator, the model was not significant, $R^2= .43$, $\Delta R^2 = .13$,$F_{inc}(4, 35)= 1.92$, $p =.13$, but interaction of perceptual sensitivity and foster care ($\beta =-.19$, $p=.03$) predicted emotion understanding.When data collection process is completed, further differences between foster care and othersisexpected. The resultswill have implications on child care policies in Turkey.

P2840
ASYMMETRICAL SPACE PROCESSING IN 7-MONTH-OLDS: LEFT-TO-RIGHT ORIENTATION FACILITATES LEARNING OF ABSTRACT RULES

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Recent evidence shows that chicks and 7-month-old infants manifest asymmetries in spatial processing when they are required to perform an ordinal task. Chicks showed a leftward bias when required to locate a target in a series of identical objects on the basis of its ordinal position. Infants showed a preference for left-to-right oriented increasing numerical sequences over the same sequences presented from right-to-left. The aim of this study was to investigate whether the spontaneous mapping between order and left-to-right oriented spatial codes is limited to numerical information, or it holds for non-numerical ordinal information as well. Using a visual habituation paradigm, we tested 7-month-olds' ability to extract an abstract rule (ABB or ABA) from a sequence of geometric shapes (i.e., rule learning) presented in a left-to-right or right-to-left spatial orientation. In the test phase, infants were presented with both ABB and ABA sequences, maintaining the same spatial orientation as in the habituation phase. Infants looked significantly longer to the novel sequences only in the left-to-right spatial condition, demonstrating that the extraction and generalization of the rule was possible only when sequences were presented from left to right. This finding provides the first evidence of a facilitating effect of oriented spatial codes on infants' rule learning abilities, suggesting that the mapping between space and number is not unique to number.

P2853

DRUG USE HISTORY FROM A DIFFERENT VIEWPOINT: JUVENILE OFFENDERS' DRUG USE GETTING INVOLVED IN PROBATION SYSTEM IN TURKEY

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Institution of probation is a part of criminal justice system in Turkey as in many other countries. It is different from punishments depriving liberty through rehabilitation, recovery and reintegration of convicts into the society. In this system, people who are involved in some type of crime are provided with certain intervention programs. Drug use is also a type of crime in Turkey. People who have used drug (like marijuana, ecstasy, cocaine, etc.) receive treatment and are included in intervention program in probation system. These programs vary by age in this system. Child and adolescent who have used drug under age 18 are considered juvenile and they participate in programs different from adult drug users. This study is designed to analyze juvenile's risk factors that contribute to their drug use. Both their sociodemographic attributes such as education, job, history of crime and family factors which contribute to their drug use are scrutinized via interviews of "Demographic Information Form" and "Drug Use History Form". Participants were selected from Istanbul Probation Service in Turkey. About a hundred juvenile offenders between the ages of 13 and 20 have been included in the study. Analyses are still going on. Keywords: juvenile delinquency, drug use, probation.

P2856
TRAINING PHONOLOGICAL DEFICITS IN APHASIA

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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The phonological deficits affecting the output production in patients with conduction aphasia usually arise at the phonological selection and sequencing level (downstream from the phonological output lexicon or in the phonological output buffer). In the present study, we describe a phonological treatment aimed at reconstructing, reinforcing and automatizing the patients' ability to discriminate, process and produce an appropriate phonological string. The treatment is organized in six levels, and is based on a set of syllable and word lists with progressive phonological complexity. The treatment efficacy has been tested on three chronic aphasic patients (eight or more months after aphasia onset) with severe phonological deficits. The training material was made of 77 Italian syllables, and several list words with progressive phonological complexity. The patients' phonological abilities were tested before training, and post training.Different but parallel word lists were employed to test the generalization of the improvement to non-trained material. A three-month follow-up evaluation tested the stability of the treatment effect. Finally, a generalization to different communicative contexts was testedusing a picture-naming task of nouns and verbs. Two out of the three patients obtained a significant improvement on either lists, and on the picture-naming task. In conclusion, the phonological treatment employed in the present study is an efficacious technique, whose effect generalizeson non treated material and maintains over a three-month follow-upinterval.

P2867

JOB SATISFACTION AND WORK - FAMILY CONFLICT AFTER RETURNING FROM MATERNITY LEAVE IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR

D16. Work and organization - Other

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The conflict between family and work roles is often explored topic with the aim of finding an appropriate model that will enable successful balance between these two roles. In order to check the impact of pregnancy and motherhood on the alignment between business and family obligations, an online survey, on a sample of 100 female participants, was conducted. The survey consisted of 30 questions concerning demographic factors, job satisfaction, perceived organizational and family support and Work and Family Conflict Scale (WAFCS). The aim of the research was to investigate job satisfaction and work and family conflict after maternity leave between the participating female employees in the public and private sector. After returning from maternity leave, participating female employees working in the public sector are more satisfied at work, compared to those employed in the private sector. Likewise, participating female employees with high school diploma are more satisfied with their family environment when compared to participating female employees with university education. The research results of harmonizing work and family after returning from maternity leave show that participants are generally satisfied with the balance. These results are not consistent with previous research. Research findings suggest shifting the focus from work - family conflict to work - family enrichment, i.e. to positive aspects of balancing work and family roles.

P2868
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT IMPACTED BY REASONING ABILITY AND CREATIVITY

B02. Development and education - School adjustment, academic achievement and learning disabilities

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The objective of this study to investigate gender differences in school grades and explain these differences by the predictive power of reasoning ability and creativity. Several studies using multilevel analysis revealed that large variation of school achievement is associated with students individual differences (Tremblay et al., 2001; Harris J.,2001; Freund P.A., Holling H, 2008; Kuhn, J-K, Holling, H. ,2009, Agnoli et al.,2012). Gender differences for school achievement were studied in a large representative sample of Lithuanian schoolchildren (n= 3414) aged from 11 to 16 years. Reasoning ability of children was measured using Ravens Progressive Matrices (SPM plus) and creativity - Test for Creative Thinking: Drawing Production (TCT-DP). Results indicated that girls have higher grades in all school subjects than boys and gender differences in grade point average (GPA) and in Lithuanian language grades has large effect size. Data analysis also revealed strong GPA correlation with reasoning ability (r=.50) and less strong but significant (r=.25) with creativity Reasoning ability appears to be mostly important for predicting school achievement in mathematics and GPA, whereas language more than mathematics or GPA is affected by gender. The regression analysis also showed that 33 percentage of GPA variation may be predicted by gender, reasoning ability and creativity scores.

P2869
UNDERSTANDING OF POLITICAL CATEGORIES IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

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Features of perception of media information can have a significant influence on the forming of political images and ideas. This is particularly important in the era of information technology. Our paper discusses the features of the study of political images and representation of political categories in the minds of voters. We present the results of empirical research, which purpose is to study the structure of political images and ideas of modern Russian voters. To study the measured parameters, the following methods were used: semantic differential, personal differential, "Definition" task and author questionnaires. For processing the results of the study the following types of analysis were used: correlation, variance, factor and content analysis. The study involved 130 residents of St. Petersburg at the age of 19 to 67 years. In the paper we produce the analysis of the main characteristics of the image of Russia and the image of Russian citizen. We describe various methods of representation of political categories in the minds of citizens. We also describe relationships between the image of the state and the image of average Russian. We present the analysis of the relationship between media competence and the forming of political images, representation of political categories in the minds of Russian voters.

P2870
PARENTAL HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ADAPTATION IN PEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Health locus of control beliefs refer to the causes that an individual assumes as factors influencing health conditions. These cognitions are related to parental emotional well-being and adaptation to child's life-threatening illness (Brown et al., 2007). Aim of the study was to assess health locus of control beliefs in parents attending a home-based paediatric palliative care service. Participants (15 mothers and 11 fathers) completed i) the PHLOC (DeVellis, 1993) questionnaire on cognitions about who or what affects the child's health (child, divine, fate, media, parental or professional influences), ii) the PSI-SF (Abidin, 1995) for stress associated to parental role, iii) a survey assessing uncertainly, negative feelings and parental strengths to cope with chronic disease (van der Borne et al., 1999). Fathers and mothers resulted similar for beliefs, stress levels and experiences related to disease. PHLOC scores showed these parents seemed more likely to think that the son's health depended on divine influence and less on external imponderables factors (the fate) than adults of normative group (Bonichini et al., 2009). However, they did not differ from this comparison group for the importance given to health professionals. Perceived stress resulted significantly associated with depression and parent's uncertainties linked to illness and future. Practical implications for professionals dealing with the needs of children and their families in palliative cares are discussed.

P2878

ASSESSING ART AND DRAMA THERAPY AS INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE SOCIAL SKILLS FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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The purpose of this study was to implement a therapeutic intervention involving drama and art therapy to evaluate its efficacy on the social skills and problem behaviours of a group of preadolescent children with Autism Spectrum disorders (ASD). Specifically, the objective of this project was to provide a therapeutic setting for the children to discuss some of the difficulties they experienced in their social interactions, whereby they had the opportunity to develop a better understanding of appropriate ways to respond in social situations. The idea was that by employing drama and art therapy techniques in a group context, the children would be able to develop and practice social skills, experience positive social interactions, and manage their problem behaviours with other individuals who shared similar experiences. In using expressive modalities in a group context, the children were able to develop and practice social skills, experience positive social interactions, and manage their problem behaviours with other individuals who shared similar experiences. Over the course of 21 weeks, the children participated in a variety of art-based and drama-based therapeutic activities that were specifically designed to target areas of social difficulty and problem behaviours identified on the Student and Parent Forms of the Social Skills Improvement System Rating Scale (SSIS-RS; Gresham & Elliott, 2008). At the end of the intervention, the SSIS-RS was re-administered to evaluate the efficacy of the therapeutic modalities in addressing the targeted behaviours. The results demonstrated statistically significant improvements in assertion and engagement, as well as decreased hyperactivity/inattention, externalizing and Autism Spectrum problem behaviours. Implications for using creative arts therapies with these individuals will be discussed.

P2888
TIME PERSPECTIVE AND DEPRESSION

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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INTRODUCTION: Time Perspective Theory theorized by Philip Zimbardo and John Boyd in 1999 suggests that every person approaches the events through some of five factors like past negative, past positive, present hedonistic, present fatalistic and future. According to the literature, the persons who are subject to past negative and present fatalistic factors label their life events as difficult and boring and they express some depressive symptoms. Attachment style and childhood trauma is also mentioned in relation to depression. AIM: This study is conducted to identify correlation between Time perspective theory, depression, attachment style and childhood trauma. METHOD: 31 patients with DSM-IV Major depression and 30 healthy controls completed Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI), Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), Symptom Check List (SCL 90-R), Beck Depression and Beck Anxiety scales. EXPECTED RESULTS: It is expected to find a positive correlation between past negative and present fatalistic factors and depression scores. Also, past negative and present fatalistic factors and insecure attachment styles are significantly correlated whereas childhood trauma are mediately related with time perspectives. CONCLUSION: The present study aims to predict time perspectives in depressed and healthy people in relation to attachment styles and childhood traumas.

P2889
BODY IMAGE AND THE SELF IN ART THERAPY WITH EATING DISORDERS

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

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Art is always a product of the total being who creates it. Art therapy is one of the way to keep a contact with your own body and minds. Eating disorder and art therapy have a lot of connections if we are using it in healing process. The main idea is to tell about eating disorder and art therapy situation in Lithuania and represent a research in this field. This qualitative research is for connection between reality and imagination. Using art therapy we can see this connection in art work and keep it as a reality form. Also we can find symbols which are from collective unconscious and find some frequency in different client's art works. Clients with eating disorder can't talk in a critical way about their situation, they usually talk about template situation without personal feelings, art therapy can help to make it personal. Unconscious can show much more in creative work. This research is made from 8 art therapy sessions, The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; Rosenberg, Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), Cooper, Taylor, Cooper, Fairburn, 1986, A semi-structured interview and formalistic and iconographic analysis. Most of art therapy sessions are for body image connection with magical minds. In conclusions, art therapy is useful for eating disorder. It help to realise a real body image and connections between mind and body. Also art therapy make clients talk about their own situation with eating disorder.

P2909

THE EFFECT OF MATERNAL SENSITIVITY ON BOTH CHILDREN AND MOTHERS' VERBAL AND BEHAVIORAL EXPRESSIONS DURING PLAYING WITH THEIR CHILDREN

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

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This study aims to examine whether maternal sensitivity predicts children's and mothers' verbal and behavioral expressions during a play session. Maternal sensitivity was assessed by a short-scale, composed of 7 items. Mothers were asked to play with their children approximately for 5 minutes, and then to talk about a past event for another 5 minutes. They also filled out the maternal sensitivity scale and demographics form. We collected data from 18 mother-child pairs so far, and coded for the total number of mothers' descriptive questions and context statements. Our preliminary results showed that mothers' descriptive questions, which are accepted as a factor of elaboration in literature, significantly predicted child's total number of words, as expected ($\beta = 1.16$, $p < .05$). Children used more words in their conversation when their mothers used more descriptive questions. We also expected to find that higher maternal sensitivity would predict higher context statements. Yet, mothers who scored higher on maternal sensitivity scale made less context statements, ($\beta = -.43$, $p < .08$). More data will be collected to clarify the findings and further results will be discussed in the light of the literature.

P2912
THE METHOD FOR MEASURING PERSONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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The research reflects on creation, adaptation process and results of the instrument measuring professional identity of adolescents and adults. The method "Measuring Personal and Social Factors of Professional Identity" (by J.Slesareva) measures identity orientations referring to relative importance that individuals place on various identity attributes or when construct their self-definitions.The questionnaire consists of 2 parts: 1. „The method of classifying students in the space of factors having impact on professional identity" 2. "The adaptation of 2nd part of the questionnaire / The Semantic Differential for Assessment of Perception in a Profession" www.jkl.edu.lv. In total 349 students of the age group 17-20 participated in the research. Varimax-rotation, Factorial analysis, Cluster analysis were used in development of the questionnaire. Preliminary research of influencing factors on professional choice of young people from Latgale region of Latvia was conducted in 2005 (Jakovleva (Slesareva)&Pipere, 2006) and presented at the 26th ICAP (Greece, 2006). In 2008 the study of Professional Identity of 1st year-students in universities and professional schools of Latvia was presented at the 51st International Conference of Daugavpils University (Jakovleva (Slesareva), 2008). In 2009 the promotion work "The professional identity in early stages of acquirement a profession: impact of educational level and cultural factors" was presented in Daugavpils University.

P2933
THE EFFECT OF REQUEST JUSTIFICATION REASONABLENESS ON THE LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT IN PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

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The aim of the study was to analyze the influence of request justification (placebic vs sound) on the level of engagement in pro-social behavior measured by the honesty and generosity in a situation of temptation. In conducted experiments a table with a basket of cookies (priced 0.08 €per cookie in the first experiment and priced"not less than" 0.08 €in the second experiment) was placed on the street with no justification, placebic or a sound justification (between-subject factor).We measured honesty (the amount of cookies taken without pay) and generosity (the average amount paid for cookie among those who paid). Analysisshowed that the level of dishonest behaviors was the highest in both experiments in the condition of no justification. The average amount of money paid for a cookie was higher in the second experiment, reaching the highest average amount in the condition of sound justification. The results showed that the justification (regardless of its reasonableness) has a positive effect on the willingness to engage in the situation, increasing the level of honesty. Moreover, sound justification raises both the level of honesty and generosity of the respondents. That suggests that honesty - in contrast to the generosity - is the unreflective process.

P2936

SCHIZOPHRENIA AND CONTROL OF ATTENTION IN SOCIAL CONTEXT: EFFECT OF PERCEPTUAL LOAD IN PROCESSING FACIAL EXPRESSION

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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Schizophrenia (SZ) is one of the most severe psychiatric conditions. SZ patients have difficulties in identifying facial expressions and appear to be highly sensitive to the presence of emotional distractors. Yet, no study has investigated whether perceptual load modulates the interference of emotional distractors. Our goal was to test whether SZ patients are more sensitive to irrelevant emotional stimulus, even when the task demands a high amount of attentional resources. Twenty-two participants with SZ or schizoaffective disorder and 22 healthy controls, age- and gender- matched, performed a target-letter discrimination task with emotional task-irrelevant stimulus (angry, disgust, happy and neutral facial expressions). Target-letters were presented among five distrator-letters, which could be the same (low perceptual load) or different (high perceptual load). Participants should discriminate the target-letter and ignore the facial expression. Results showed that patients (compared to controls) were more prone to distraction by task-irrelevant stimulus, especially under high load, which is consistent with difficulties in the control of attention. Moreover, for SZ happy faces resulted in a higher interference with the task, whereas neutral and angry caused less interference. This may be related to an impaired recognition of threatening faces in SZ, as previously shown by other studies. This study provided a new approach regarding attentional deficits in social context in SZ.

P2944
PATTERNS OF READING IMPAIRMENT: A STUDY IN NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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It is well known that neurodegenerative diseases may affect different areas of the brain, thereby giving rise to different patterns of cognitive deficits. We investigated reading performance in patients suffering from Alzheimer's Disease (AD, n=19), Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA, n=6: 4 logopenic, 1 semantic and 1 purely anomic aphasia) and Posterior Cortical Atrophy (PCA, n=4), plus a control group of healthy subjects (n=20). Participants were examined by means of tasks of auditory and visual lexical decision, word and non-word reading, reading trisyllabic words with unpredictable stress position (Toraldo et al, 2006) and word and non-word repetition. The lexical decision tasks proved relevantto differentiate AD and PCA patients, the former being disproportionately impaired in the auditory task while the opposite pattern emerged in the latter. Non-word reading was more impaired with respect to word reading in both AD and PPA patients. A multiple single case analysis of reading tasks identified phonological dyslexia in two out of four PCA participants (50%), much less so in AD (15.8%) and PPA (16.7%). Surface dyslexia occurred in one AD caseonly.We suggest that these results may be related to the different distribution of pathological changes in the three groups.

P2950
VIDEO GAMES AND SUSTAINED ATTENTION IN ADOLESCENTS

B16. Development and education – Other

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Recently, several researches have show that action video-game playing is associated with an improvement of the visuo-attentive skills. In order to verify whether sustained attention is improved as much as other attentional components (i.e. selective and divided attention), an Italian sample of 75 teenagers (mean age = 15 years old), screened by a questionnaire on their video game playing habits, underwent a battery of neuropsychological tests. The battery included tasks taken from previous studies (i.e. visual search, task switching, dual task, enumeration) and new one (sustained attention). Results showed that video-game playing enhanced performance in a few components of attention. In particular, we found a positive effect of longer playing time on visual enumeration task; we did not find a specific effect of action vs non-action video-games; finally, we observed a worsening of the performance in a sustained attention task in those individuals with longer video-game playing.

P2951
RISK ACCEPTABILITY IN FAMILIES WITH ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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This study has the goal to study the antecedents of deviance risk behavior, starting from consolidated results between beliefs and behavior (Torregrosa, 2007; Attanasio, 2011). For this purpose, we decide to examine the influence of the parental risk beliefs on the development of adolescents risk's beliefs. In particular, the present study that has involved 41 families with an adolescent 14 -17 years old has the aim to analyze the intergenerational continuity of risk's beliefs between parents and their children. In this study, we explored the construct of risk acceptability. We investigated the presence of a relation between parental risk's beliefs and adolescent risk's beliefs and the influence on this relationship of parental dynamics. Results showed that the parental risk acceptability predict the children risk acceptability but not children risk behavior. Again, we found that when children perceive low maternal warmth and high antagonism, the link between parental and adolescents risk acceptability increase in size. On the contrary, paternal high warmth and low antagonism influences the relationship between two beliefs. So, results support the current literature in emphasize parental framework as highly influencing the adjusted or misadjusted outcomes.

P2952

A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SELF-EFFICACY, GOALS, AND JOB SEARCH OUTCOMES IN JAPAN

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

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A research on the job-search has focused on self-efficacy and performance. According to Saks, Brown and Lent（2005）, self-efficacy contributes to the setting of goals and that goals contribute to performance. These studies showed that self-efficacy and goals predicted job-search behaviors, but showed the self-efficacy and the job search goals were not significantly related to the number of job offers. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among self-efficacy, goals, and job search outcomes. Fifty-four students participated in the three-wave study. Generally, Japanese students start job-hunting in December of their third year in university. The self-efficacy was collected in July. After nine months, the questionnaire measuring job search goals were administered. Job search outcomes were collected in October of their final year in university. Results of a multiple regression analysis revealed that students who had low self-efficacy were more focused on obtaining numbers of offers than students who had high self-efficacy. Moreover, the goal that students with low self-efficacy set themselves related to less offers than students who were more focused on their actively gathering job-related information from various sources. This study has important implications. First, there are different goals that student set themselves and the effect of self-efficacy on each type of goals. Second, interventions aimed for appropriate goals are effective for university students.

P2954
TEST STUDY FOR THERAPY IN FIBROMYALGIA, CRONIC PAIN AND OTHER INVALIDATING DISEASES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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The study -designed respecting the ethical parameters of international research - summarizes the development of a dynamic and integrated plan of action and research on fibromyalgia, which could also be useful with other diseases involving predominantly female clinical disabling incidence - eg. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, medically unexplained syndroms. After a thorough psychological assessment of subjects to be included in the research, we apply an integrated model in support of the medical-pharmacological Treatment using the humanistic-bioenergetic Therapy and therefore psycho-body oriented, as it allows to intervene on the symptom and the existential node that led to its formation. At the same time it follows the criteria for testing the Social OUTing Training which, by targeting the activation and subsequent guidance of psychic energies towards activities of social interest, moves through the group to promote awareness and self-expression while also providing experiences comparison, support and management of the disease. The scientific literature shows that in such patients, where there is such an inclusion, certain key symptoms are reduced. The study certainly represents a contribution to research on the treatment of diseases related to psychological dimensions of depression, anxiety and loneliness, but also can mean action for prevention (see WHO 2020) and the containment of the social costs of the disease. (1) Psicoumanitas, Humanistic-Bioenergetic Psychotherapy Institute, Taranto. (2) Department of Human Sciences, University of Urbino, Italy. (3) Rheumatology Unit, SS. Annunziata Hospital, Taranto, Italy.

P2962
REFLECTION ON DYNAMICS OF LATVIAN YOUTHS' VALUES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LATVIAN YOUTHS' VALUES IN 1998, 2005 AND 2014

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of this research was to investigate and to compare the youth values in 1998, 2005 and 2014, and to establish differences in the hierarchies of values of youth with different childhood experience in different social economic system. The hypothesis of the research:The youths whose childhood passed during the times of Socialism, the times of National Awakening, and the times economical crisis, made different choices of values. They have different indicators of the significance of values. The research was conducted in 1998 and repeated in 2005 and in 2014 in some Riga's school where studied pupils from all regions of Latvia. The first sample (1998) consisted of 116 participants, the second sample (2005) – of 79 participant, the third sample (2014) – of 80 participants. All participants were pupils aged between 16 and 18 years and were studying in the 11th or in the 12th grade. Participants completed the Latvian version of Rokeach Value Survey(RVS; Rokeach, 1973). Results showed differences in the hierarchies of terminal values and in the hierarchies of instrumental values of the youth in 1998, 2005 and 2014.

P2965

THE EFFECTS OF CARE TYPES AND TEMPERAMENT ON PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CARE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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Along with the findings of the literature, family based care types have been established in Turkey in child protection services. Based on the differential susceptibility theory, it is possible that children would be differentially affected by care types. As far as our knowledge, there is no research comparing care types in terms of developmental outcomes. Thus, primary aim of the present study is to investigate effects of different care types (group homes, institutions, low SES biological families), and temperament (inhibitory control and perceptual sensitivity) on children's problem behaviors. Due to the ongoing data collection, preliminary analyses were carried out with 82 children, aged between 24 to 36 months. Results of the hierarchical regression analysis suggested that the interaction between inhibition and staying in the child homes was significant ($\beta = .10$) in terms of competency behavior. That is, children staying in the child homes and having low inhibitory control also had lower competency scores than children staying in the child homes and having high inhibitory control. Care type and perceptual sensitivity had also a significant interaction ($\beta = .36$) on problem behavior outcomes. Children having low perceptual sensitivity and residing in low SES families had higher problem behaviors than children in the institutions.For high perceptual sensitivity, there was no significant difference.The results will have implications for social policies for children in care.

P2975

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS OF PATIENTS WITH BLADDER CANCER ACCORDING GENDER-SPECIFIC ASPECTS IN INPATIENT CARE

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

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Background: 25,000 people/year are diagnosed for a transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder (TCC). Despite improved diagnostics and therapy, TCC is characterized by its aggressiveness with a high recurrence and progression rate. The side effects of therapy and the poor prognosis in advanced stage, a psycho-oncologyco-supervision is essential. Studies on the psychosocial care needs of patients with TCC are rare. This study investigated the stress situation of patients with TCC by means of screening questionnaires according to gender and invasiveness of surgical therapy. Material und methods: Analysis of patients (n = 133; m = 109, f = 24) who underwent ansurgical treatment (n = 120) or chemotherapy (n = 13) during the period from 06/2014 to 12/2014.Evaluated by using standardized questionnaires to stress screening and identification of need for care (Distress Thermometer and Hornheider FB) and utilization of psychosocial support. Results: 24%of the patients showed a need of psychosocial support (m= 24%, f = 25%). The average stress level was 5, regardless of the surgical procedure and sex. 50% of female cystectomy patients communicate da support request, none of themale. All cystectomy patients were integrated into a psychosocial support program. Conclusion: There is an evident number of TCC patients with elevated psychological stress and a consecutive need of psychosocial care. With regard to the invasiveness of the surgical procedure and gender there is no significant difference.

P2979
EMPATHY ALONG MEDICAL TRAINING IN FEMALE AND MALE ITALIAN STUDENTS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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Background: Empathy is considered a relevant attribute in the physician-patient relationship and is associated with improved health outcomes. However, some studies reported a decline in empathy throughout medical education, particularly, in the transition to clinical training. The present study assessed the levels of empathy in Italian male and female medical students across a six years programme. Methods: At the end of the annual Progress Test, 234 medical students (120 Female; 114 Male) in different years (1st-6th) of the same programme completed a revised student version of the JSPE, a self-administrated 24 item questionnaire assessing Importance given to Emotions (IGE), Emotional Detachment (ED), Being in the Patient's Shoes (BPS) through 7 points Likert scales. Results: Factorial ANOVAs revealed significant effects for the factor Years in the IGE ($F_{5,222}=2.206; p = .055$), and BPS ($F_{5,222}=4.196; p = .001$) scales, showing a decreasing trend along the progress of the studies. Gender differences were also found in BPS and IGE with Female students giving more importance to emotions ($F_{1,222}=8.554; p=.004$; M=4.62vs.4.34) and to the ability to 'entering in patient shoes'($F_{1,222}=4.571; p=.034$; M=6.02 vs.5.705). The ED scale didn't show any effect or interaction. Conclusions: The findings confirm only in part that empathy declines through medical education and call for a multidimensional assessment of the construct.

P2980

PEER SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN ADOLESCENCE: FACTORIAL STRUCTURE OF VICTIMIZATION AND AGGRESSION IN GIRLS AND BOYS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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So farthere is no agreementon thedefinition of the phenomenonof peer sexual harassmentduring adolescence.One ofthe most interesting issuesamong researchers in recent yearsis the analysisof the dimensionsof the phenomenon.In this context,studies on the dimensionsof this kind of harassment can be found in literaturewhichhave been testedfromone-dimensionaltothree-dimensionalstructures, but usuallytheyhave mainly focused onvictimization, analyzing lesser extentaggression. Recent studies haveadvocatedanddemonstratedthe existence oftwo dimensions: thevisual-verbal and physical. These outcomesindicate that there iscontroversy regardingthe dimensions ofsexualharassmentin adolescence,so further research aboutfactorialstructureof the phenomenonare still needed.Thereforethe aim of this paperhas been toadvance in this direction. The objective of this research was to test a one-dimensional and two-dimensional model for both male and female aggression and victimization. The sample was composed by 3489 2nd cycle students of ESO and Bachillerato between 15 and 21 years. Theinstrument used was theSexualHarrasmentPeerSurvey(SHS). Confirmatory factoranalysis (CFA) were performed.The resultshave indicatedthe existence of differentone-dimensionaland two-dimensionalmodels forboys and girls whofitproperly.This workhas made acontribution to thesmall body ofresearch on factorsof adolescentsexualharassment.

P2990
PERTURBING EFFECTS OF MOVING SOUNDS ON READING SACCADES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

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In environmental noise research there exist a series of findings that aircraft noise in the neighborhood of airports has a negative effect on the reading ability of school children. One explanatory approach focuses on the attention capturing effect of the noise sources which occupy mental capacity. Recent studies in attentional research suggest that the capacity consuming effect is particularly large when spatial attention within different modalities is simultaneously directed to different locations. For testing this assumption an experiment was performed in which the participants had to move their visual attention from left to right by reading text lines while an attention capturing acoustical event (aircraft) emerged, moving from right to left. The impression of the moving sound was generated by playing stereo recordings of landing aircrafts. While reading the text lines the eye movements of the participants were recorded. Two control conditions were implemented in which either no sound or a stationary white noise was presented during reading. The analyses of the eye movement parameters showed that especially the velocity of the reading saccades is influenced by the moving sounds. Compared to the stationary sound, the velocity of the reading saccades was lowered when visual and acoustical attention moved into opposite directions. The results are discussed with respect to the negative influence of moving traffic sounds on mental activities such as reading.

P2997

HUMANISTIC AND NORMATIVISTIC METAPHYSICS, EPISTEMOLOGY, MORALITY, VALUES, AND POLITICAL ORIENTATION: A DUAL-SYSTEMS ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL WORLDVIEWS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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According to Polarity Theory, all ideologies are fundamentally polarized by a conflict between Humanism, which idealizes and glorifies humanity, and Normativism, which portrays human goodness and worth as contingent upon conformity and achievement. Previous research has shown that Humanism and Normativism form broad, coherent, and negatively related worldviews, but has not clarified their distinct nomological nets. I summarize findings from seven studies, conducted mainly in Sweden and the US. The results suggest that humanism is associated with an anthropocentric metaphysics and epistemology of organicism, transcendentalism, and subjectivism, moral intuitions, values, and life goals focusing on the pursuit of human well-being and intrinsic preferences, and political attitudes emphasizing equality and social justice, whereas normativism is associated with an implicit metaphysics of essentialism and determinism, an absolutist epistemology, moral intuitions, values, and life goals focusing on norm conformity and the pursuit of excellence, and a general conservative political orientation. These findings demonstrate that humanism and normativism have distinct nomological nets, contributing, independent of each other, to the cohesion of personal worldviews.

P3002
DESCRIBING THE PROTOTYPES OF SOCIAL CATEGORIES - A QUALITATIVE STUDY

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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The aim of this study is understanding the content of stereotypes in relations between groups inside the Czech society. This is important according to the significant society changes after the Velvet Revolution in 1989 in the Czech Republic. The qualitative study which we present is a supplement to now running research called Legitimizing the stereotypes in Czech society - its theoretical part is based on System justification theory (Jost, Banaji & Nosek, 2004) and Stereotype content model (Fiske et al., 2002). At this point of the research we use two research tools: a questionnaire and an interview. A questionnaire follows relations between groups at an explicit level. An interview provides participants' representations about particular social categories through describing their prototypes. The basis of our study stands on the interview data analysis. Their importance is enhanced in comparison with the results of the quantitative research part. Using the descriptions enables us to understand the quantitative data better. At the same time the variability of the descriptions shows methodological limitations of gathering data through a questionnaire. We think that our study has both theoretical and methodological implications to a certain extend. Comparing both methodological ways shows the necessity to prove the real psychological content of stereotypes and also to discuss the ways of realizing the research in intergroup relations.

P3014
STORIES' WORKSHOP IN A PSYCHIATRIC WARD: THE EXPERIENCE WITH "THE WAR OF TROY" AND THE "ODYSSEY"

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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During psychiatric inpatient treatment, different service modalities are necessary to help patients dialogue with both their internal world, as well as the rounding, exterior world. In the psychiatric ward where such service is offered, one intervention in this sense is the Stories' workshop, a group activity coordinated by the Psychology Service. The activity aims to promote shared conversations among patients using storytelling and requiring that participants make a drawing after a story is told. The results herein described are related to the adaptation of "The war of Troy" and "Odyssey" stories, which were told along seven meetings. Such stories were chosen in order to observe patients' reactions and associations to the myths such stories describe. It was observed that the use of storytelling allows for recalling and dealing with emotions, as they promote identification with either the characters or the situations that occur in the narratives. The choice for mythical narratives was based in the ideas of Bion, who considers myths as social expressions of individuals' dreams. Myths allow that emotional experiences (which are transformed by the alpha function) form elements that, in their turn, are put together and united in the narrative. In this process, such elements acquire cohesion and integration, and, then, can be kept in mind and used as the registry of an achievement. In this sense, myths can be used as a tool for representing and interpreting human problems.

P3015
SIMILARITY IN EMOTIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT IN TWO GENERATIONS

B16. Development and education – Other

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The presented study is a part of the project no. 179022, "The Effects of Existential Insecurity on Individuals and Families in Serbia", supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia. The study aims to examine children's strategies for preserving emotional security in the context of interparental conflict in two generations – children aged 10 and their parents that retrospectively report of their reactions to parental conflict when they were their child's age. We were interested in similarities between children and parents. We used Security in the interparental subsystem scale - SISS on a sample of 114 pairs, each pair consisting of a child and one parent. The scale consists of seven subscales: emotional reactivity, behavioral dysregulation, avoidance of parental conflict, involvement in parental conflict, constructive family representations, destructive family representations and conflict spillover representations. Results of MANOVA show that there are no significant differences between children's and parents' scores on subscales of SISS, except for the subscale Constructive family representations. Children appraise the conflict as more benign for the family than parents did when they were their children's age. Children report a more optimistic view of the interparental conflict consequences on the family functioning. This result can be interpreted by the shift in the dominant parenting styles and family climate.

P3022
PERSONAL RESOURCES, RISK FACTORS, AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS

E09. Health and clinical intervention - Positivity and well-being

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Adolescence is specific period in human life. On the one hand it offers unique opportunities for healthy development and well-being, on the other hand it is time of serious demands, new tasks and challenges as well as some risk factors of depression, anxiety or maladjustment. The aim of this poster is to introduce the quality of life of three different groups of adolescents depending on level of personal resources measured as: (1) social competencies/skills, (2) coping strategies, (3) self-efficacy and (4) perceived social support, and risk factors measured as: (5) depression and (6) loneliness. The results obtained from sample of adolescents (N=250, 137 K) aged 11-18 were clustered into three groups using k-means cluster analysis. Each group was described by a specific profile of personal resources and risk factors. Then groups were compared on the angle of quality of life: general result and some particular results. The conclusions concern significant differences among the groups as well as protective factors and risk factors specific for each group of adolescents. Moreover, a theoretical model of quality of life with resilience as a central element is proposed.

P3023
ATTITUDES TOWARDS ROBOTS IN SERBIA

A15. General issues and basic processes - Artificial intelligence and expert systems

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The main aim of the presented study is to examine general attitudes towards robots, gender differences and differences in the attitudes depending on the representation of the robot. In the field of human-robot interaction, attitudes are recognized as one of important factors in technology acceptance. The sample consists of 419 participants aged 18-65, of whom 49% male and 51% female. Attitude towards robots was measured by one-item 5-point Likert scale, and participants were asked to choose which picture of given three (humanoid, industrial and rover robot) most resembles their representation of robot. The results show that the attitude is on the average positive. Gender differences were found – females have less positive attitudes. Also attitudes are different in groups with different familiarity with robots – participants who reported seeing a robot have a more positive attitude. Most participants (over 70%) chose a picture of humanoid robot as the one that corresponds to their representation of robot, but ones who chose the picture of an industrial robot show the most positive attitude. These results are being used for creating the best scenario for the implementation of an assistive robot for children's rehabilitation therapy. The presented study is a part of the project no. 44008, "Design of Robot as Assistive Technology in Treatment of Children with Developmental Disorders", supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

P3025

DUAL-PROCESSING OF THE FRAMED PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION ON VACCINATION DECISION

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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People are biased in processing of and reacting to probabilities. One of the biases in risky decisions is the framing effect. The risky choice framing effect has been demonstrated in the experimental gambles (Tversky & Kahneman, 1981) while the goal and the attribute framing effects have been studied in persuasion research. As the biases in risky decisions are recently interpreted in light of dual processing models in which effortless vs. effortful processes are distinguished (e.g. Evans & Frankish, 2009; Stanovich & West, 2008) the key question is whether people can be de-biased by adopting effortful mode of thinking in real-life naturalistic choices, such as medical decisions. Such decisions are different from experimental gambles in that the risk is not clearly stated and probabilities, if mentioned, are presented in an ambiguous way. In two experiments we asked the participants to make naturalistic decisions on risky vaccination in two conditions in which effortless and effortful processing were activated with priming tasks. Two variables were manipulated in the scenario: framing of the decision (gain vs. loss) and data format (multiplier vs. numerical value). As expected, format of risk data worked under effortless processing which seems to support the idea of its irreflective nature. However, framing effect was obtained only in the effortfully primed participants. This may show the reflective nature of the effect, or at least that mindlessness makes it wither away.

P3037

SOCIAL PARTITIONS AND IDENTITY PROCESSES : AN ILLUSTRATION IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN FANCE

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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Social Identity (SI) and Self-categorization (SC) theories state that, in an intergroup comparison, social positions are admitted by individuals. Social Partition Paradigm(SPP)argues that not only one but three types of intergroup positioning can be invested or not by the subjects.In fact, the insertion of individuals can be in a reality to be confirmed or in worlds to be compared or in a universe to elaborate, according to an asymmetric and negotiable relation. These positions respectively foster the activation of a hierarchical partition (based on status), an oppositive one (based on values attribution) and a community one (based on exclusion). The following illustration deals with the teachers-students relation in the Physical Education field in France. 72 schoolgirls and 97 teachers were asked to (1) enunciate 5 adjectives describing each one of three targets (out-group, in-group and oneself), (2) judge each adjective on a scale from "this is a major defect" to "this is a major quality" and (3) report the percentage to which they think that each target holds each one of the stated characteristics. The results show that, for both schoolgirls and teachers, the teachers invest an oppositive partition. However, schoolgirls seem to activate a community partition. The discussion of these findings deals with the unilateral and symmetrical features of inter-group relation as assumed so far and suggests considering the interactive nature of the individuals social insertions.

P3041
SCHOOL FEEDING SKILLS: FOLLOW-UP STUDY

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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In August 2010, health and education authorities implemented a national program to promote food health. It includes changes in the curriculum of primary education, legislative actions to reduce consumption of sugary drinks and facilities for increasing physical exercise. A year earlier, we evaluated 40 school children from third grade to identify their knowledge and skills in nutrition and food consumption and nutritional status. Later, we conducted a second evaluationwith those same children. The aim of this study was to compare changes in knowledge, skills and consumption of food in a sample of schoolchildren who had been evaluated before thembefore into force the new food safety policies. An 11 studentsrandom sample was evaluated twice. The same instruments were used both times and consisted of:knowledge, a scale to assess feeding skills, afrequency food consumption scale, and anthropometrics. Results show differences between knowledge of children in third and sixth grade, and within the jurisdiction in both grades.Furthermore, it was found that there was correlation between knowledge and skills when children were enrolled in third grade, but not when they were enrolled in sixth grade. No significant changes in the nutritional status and food intake were found. The campaign to promote healthy eating undertaken by the government has impacted more on information than abilities. This has been a constant criticism feeding programs.

P3045

INTOLERANCE FOR AMBIGUITY AS A MODIFIER OF FRAMING EFFECT IN DECISION MAKING

C10. Culture and society - Economic choices

Ewa Magier-Lakomy, Gdansk School of Banking, University, Gdansk – Poland

Kahneman and Tversky (1981, 2011) discovered a robust bias in human decision making based on a surface features of decisional problem. This bias has been called a framing effect and shows that describing a problem in the positive terms has a result in a risk aversion whereas the negative frame leads to a more risky decisions. The aim of the study was testing the robustness of framing effect if individual level of intolerance for ambiguity is controlled. The classical Kahneman's framing study (i.e. disease problem) has been adapted to formulate the decisional managerial problem. Over one hundred subjects participated in the study. One independent variable has been introduced (i.e. type of frame) and one independent variable has been controlled (i.e. intolerance for ambiguity). Results, based on OLS regression, show that the framing effect is robust but not robust enough and is modified dependently on individual differences. It has been discovered that influence of intolerance to the ambiguity on framing effect is specific in character, individual level of ambiguity intolerance can be robust enough to decrease a bias of framing in decision making. Hence, the limitation of the framing effect has been demonstrated. The outcomes are discussed in the frame of present empirical reports and theoretical approaches to decision making.

P3046
DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES IN 3-YEAR-OLDS AND THEIR GENETIC CORRELATIONS

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

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Although research on developing a widely accepted dimensional taxonomy of childhood psychopathology has been mostly based on data from population studies, important insight has also been obtained from twin studies. Twin studies have revealed important insight into the underlying structure of childhood psychopathology and prompted us to explore the phenotypic and genetic structure of adjustment difficulties using data from a Slovenian screening questionnaire for detecting preschoolers at risk in their social and emotional development. Using factor analysis on data from 22946 3-year-olds we identified nine dimensions of adjustment difficulties including internalizing difficulties, externalizing difficulties, tics and stereotypical behavior, sleeping difficulties and eating difficulties. Thereafter we used data from 46 monozygotic and 284 dizygotic twin-pairs to study the potential genetic overlap of symptoms adjustment difficulties. Symptoms of internalizing difficulties were found to have low and relatively homogeneous genetic correlations with each other (h2=.08). Externalizing difficulties displayed a somewhat different genetic structure, with the overlap between symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity being mediated by genetic effects (h2=.41) and the overlap with symptoms of conduct problems being mostly mediated by shared environment. Together with results from similar studies our findings shed light onto the nature of co-morbidity in childhood psychopathology.

P3051

THE GROWTH GAP BETWEEN THE FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND THE HOST FAMILY - HOW TO THINK AND DRAW THE FAMILY

B16. Development and education – Other

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The communication now presented under the title The growth gap between the family of origin and the host family - to think and draw the family, falls with in the scope of the research project "Thecontact in fostercare", developed in Centro de Investigação e Inovação em Educação, in Escola Superior de Educação, from Instituto Politécnico do Porto, Portugal, between 2013 and 2015. On going research aims to identify and analyze the results of the contact between the child or young person in foster care and their family of origin as well as the causes of the absence or cessation of contact. The objective of this Project is to identify the changing needs as to how the contacts are developed, which is important to understand how the family space is organized in imagetic terms, when children move between families of origin and the host families and in the spaces that mediate (community, social security, school). The aim is to present the results of the research available and, specifically, from the reports made by a group of children in fostercare, between seven and nine years old, and the family drawings'analysis, as they were drawn in a group session to reflect on the sense of belonging, of filiation and loyalty process. It is specially important to understand how to put children in families and how the families can organize their space in order to promoted evelopment when integrating families with so many different skills.

P3052

PSYCHOLOGICAL SEQUEL OF INJURY SUSTAINED IN ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES: INITIAL RESULTS FROM A COHORT STUDY IN 3 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

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It is estimated that 1.7 million are injured in road traffic crashes in Europe annually. The study aims to collect data from hospitalized patients sustaining severe injuries from Road Traffic Crashes (RTCs) who are admitted to the intensive care units of selected hospitals in Greece, Germany and Italy. Three instruments were developed; two semi-structured questionnaires to solicit self-reported information on the participants' characteristics and their physical, psychological, emotional and financial condition, and one data extraction form to extract injury-related information. Each registered patient is monitored for 1-year period after the road incident (Month 1, Month 6, Month 12). The baseline results concerning patients' Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder was of medium levels for the Greek and Italian respondents, with the score of the Greek respondents being very close to the margin of high level disorder, in both the "Intrusion" (15.79) and the "Avoidance" (16.03) subset. The score of the German respondents was at medium level for the "Intrusion" subset and low levels for the "Avoidance" subset. Italian respondents had the highest depression scores while Germany had the lowest (DE=13.66, IT=23.87). From these initial descriptive results the Greek respondents presented a different profile compared to the other countries. The project will identify areas for intervention and will introduce first-aid toolkits addressing the areas with the highest psycho-socio-economic burden.

P3053

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BIAS IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR REFERRING TO SERVICES –AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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The country of origin bias (COE) can be defined as a psychological effect describing consumer's attitude, perception and avoiding or approaching tendencies determined by products' or services' country of origin. COE referring to products has been well explored, however the nationality bias in services has been yet poorly recognized. The main aim of the study was to investigate the country of origin effect in services. The following problems have been studied in particularly:(1)How various services are perceived dependently on their country of origin, (2)What kind of beliefs constitute consumers' associations about different European countries, (3)What attributes are associated with services in different countries, (5)Does country of origin cause a diverse attitude to services? Study has been empirical in character and based on questionnaire method. Few psychological dimensions of consumer attitude have been established. Six kinds of services have been distinguished, nine European countries has been evaluated. Study has been carried out in five European countries (Germany, Sweden, Italy, Lithuania, Poland). 300 individuals participated in the study. The results, based on regression analysis, show strong nationality bias in attitude to services. In addition, specific approaching or avoiding tendencies in consumer decisions dependent on country of origin have been discovered. The outcomes are referred to theoretical and empirical results of a given issue Practical applications have also been presented.

P3055

MODIFICATION OF PARENTAL PRACTICES RELATED WITH INFANT FEEDING AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WEANING AGE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Undernourishment is the result of several factors acting synchronously at different levels.From a behavioral framework, modification of ineffective parenting practices can help improve children health and their nutrition status. There are mealtime mother-child interaction patterns associated to poor nourish condition, as wellas socio-emotional variables related with parental practices that fail to maintain children health. This work shows preliminary results of an integral strategy oriented to infant nutrition recovery. Twelve mother-child dyads were involved;children were undernourished andaged between 8 and 11 months old at baseline. Maternal responsiveness and stimulation, maternal anxiety; and infant health, nutrition and development data were obtained.Participants were filmed at mealtimes to analyze the interactive patterns. The within-subject design was ABC type. Mothers were involved in a program about nutrition, maternal sensibility, contingency management, and prevention of infectious diseases. A follow-up was conducted between one to three months later. Results indicate favorable changes on interaction patterns for almost all dyads, an improvement in practices related to disease prevention and a decrease in anxiety levels. The effectin the child's nutrition recovery was moderate.This points to strategy effectivity; however, a stronger body of data is needed.It would have a low-cost strategy to solve a problem with serious implications for child development.

P3057

AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMPONENT OF WORKING MEMORY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

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Memory is a complex function but the most important age-related decrements are in working memory tasks. Working memory refers to the processes and structures involved in the simultaneous holding of information and processing further incoming information. We focused on the most important and versatile component of the working memory Baddeley's model, the central executive. We are interest in the particular mechanisms of central executive affected by advancing age. Baddeley suggests that the central executive acts more like a system which controls attentional processes rather than as a memory store.Therefore, the aim of this study is to analyse alterations produced by normal aging on the different fractions of the central executive component (Collette & Van der Linden, 2002): updating functions,inhibition, shifting process and dual-task coordination. A total of 71 elderly, divided into two groups using the critical age 65 like cut point (38 subjects to 55-65 years old and 33 subjects to 66-75 years old) were evaluated on the following tasks: (1) 3-back, Running memory task and Reading span task (based on the Daneman and Carpenter´s task (1980)) to evaluated updating functions. (2) D2, Stroop test and Map search of the Test of Everyday Attention (TEA) to assess inhibition. (3) Trail Making Test B (TMT-B), Elevator counting of the Test of Everyday Attention (TEA), task switching and dual-task to evaluated shifting process and dual-task coordination. Subjects with a psychiatric or neurological history were not included in the sample. All of them were pre-tested on Spanish version of Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) to rule out any evidence of abnormal cognitive decline or dementia. Moreover we evaluated possible depression's signs by Yesavage Geriatric Depression Scale. We found age-related deficits in updating functions, although there were alterations in the tasks that assess inhibitory processes.

P3059
MENTAL HEALTH AND ALCOHOL USE RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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Mentalhealthand behaviorsof undergraduate studentshave beenthe focus ofresearches,although there are fewstudies that investigatethese aspectsin humanities area. This isadescriptive study, withstudents enrolledin 2014Advertising and Publicity course. This study aimed to identifysociodemographic characteristics, self-evaluation ofacademic performance, adaptation, prevalence of psychological distress(SelfReporting Questionarie-SRQ-20) and abuse ofalcohol (Alcohol UseDisorders IdentificationTest-AUDIT) throughquestionnaire andvalidated instruments toBrazilian population.A descriptiveand abivariateanalysis (p<0.05) were made. The study included165twenty one year old students, on average(SD ± 9.11), 52.2% were male, 95.7% single, 46.7% worked full timeand26.1%parttime on the last sixmonths and78.8% didn't receive parentalallowance.For the categoriesrelated toacademic life, students self-assessedtheir performanceas "good"(77.6%), were satisfied withthe course(96.9%), adaptedto the city(92.7%) and received emotional support(66.7%). It was found that26.0% of students hadpsychological distressand 34.5% were classified as being at-riskdrinking, which was more prevalent in the first twoyears (SRQ-20 to 60.3%, AUDIT-63.1%) and significantlyhigher among men(59.6%, p <0.05). A student's profile and animportantpsychological demandwere identified in the first yearsof the course and require attentionof the educational institution.

P3062
A REVISED INTEGRATIVE HIERARCHICAL MODEL OF ANOMIA: TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANOMIA INDICES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The purpose of this research is to introduce the new revised version of integrative hierarchical model of anomia (Levina, Martinsone, et al., 2014). The model includes three main dimensions of anomia, such as normlessness, meaninglessness, and social isolation. The concept of anomia (Srole, 1956) is defined as subjectively perceived anomie (Olsen, 1969; Lytkina, 2012). Anomie in its turn refers to the condition or state, in which there is a breakdown of social norms and guidance for the citizens of a society (Durkheim, 1893), as well as to the discrepancy between common social goals and the legitimate means to attain those goals (Merton, 1964). On the base of the analysis of theoretical and empirical research of anomia the integrative model of anomia was revised. The sub-dimensions of anomia as well as their indicators (signs) were determined. Thus, normlessness as a perceived breakdown of the social order in which norm no longer regulate behavior, was divided into two sub-dimensions - an individual's deviation from prescribed rules or customs and social distrust. Meaninglessness as an absence or unclarity of prescriptions for behavior, was divided into lack of goal clarity and generalized sense of meaninglessness. At last, social isolation was divided into two sub-dimensions - estrangement to others and cultural isolation. The further stage of the development of the model of anomia would be its empirical validation in the multicultural context.

P3063
PSYCHOANALYTIC-ORIENTED PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A PSYCHIATRY WARD

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

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Mental health assistence in Brazil went under several changes with the installation of psychiatric units in general hospitals, as the one in which the intervention herein described has been offered. The ward has 14 hospital beds for either inpatients with severe or refractory psychiatric disorders, or ones with clinical comorbidities, which may be better taken care at general hospital settings. The ward is also part of a school-hospital, which offers teaching and assistance activities, in which psychology and psychiatry interns are responsible for some activities. In the last two years, 40 inpatients went under psychotherapy sessions coordinates by such interns (average of 8 sessions for each inpatient). In this context, it is known that rigid techniques may not be the most adequate ones, requiring thus a greater flexibility during psychotherapy sessions. These 50-minute sessions occur weekly, with a special care for establishing an adequate setting for such occurrence. Under supervision, the discussed issues include difficulties related to running the sessions, as well as their richness, in terms of interns' own challenges to deal with their emotions. It can be implied that, as the essence of the analytical process is a procedure in which the therapist and the patient develop with each other, in terms of expressions and meanings related to the current psychic suffering, psychoanalysis may so enter in a Psychiatry ward.

P3064
NEURO-GLIAL DISTURBANCES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A04. General issues and basic processes – Psychobiology

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Introduction: Several studies have noted the presence of altered genes in schizophrenia (SZ) affecting different functions in cortical areas. However, in recent years, other studies suggest the disturbed expression of glial cells also is related with SZ. But the analyses of neuro-glial units is complex. The aim of this study is try to approach the neuro-glial functional units involved in SZ. Development: We review the main alterations of glial cells, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes, and their contribution to the neuro-glial synapses. Conclusion: The historical focus on neurons was re-equilibrate into the neuro-glial unit. Different studies mark off the expression of astrocytes and oligodendrocytes is affected representing a new approach to research and a key therapeutic relevance in SZ. In the first case, astrocytes show a significant reduction in their participation in the reuptake of important neurotransmitters at synapses, promoting toxicity. On the other hand, oligodendrocytes support myeliniantion and re-myelination procecess, but in these patients, the cortico-cortical connections are altered. Specific alterations in the nodes of Ranvier are more related to less neuronal oscillation capacity and fewer cognitive skills.

P3065

THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS OF BRAND LOGOS AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE MERE-EXPOSURE EFFECT

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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This exploratory study in the field of the Mere-Exposure Effect (Zajonc, 2001; Yoshimoto, Imai, Kashino, Takeushi, 2014) aimed to analyze how the number of elements of hypothetical brand logos influenced the preferences for these brand logos. The research hypothesis was that a larger number of elements of the logos mean higher preferences for the presented stimulus. To perform the experiment, fifteen brand logos were built: Five brand logos compounds of one element, five with two elements and five brand logos with 3 elements. The stimuli were exposed for 3 times in different order, each time for 400 milliseconds. The participants of the research were 20 university students between 20 and 30 years. After the presentation of the brand logos, preferences for these stimuli were evaluated with a semantic differential scale and forced-choice task. In both tasks were found that the brand logos with more elements were preferred over those with fewer elements. These findings suggest that more work is needed on the composition of logo's brand in the Mere-Exposure Paradigm and specifically in the field of Consumer Psychology to generate preferences.

P3072
EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS AND MENTALIZING IN ADOLESCENCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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There is a growing interest in relationships between externalizing difficulties and mentalizing but there is a lack of research studying mentalization in adolescents with externalizing difficulties. The aim of this study was to identify characteristics of mentalization in adolescents with externalizing problems. The sample included 76 adolescents aged 13-17 (M=15,25, SD=1,25). Teacher's Report Form (TRF6/18, Achenbach ir Rescorla, 2001) and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL6/18, Achenbach ir Rescorla, 2001) were used to evaluate externalizing problems of adolescents'. Mentalization was measured using Reading the Mind from the Eyes Test (Child version) (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001), which assesses participants' ability to infer mental states from the eyes region. Due to shortage of mentalization assessment methods, Situational Stories method evaluating how adolescents explain behavior of other people, was designed for this study. The analysis showed that externalizing problems were related to adolescents' inferior ability to explain behavior in other people in terms of their emotions and intentions. Their ability to infer correct mental states from the eyes' region was significantly worse as well. The results revealed that mentalization was worse in adolescents with externalizing problems and that adolescents, who were able to explain another person's behaviour more accurately, were able to infer more correct mental states from the eyes' region.

P3077

INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR IMPROVING READING COMPREHENSION IN HISPANIC POPULATION: META-ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTION PROPOSAL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

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Introduction: Reading comprehension is a cognitive task that involves a highly complex, and often susceptible to failures in their normal acquisition and encouraging a early intervention is important. Objective and methods: 46 studies which did a meta-analysis of randomized effects were obtained. The purpose of this meta-analysis was to review systematically the effects obtained after the proposed interventions for improving reading comprehension in Spanish. Research with students in school and college age with experimental designs and quasi-experimental designs in which the equivalence of the groups of reading comprehension was controlled before surgery were included. Results: the effectiveness of interventions based on comprehension strategies such as identifying main ideas or construction inference is observed, and combining teaching strategies with other methods such as motivation or improved decoding. Only two studies provided information on the results remained long after completing the intervention. Finally, we use the implications of the findings for the development and proposal of a more effective intervention, that alllow us improving reading comprehension in hispanic populations.

P3083
PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF SURVIVAL IN OLD AGE – COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT MODELS FOR DIFFERENT SAMPLES

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

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Different authors have offered different hypotheses and theoretical definitions of the association between survival and psychosocial factors. Also, the existing empirical research findings show noticeable inconsistencies regarding psychosocial factors in their association with survival in old people. The aim of this research is to compare the differences in the associations of the psychosocial factors with survival in 4 different groups of old persons. The participants were 1657 old persons from 4 different research studies conducted in the period of 22 years. The data were collected by the specifically constructed survey questionnaire. Some results are similar for all groups, e.g. women survived longer than men (mean difference is 3.6 years), but multivariate analyses showed some differences in the model which explained results in different samples of old person. Psychosocial variables (self-assessed health, functional ability, social support) significantly contributed to the prediction of survival but in different way for different samples.

P3084

INCREASING PUBLIC HEALTH WORKFORCE CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT AND DELIVER HEALTH INTERVENTIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

F01. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Capacities building and human development

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Increasing Public Health Workforce Capacity to Implement and Deliver Health Interventions in the Dominican Republic Faculty at the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus (UPR-RP), the Medical Sciences Campus (UPR-RCM), and the DR's Ministry of Health have adapted, revised, developed, implemented and evaluated an educational program to train health professionals in the Dominican Republic on the use of public health principles and methods. The goal of this project has been to help the country fill the educational gap for public health professionals in the area of HIV/AIDS, STIs, and TB and all other infectious diseases at the local, regional, and national level. Collaborations were established: 1) between faculty from different campuses of the UPR, 2) between the UPR and two universities in the DR, 3) between the UPR and the DR's Ministry of Health, and between the UPR and several stakeholders in the DR. As of October 7, 2014, we have trained a total of 114 participants, and graduated a total of 47 professionals. Ethical considerations were part of the educational curriculum. This effort becomes a good example of increasing capacities in the region of the Caribbean, with cooperation from different campuses and authorities of neighboring countries.

P3085

FUNCTIONAL NEUROIMAGING OF MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (MDD) IN YOUTH: A META-ANALYSIS

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

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Pediatric major depressive disorder (pMDD) is the leading cause of morbidity and disability among adolescents and is a major contributor to youth morality and the global economic burden of disease. Despite its clinical importance, the underlying pathophysiology of pMDD remains largely unknown and a majority of diagnosed youth fail to adequately respond to treatment. Fortunately,functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) provides opportunities to advance our understanding of the neural basis ofpMDDand generate novel treatment strategies. However, primary studies using an fMRI approach have identified an unmanageably large number of implicated brain regions and often report contradictory findings, and researchers have not yet quantitatively analyzed results across studies. Consequently, we conducted a meta-analysis of fMRI studies of pMDD, using a voxel-wise, whole-brain approach (WBA) in order to identify brain regions that reach the highest level of statistical significance across studies. Furthermore, we employed a novel quantitative approach to conducting reverse inference using the Neurosynth database in order to empirically establish the most plausible psychological dysfunction reflected in these regional differences.Our analysis reveals that pMDD subjectsshowed reliably different activation levels (p < 0.005) than age-matched controls in several prominent brain regions that together inform our understanding of the pathophysiology of this disorder and suggest possible strategies for treatment and prevention.

P3090

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY FOR CONVICTED TEENAGERS WHO ARE CONSUMERS OF DRUGS

E01. Health and clinical intervention - Assessing and accrediting quality of psychotherapy training and practice

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

P3092

IMPACT OF A GROUP COUNSELING BASED ON NARRATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON THE CAREER CHOICE OF ADOLESCENTS WITH LOW INCOME IN COLOMBIA

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

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The purpose of this paper is assess the impact of a group counseling based on narrative view on the career choice of 195 adolescents with low income (61% girls, 39% boys; mean age = 16,8 years old). This intervention was apply on 9 sessions of 2 hours each, and 2 additional sessions with parents; the main purpose is to help adolescents to deconstruct their more oppressive stories, thereafter constructing or co-constructing with the counselor. The new stories will get empowering to adolescents and allow them to evaluate their choices to take on meaningful work roles. We evaluated safety levels in career choice, anxiety, vocational self-efficacy and personal variables such as low self-esteem, limited aspirations and overestimation of their skills. We found that the factor Effectiveness Planning Objectives significantly increased with the narrative intervention, while other self-efficacy factors were unchanged compared with baseline; additionally, we found mean differences between scoring Anxiety pre and post treatment ($t=6.041$, $gl= 194$, $P<.001$) and low self-esteem was significatively correlated with anxiety levels at the end of the intervention ($r=.163$, $P<.05$). We discuss about the usefulness of narrative perspective on group career counseling, particularly in increasing the perception of empowerment, the presence of side effects such as increased anxiety in adolescent with low self-esteem and changes in the life narratives of adolescents.

P3094
PAIN COPING IN BRAZILIAN CHILDREN WITH SICKLE CELL DISEASE

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

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The Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is characterized by a chronic condition, hereditary, more common in ffrican descent with modification of a type of mutant hemoglobin called hemoglobin S (HbS). The most frequent complications are pain crises, acute chest syndrome, fever, crisis among others. This study compared the coping of pain in SCD by 36 brazilian children aged between 7 and 11 years, 11 met the health service of Vitória, ES, and 15 children in Cuiabá, MT. The children responded to Computerized Instrument for Evaluating Strategies Facing Hospitalization (AEHcomp-Pain). The behaviors were categorized as facilitators (taking medicine, pray, watch TV, talk to the doctor, studying, reading, playing, talking, listening to music, singing and dancing); not facilitators (think of miracle, discouraged, blackmail, cry, be sad, fear, guilt, angry, hide and think of escape). It was observed in the results: 1) percentage of behaviors commonly used as facilitators take medicine, watch TV and praying; and 2) percentage of non-facilitative behaviors as think of miracle, crying and discouraged; and 3) significant difference ($p \geq 0.05$) between groups in behaviors take medicine, talk to your doctor, listen to music and feel angry. The results showed a higher frequency of use of facilitative behaviors as a way of coping strategy to pain crises.

P3097

THE IMPACT OF WILDERNESS THERAPY ON PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH: UTILIZING AN INTEGRATED CARE APPROACH IN OUTDOOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

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Research on wilderness therapy (WT) also referred to as Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare continues to support its effectiveness at decreasing clinical dysfunction in youth participants (Clark, 2004; Russell, 2003; Russell 2005; Tucker, Zelov, and Young 2011); however limited research has looked at its impact on physical wellness. While DeMille, Comart and Tucker (2014) recently found WT to positively impact the BMI levels of its youth participants, to date no research has specifically looked at both the impact on the psychological and physical health of WT participants. This study aimed to fill this gap in the research. Methods This study collected data from 395 participants who attended a WT program in southern Utah between 2011 and 2013. Most of the participants were male (70.1%) and Caucasian (76.1%) with 8.5% Hispanic, 3.2% Native American, and the rest Mixed Race. Most participants were adolescents with 76.8% of youth between the ages of 15-18 who spent on average 80.0 days (sd = 26.2) in the program. To measure psychological outcomes, the Youth Outcomes Questionnaire 2.0 was completed by youth at both intake and discharge. In addition, weight, height and body fat measurements were collected by the program nurse to monitor physical health. BMI scores, body fat percentages, lean mass and fat mass were calculated at both intake and discharge. Results At discharge, all OQ scores including its six subscales were below the clinical cut-off scores with paired samples t-tests showing statistically significant decreases (p < .001). In terms of physical health, participants were grouped according to their intake BMI categories (underweight, normal, overweight and obese) with underweight participants gaining on average 6.5 pounds (sd = 6.8), overweight participants losing a mean of 11.5 pounds (sd = 11.5) and obese individuals losing an average of 35.5 pounds (sd = 22.2), all statistically significant improvements (p < .001). Normal weight participants had no significant changes in weight. To explore how intake BMI related to YOQ improvements, a two-way ANOVA of gender (male, female) and BMI at intake found no main effects for gender, no interaction effects, but main effects for BMI. Post hoc analyses showed that underweight individuals had significantly smaller improvements than youth who started the program as normal, overweight or obese. In addition, youth who started the program obese, had significantly larger YOQ improvements than overweight or normal weight participants. Discussion This study supports WT as a way to improve both the psychological and physical health of youth suggesting it can be seen an effective wellness approach for youth. This was especially evident by the significant psychological improvements that were associated with significant weight loss for obese youth. As they became more physically fit, they became more emotionally fit. It is unclear why this was not the case for underweight youth and this study did not look at presenting diagnosis to see if youth has a history of anorexia.

P3099

CHANGES IN THE ASYLUM PARADIGM AND THE SUBJECT REFRAMING: STUDY OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY THERAPEUTIC RELATED TO ELDERLY

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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The society overview about elderly asylums refers to negative histories of the reclusion of older adults, who suffering restriction of autonomy. The LTIE (Long Term Care facility Institution for Elderly) created new service paradigms that correspond to care related to health and elderly security, when the family doesn't have resources. The study describes about the treatment out in 2013 to an elderly group of an LTIE, when the topic of sexuality emerged as important. It was noticed that the elderly with cognitive impairment from chronic and degenerative neurological disease had difficulties in the recognition of sexuality and to find ways to offset the Orgone energy. Treatment sought to promote in the elderly: the energy balance, cognitive training and the recognition of sexuality for the integration of body and psyche. Based on the Segmental Armouring Theory of Wilhelm Reich (2004) to ease them and promote the cognitive training were applied the "6 Healing Sounds" and the "Musical Awareness" according to Acoustic Ecology by Schafer (1991). For results, we based on Stella's case (fictitious name), that after the intervention held a cataract surgery and started moving the feet and sitting without help. In the other cases, it was possible to notice a communication opening, evolution in the interpersonal contact, increment in the verbal language and the institution recognition as a belonging space.

P3103

EFFECTIVENESS OF AN OUTDOOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE PROGRAM IN TREATING AT-RISK ADOLESCENTS AND FOLLOW-UP AT 6 MONTHS AND 1 YEAR POST-TREATMENT: AN EXPLORATION OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN TREATMENT

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

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Outdoor Behavioral Healthcare (OBH) is an emerging treatment modality for struggling adolescents (Russell, 2003b). An outdoor environment for personal growth has been used by cultures for centuries; however, within the last 150 years, interest in the use of wilderness for personal growth and character development has grown (White, 2011). More recently, the use of wilderness as a stage for change has evolved and is currently being used as a therapeutic modality for at-risk adolescents and young adults with various emotional, behavioral, substance and health related disorders (Clark, 2004; DeMille, Comart & Tucker, 2014; Russell, 2003b; Russell 2005). In addition, Tucker, Zelov, and Young (2011), noted gender differences in their outcomes study suggesting that clients may respond to treatment in an OBH program different based off gender. This study is designed to further explore the differences in treatment outcome for males and females. Methods. Data was gathered on adolescent clients between the age of 13 and 18 years old, from August 2011 to May 2013. Data was gathered at admission, discharge, 6 months and 1 year post-discharge from parents and adolescents. Data was also gathered from adolescents once they completed their school curriculum. The Youth-Outcome Questionnaire 2.01 (Y-OQ 2.01) was used to assess a clients psychological functioning. The Self Report version (Y-OQ SR 2.0) was also administered to adolescent clients. Results. First a one-way ANOVA was conducted to explore overall treatment outcome of treatment in an OBH program. The one-way ANOVA analysis revealed a significant difference in Y-OQ SR [Welch's $F_{(4, 892)} = 66.414$, $p \leq .001$] and Y-OQ 2.01 scores [Welch's $F_{(3, 670)} = 170.129$, $p \leq .001$]. Post hocs revealed a significant difference between admission and discharge with no significant difference among discharge, 6 months and 1 year post-discharge. Similar results were found for each of the six subscales on the Y-OQ 2.01 and Y-OQ SR 2.0. Next a 2 x 2 ANOVA analysis was conduct to look at gender differences. The 2 x 2 analysis revealed there was a statistically significant interaction between the effects of gender and total treatment improvements on the Y-OQ SR, $F_{(4, 887)} = 2.922$, $p = .020$, $eta2 = .013$. Discussion. Clinical treatment has prioritized the need to understand what treatments work for whom (Norcross & Wampold, 2011). This study supports previous research that treatment in an OBH program can work for at-risk adolescents and that there is a gender differences in treatment outcome. Further investigation is needed identify specific mediating variable of treatment outcome and gender differences. Further investigation could lead to the development of gender-specific OBH treatment approaches so that program elements target gender-specific needs and risks as opposed to the current gender-neutral OBH treatment approaches.

P3108

FORESIGHT, GROUP REFLEXIVITY AND COLLECTIVE TIME PERSPECTIVE IN RUSSIAN MANAGERIAL TEAMS

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

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The approaches to studying the organizational future orientation are analyzed (studies in leadership vision, strategic decision making, strategic management, disruptive innovations and corporate foresight). The foresight in managerial teams is considered as a future-oriented form of group reflexivity (West, 1996). Study 1 (N=169) examined the organizational and psychological factors of the managerial team orientation for the discussion of future risks and possibilities. In managers' beliefs team foresightfulness is mainly related to the social integration. The purpose of the study 2 (N=443) was to prove the relationship between group reflexivity, orientation on the analysis of long-term future risks and possibilities, leadership vision, group trust, organizational identity; and also to examine the role played by the perceived group mood in managers' attitudes toward collective future. Regression analysis showed that the team past- and present-oriented reflexivity and group foresightfulness are strongly related. Both of them are positively connected with leadership vision, group trust, organizational identity, positive team mood. The negative mood is blocking group reflexivity, perceived predictability of future and team ability to influence it. Study 3 (N=168) revealed 5 types of collective time perspective: balanced, pessimistic, long-termed optimistic, fatalistic and short-termed optimistic. Results showed that groups with balanced time perspective (positive attitudes toward collective past, present and future) are characterized by the highest level of social integration and perceived effectiveness.

P3110

VALIDITY EVIDENCE FOR A COMPUTERIZED ADAPTIVE TESTING (CAT) VERSION OF A READING COMPREHENSION WITH FORMS FOR PERSONS WITH AND WITHOUT VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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This paper presents validity evidence of a CAT version of a Reading Comprehension test. The test has forms for persons with visual impairment and without it. Additionally, a general validation model for CATs is presented. The results from two studies are presented. Study 1 consisted of creating, validating and calibrating an item bank in a sample of 1325 high-school students without visual impairment from several cities in Colombia. Instruments for obtaining validity evidence from several variables were also produced. The second study assessed the validity evidence from a sample of 104 persons with visual impairment and 2500 without it who answered the CAT. The Reading Comprehension CAT designed for persons with visual impairment is expected to be valid and useful for fairer comparisons to persons without visual impairment.

P3113
ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH DONE BY PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS AT RICARDO PALMA UNIVERSITY

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

William Torres, Ricardo Palma University, Lima – Peru

It is analyzed the scientific research done by Psychology students at Ricardo Palma University of Lima, Perú. The articles are the ones published on the journal Archivos Psicológicos in the past 10 years. The analysis is made considering the thematic area and topics presented, the kind of research method, the way how participants were obtained, the instruments used to collect the data, the way how the processing of information was made. Also it is reviewed the coherence between the theoretical framework and the analysis of the results. The references are also analyzed considering the actuality of the information. The conclusion states that the research done by the students allows to set a promising future on the psychological inquire which is quite important in the development of the Peruvian psychology as a science.

P3118
ANALYSIS OF CLASS PARTICIPATION

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

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From the perspective of interbehavioral field, the purpose of the research is to analyze the psychology students' oral participatory behavior, regarding the criteria demanded by the teacher. Three teachers with their respective groups were involved. These teachers taught the subject; Theoretical Experimental Psychology. Two sessions of this subject and their corresponding developmentand would be filmed and teachers agreed on the dates and procedure. The resulting six videotapes were recorded in a format that includes the speeches of both students and teachers, the starting time and the ending time of each intervention as well as the category in which such intervention is located. The categories to analyze the students' participation as well as the questions or the requests of teachers, imply five levels of increasing complexity, which consider the extent to which the intervention is detached from the concrete content of the analyzed text and meets the criteria of a conceptual system. To locate intervenciones within the different categories, were taken into account also the occasion of academic exchange texts and video recordings. The theme tests of academic exchange were also taken into account as well as video recordings. By analyzing the existing relationship between the level of the question and the level of students' participation, we found that the more complex the question is, the more complex the level of students' participation results, even if they do not reach the required level in the question.

P3119
GENDER AND AGENCY VERSUS COMMUNION AT THE THRESHOLD OF ADULTHOOD

B16. Development and education – Other

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Entering adulthood is an extremely important period in the life of every human being. In late adolescence and in early young adulthood one's mental life becomes consolidated. Young people have already been through the turbulent developmental period which entailed the need to simultaneously fulfil many developmental tasks which were often difficult to reconcile. Among such tasks is, for example, the development of one's identity (Erikson, 2004), including psychosexual identity, which is inextricably linked to the topic of psychological gender. The aim of this study was to verify the importance of reinforcing a sex stereotype on participants' identification with this role. The results were analysed as a function of both biological sex (63 women and 65 men) and psychological gender (58 sex-typed individuals and 70 androgynous individuals). In the study the Psychological Gender Inventory was used, as well as a scale measuring Agency and Communion, a scale measuring Unmitigated Agency and Unmitigated Communion, lists of sentences containing stereotypes of the male sex and the female sex, and sentences that were neutral with regard to sex. The results showed that feminine women ascribed more female characteristics to themselves regardless of whether the role that was associated with their biological sex was reinforced or not. Men showing characteristics of both sexes ascribed a similar level of unmitigated communion and agency to themselves irrespective of whether the sex stereotype was reinforced or not.

P3126

THE COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF WALKING UPON HUMAN HEALTH BETWEEN TWO BOTANIC GARDENS IN JAPAN

F08. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Life skills in culture and society

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The purpose of this study was to research the comparison of effects of walking upon human health between two botanic gardens in Sapporo, Japan. Students as subjects were measured their blood pressures, heart rates, "salivary amylase" as physiological indices, and required to describe their psychological and behavioral changes of daily lives for a month. The results showed that all indices and their health promotion were positively and significantly related, and both common factors and personal ones were found in this study. In discussion, results suggest that the botanic gardens function as "restorative environments" (Kaplan, 1995).

P3127
FACTORIAL STRUCTURE OF A NEW SCALE OF CULTURAL CAPITAL

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

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Generally, to evaluate the social-cultural level (SCL) of a child and an adult, the educational level, occupational status and income of the participant or of all members of the family are measured. However, SCL is a more general construct involving also cultural capital (CC) and social capital. CC concerns the knowledge of cultural codes that are relevant for the society in which the individual lives. Very few scales of CC are available and most of them are specific to areas of knowledge. Because of this, we developed a 14 item scale of CC, rated on a 5-point Likert scale, to be used in industrialized countries. The aim of the present study was to investigate its factorial structure via exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses in a sample of 505 adults, 30 to 70 years old. In a random sub-sample of 250 adults (58% males), a principal axis factor analysis with a Promax rotation extracted three factors labeled as Consumer (e.g., numbers of concerts and plays attended), Participant (role in cultural, social, or political associations), and Competent User (e.g., using Internet to deepen knowledge). Then, in the remaining 255 adults (55% males), confirmatory factor analyses were run to investigate the goodness-of-fit of the 3-factor solution extracted. The fit indices were adequate (RMSEA = .05, CFI = .95) and better than those of alternative models. The 3-factor structure identified may allow for a detailed measurement of CC and therefore of SCL.

P3131
ODOR STIMULI INFLUENCE THE SPATIAL EXPLORATORY STRATEGIES OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

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Nicolas Couaillier, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq – France
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Visual modality is the most important sense in the perception of our environment. However odors are also used in everyday life and have an effect particularly on reaction times (Millot et al., 2002) and in the planning of reach-to-grasp actions (Castiello et al., 2006). A priming olfactory stimulus delivered in an invasive way, can enhance attention to look at congruent visual objects (Seo et al., 2010). In our study we investigated whether we could use odorant speakers (non-invasive method) to reveal an effect of odors on the visual exploration of odorant and non-odorant 2D objects. Participants (n=16) sat in front of a computer screen with odorant speakers on either side. A priming odor was delivered then sixteen slides containing four pictures were displayed for 8s duration. Each slide contains a picture congruent with the odor, 2 distractor pictures (odorant) and a neutral picture (non-odorant). The task of the participant was to memorize all pictures seen. An eye tracker (iView RED 120) was used to record the duration of eye fixations for each slide. Participants look longer the congruent picture than the distractors for the first presentation of odors (p<.05) but only when participants identify odors (p<.05). However, there is no effect if odors are unidentified. Our findings demonstrate that odors can modify the spatial exploration strategies of the environment. This paradigm could be used as a control and non-invasive method for odors delivery in experimental studies.

P3132

THE MODERATOR ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NEUROTICISM AND AGGRESSION

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Neuroticism has been proposed as a transdiagnostic vulnerability factor that is relevant to psychological disorders and it has been found to predict higher levels of aggression (Miller & Lynam, 2011). From the General Aggression Model (GAM; Anderson & Bushman, 2002), personality traits informs schema that people use to interpret events in their social lives and influence the emotional response to them. People with high neuroticism would perceive experiences as more troubling than they really are, increasing their negative emotional response and choosing maladaptive ways of coping, like aggression. On the other hand, recent studies have linked Emotional Intelligence (EI) with lower levels of aggression, suggesting that the ability to perceive, understand and manage emotions would be a protective factor of aggression. EI is, both theoretically and empirically, different from personality. Moreover, from the GAM, EI is possible to influence the way that emotions are processed. In this sense, it would be hypothesised that individuals with high neuroticism could be less likely to engage in aggressive behaviour if they also have higher levels of EI. In this study, we aimed to test this hypothesis in a sample of undergraduate students. Moderation analyses showed that individuals with high levels of neuroticism reported a more frequent use of aggressive behaviour mainly if they had lower levels of EI. Implications of the present findings for theory and intervention are discussed.

P3135

EUROPEAN VS. NATIONAL IDENTITY: ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF EUROPE AMONG ROMANIAN YOUNG PEOPLE

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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The main objective of this research was to analyse the reconstruction of attitudes and social representations (SR) regarding Europe and European Union (EU) among Romanian young people. More specifically, we tried to describe how identity projections (personal identity) anchored in a proximal/distal way to their country (national identity) or EU (supra-national identity). Thus, 1034 Romanian young people (Men = 440) aged between 18 and 29 years (M = 23.71) were asked to fill in a questionnaire based on the associative network technique (de Rosa, 1995, 2002). The questionnaire also included a section concerning socio-demographic variables and their knowledge about Europe, direct experience with European countries, stereotypes and attitudes towards the European countries. Results pinpointed the existence of a representational field where social objects such as Nation, Europe, and European Union are interconnected: the SR of Nation(proximal object) was mainly anchored to the identity and social memory issues, while the SR of EU (distal object) was mainly anchored to the political-economic and bureaucratic dimensions.

P3140
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND ANALYTIC THINKING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

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According to dual-process model, religious belief is a product of System 1 (intrinsic and automatic thought) but religious disbelief is a product of System 2 (analytic and conscious thought) (Gervais & Norenzayan, 2013). The first aim of this study is to show this correlational relationship. In a study which was conducted in recent years (Gervais & Norenzayan, 2012) suggested that activating analytic thinking (System 2) leads to decrease in religious belief (System 1) but it is unknown whether the activation of System 1 leads a difference in System 2. The second aim of this study is to examine the changes in analytic thinking tendency after activating religious thinking. 95 undergraduate students participated to the first study. The participants were administered scales that measure their religiosity and analytic thinking ability. Results indicated that there is a significant negative correlation between analytic thinking tendency and religiosity. 76 undergraduate students participated to the second study and they were assigned to the religious priming or control group randomly. Participants' religious belief was activated by scrambled-sentence paradigm (Srull & Wyer, 1979) and the analytic thinking ability test used in the first study was presented again. Results indicated that there is not a significant effect of the manipulation. When System 2 can inhibit System 1, activating System 1 failed to inhibit System 2. Findings will be discussed in the light of the literature.

P3143
RELATIONS AND DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE AND MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS SKIER AND TENNIS PLAYER

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

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The paper presents research aimed at examining the relations and differences in cognitive and motor abilities between tennis players and skiers. In a sample of 60 subjects, male primary school students aged 13 to 14 years. Measuring instruments were used for the assessment of cognitive abilities: Perceptual speed (Test TPI), The ability of analytical reasoning, perceptual material (Test TPT), Perceptual differentiation and logical reasoning (Test TRPM); We also applied measuring instruments for the assessment of motor skills: horizontal target shooting hand (GHR), vertical target shooting hand (GVR), Poker (PIK). Differences were tested using multivariate analysis of variance and t-test, while the relationships examined using canonical correlation analysis. The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference between boys tennis players and skiers when all three tests of cognitive abilities in question (TPI $p<0.000$, TPT $p<0.000$ and TRPM $p <0.000$). In tests of motor performance and statistical significance was obtained in all tests with skiers in regard to football (GHRD $p<0.013$, GVRD $p<0.012$ and PIKD $p <0.001$). Key words: skiers, football players, cognitive skills, motor skills

P3145
MEASURING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE ANALYSING NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

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Measuring emotional intelligence as a set of mental abilities is a real challenge. The presentation argues that the study of narratives about past emotional episodes can be used to assess the ability based emotional intelligence. On the one hand, narratives of emotional episodes elicit affects during narration and on the other hand the construction of a narrative directly reflects on cognitive activities performed in the social context of story-telling.To test this idea an empirical study had been run. The study included 255 participants. They were asked to recount emotional episodes of being angry, making someone angry, success, failure, disappointment and surprise. Ability based emotional intelligence was assessed by the Situational Test of Emotional Understanding (STEU) and the Situational Test of Emotion Management (STEM). The construction of narratives had been analysed by automated linguistic tools. The results show that participants with higher emotional intelligence used evaluative devices more frequently in their narratives, and they devoted more attention to the description of the emotion eliciting situation instead of describing the acts of characters. The results are interpreted in the framework of narrative psychology elaborating the idea that narrative construction reflects on the narrators' mental functioning.

P3151
WHEN NEGATIVE AFFECT PREDICTS INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR: AFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND EMOTION CONTROL AS MODERATORS

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

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Although several studies have investigated the relationship between affect and creativity (idea development), little research has assessed the role of affect for innovative behavior (idea implementation). Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to examine associations between employees' work-related affect and their creative and innovative behavior and to identify affect-related moderators of these relationships. On the basis of affect infusion theory and the distress-related model of innovation, we predicted positive relationships between positive affect and both outcomes and hypothesized that negative affect would be positively associated with innovative behavior among employees high in affective organizational commitment or emotion control, defined as the capability to regulate anxiety and other negative emotional reactions during task engagement. Field survey data were collected from 241 employees and their supervisors from several companies in Germany. As hypothesized, positive work-related affect was positively associated with supervisor ratings of creativity and innovation. Negative work-related affect, particularly high-arousal negative affect, positively related to innovative behavior among employees who were high in affective organizational commitment and anxiety control. This set of results extends prior research by identifying characteristics of employees who may be able to translate negative affect into innovative attempts to improve their work situation.

P3153

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON DEPRESSION

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

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The Great East Japan Earthquake, a massive underwater earthquake, occurred in eastern Japan on March 11, 2011. The epicenter was located under the Pacific Ocean, 130 km away from the coastal areas of the Miyagi prefecture, which were devastated not only by the large earthquake but also by the subsequent tsunamis. To clarify what kinds of mental health problems such natural disasters cause and to compare the influence among areas of residence with different damage severity, we conducted a questionnaire survey about the mental health status of university students between November and December 2011. The final sample consisted of 95 students belonging to one of two universities located in Sendai city, the capital city of Miyagi. For comparisons among the areas affected to different extents, participants were divided into three residential groups according to their residence: 1) the coastal areas of Miyagi (n = 14), which suffered from both the tsunamis and the earthquake; 2) the inland areas of Miyagi (n = 72), which suffered only from the earthquake; and 3) the inland areas of Yamagata prefecture (n = 8), which neighbors Miyagi but was relatively far from the epicenter and suffered little damage. In terms of the severity of depression, assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), the mean score of the coastal Miyagi group was significantly higher than that of the two other groups ($p < .05$).

P3161
PREDICTING WORK ENGAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES

F12. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics – Mindfulness

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In the times of multiple environmental pressuresscholars have become increasingly interested in active performance concepts such as engagement. Engagement is defined as a positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption (Schaufeli et al., 2002). Previous studies suggest that engagement is related to performance, effective use of organizational resources, employees' well-being. Revealing the wider spectrum of factors related to engagement might have both theoretical and practical value. The purpose of current study was to analyze how organizational and psychological resources such as high performance work practices, employees' mindfulness and self-concept clarity, are related to work engagement. The study involved 125 employees from various organizations. High Performance Work Practices Scale (Kroon et al., 2013), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (Brown & Ryan, 2003), Self-Concept Clarity Scale (Campbell et al., 1996) andUtrecht Work Engagement Scale Short Form (Schaufeli et al., 2002) were used. The resultsconfirmed the prognostic value ofself-concept clarity, mindfulness and high performance work practicesin regard to wok engagement.Hence, the combination of these resources might play an important role in employees' work engagement. However, a longitudinal or an interventional study is needed to further explain the causality of engagement and its psychological and organizational factors.

P3167
MANIFESTATION OF NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN YOUTH

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

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National identification is a system of interrelated attitudes which reflect the individual's relation to one's own and other nations. Based on the criteria of strength of loyalty to own nation Rot (1970) distinguishes five forms of national identification: exclusive national identification - emphasis on own national superiority, while disdaining other nations; salient national identification – idealisation of own nation, but also acceptance of other nation; divided national identification - simultaneous loyalty to own nation and advocating importance of cooperation among nations; salient international identification - identification to human community in general and striving to overcome narrow national interests; a-nationalism - absence of national identification. The study aimed to determine the dominant form of national identification in youth of Serbian nationality in Kosovo and Metohija. The sample consisted of 345 participants (47% male and 53% female) of average age M = 19.4. Scale of National Identification was used (Rot and Havelka, 1973). The results show that youth express most the salient (M = 29.50) and divided national identification (M = 28.75), while the least represented is the absence of national identification (M = 24.25). Furthermore, the exclusive national identification and general human identification are represented equally (M = 26.06 versus M = 26.26). The fact that the dominant form of national identification among youth of Serbian nationality in Kosovo and Metohija is the salient national identification, manifesting itself through patriotism and national idealisation and accepting the existence of other nationalities, can be explained by specific social context in which they grew up.

P3168
A CENSUS OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PORTUGAL

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

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Ana Amaro, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal
Lilliana Pereira, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon – Portugal

This study aimed to describe the professional situation of educational psychologists in Portugal, in order to contribute to establishment of guidelines for school psychologists. A Portuguese version of the International School Survey (Jimerson and the ISPA Research Committee, 2002) was applied first alone and later as a part of a general census applied to all Portuguese psychologists. Overall,1616 school psychologists participated in this study, of which 89% were female and presented an average of 11 years of experience. Information was gathered regarding student per psychologist ratio, as well as most common and favorite task, number of internal and external obstacles to professional practice. The results show a high percentage of school psychologists (38%) presently not working in the field and that there are many different work placements with different tasks and contractual obligations. On average school psychologists have longer professional practice than the rest of psychologists. As a whole the results gathered allow for the characterization of the profession of school psychologists in Portugal, as well as to place in context along other countries where the instrument has been applied. These results will be a base to develop guideline for professional practice and to negotiate with national authorities.

P3170
PROJECT POSITIVE ATTITUDE: ANALYSIS OF 10 YEARS OF INTERVENTION

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

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This study aimed to describe the professional situation ofeducational psychologists in Portugal, in order to contribute to establishment of guidelines for school psychologists. A Portuguese version of the International School Survey (Jimersonand the ISPA Research Committee, 2002) was applied first alone and later as a part of a general census applied to all Portuguese psychologists. Overall,1616 school psychologists participated in this study,of which 89% were female andpresented an average of 11 years of experience. Information was gathered regarding student per psychologist ratio, as well as most common and favorite task, number of internal and external obstacles to professional practice. The results show a high percentage of school psychologists (38%) presently not working in the field and that there are many different work placements with different tasks and contractual obligations. On average school psychologists have longer professional practice than the rest of psychologists. As a whole the results gathered allow for the characterization of the profession of school psychologists in Portugal, as well as to place incontext along other countries where the instrument has been applied. These results will be a base to develop guideline for professional practice and to negotiate with national authorities.

P3173
BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING IN PORTUGAL: VALIDATION OF A QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

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This study aims to validate the Bullying and Cyberbullying Behaviors Questionnaire and to analyze the differences between genders and type of school (urban/rural). The questionnaire is composed by 36 items, allowing for the measurement of the prevalence of bullying and cyberbullying, it also includes two scales for analyzing aggressive behaviors, one for victim and other for aggressors, and was responded by 1074 6th to 9th graders from six public schools from the district of Lisbon. The questionnaire presented acceptable psychometrics properties, except for the victims of cyberbullying scale where there is an item that needs to be rewritten. Data regarding bullying prevalence (10.1% victims and 6.1% aggressors), is consistent with other Portuguese studies and are among the lowest internationally. The prevalence of victimization was homogeneous between genders, but boys reported more frequently aggressive behaviors. The percentage of victims decreased across school grades. There were no differences, in bullying prevalence, between rural and urban schools. The present questionnaire is adequate for use in the assessment of bullying and cyberbullying with 3rd cycle students. It's necessary to study the prevalence of bullying and cyberbullying in rural schools longitudinally in order to better understand the present results.

P3180
THE PERSONAL POTENTIAL OF SIBERIAN ENTREPRENEURS WITH DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The study was supported by Russian Humanity Fund (№ 13-06-00592). The methodological foundation of the study is the system-anthropological psychology approach. There were 93 Siberian entrepreneurs with different business experience (from 2 months to 20 years) who took part in the study. The research methods used are: the method of investigation of personal potential and rigidity and the interview. The central hypothesis of the study was that the success of a business (duration and stability of its implementation) is related to the personal characteristics of the business entity. The research demonstrates the specific features of personal potential of the entrepreneurs with different experiences of doing business. The entrepreneurship is perceived by the respondents as the opportunity to serve for the benefit of others and act for the realization of the higher values. One of the most significant reasons for entrepreneurship is the desire for independence and freedom for the achievement of life goals. The results of the research disproved the hypothesis. They demonstrate that business success doesn't correlate with features of personal potential of entrepreneurs. Perhaps, for the understanding of success in business and entrepreneurship should involve deeper forms of analysis, both the individual and its activities. The results of this research helped us to develop coaching programs and use them in practice.

P3191
SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL INDICATORS OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS OF DRAWING

E12. Health and clinical intervention - Cognitive disturbances and rehabilitation

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Figure copying task is usually administered to investigate visuo-constructive abilities, because of its convenience and immediacy. However, the alterations in drawing tasks might reflect a primary visuo-constructive deficit, due to right focal brain damage (FD), or it might be a secondary effect arising from other cognitive and/or motor problems, such as in patients with Parkinson's Disease (PD). Aim of the present study was to differentiate visuo-constructive alteration in drawing task adopting a new instrumented approach, which provides spatial and temporal performance indexes. 75 subjects were recruited (18 FD; 22 PD; 35 healthy controls, HC) to copy the Rey's complex figure and their drawing performances were measured by means of a graphic tablet. For each task, the classic paper-and-pencil test score was identified and spatial and temporal indexes were computed using an ad-hoc algorithm and analysed. Statistical results show that: 1) FD group performed worse than HC and PD groups in several spatial dimension indexes (e.g. 'Completeness', 'Segment Spatial Position'); 2) PD group showed a worse performance than HC and FD groups in temporal dimension indexes (e.g. 'Speed', 'Total Duration'). Our data suggest that an instrumented assessment of drawing abilities might help in the discrimination between a primary visuo-constructive deficit and a secondary effect arising from other impairments such as motor dysfunction.

P3194

INTERACTIVE AND GUIDED PROCESSES TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONS IN THE ASPERGER SYNDROME

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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Problems People with Asperger Syndrome may have a cognitive framework very close to what can be defined as "normal" and they also can be excellent in some areas, but they lack social autonomy. They have the desire to "fit in" socially, but have no idea how to do it. Theoretical framework People with Asperger Syndrome have some difficulties to understand how to get in touch with other people. The typical expression of the person with Asperger Syndrome refers to shyness, inhibition and anxiety, with an evasive and lowered look. They can easily misinterpret situations, with the result that their interactions and reactions often seem strange to others. According to the University of Parma's neurophysiologists, we recognize that the shared neural activation emerges from a functional mechanism of "embodied simulation", which consists in the observer's automatic, unconscious and pre-reflective simulation of the observed subject's actions, emotions and sensations. Intervention technique The guided and interactive processes of our intervention are entrusted to young professionals under the supervision of a trained therapist, to facilitate the process of identification of the young patient. These processes allow the adolescent to experience himself in a comfortable and structured environment, where he succeeds in verbalizing feelings and emotions internalized during the simulated situation. (Our job starts from the awareness that expressing emotions is part of communication). Our intervention is intended to be a corrective emotional experience (further specification will be discussed in the presentation). Results After the treatment, based on an integrative approach (individual, school, family), adolescents highlight an improvement in the academic results and greater social skills and social autonomy. All the patients were referred to our health service during adolescence or preadolescence, when the typical sensitivity of this period had accentuated pathological manifestations. The new model of behavior learned by our subjects refer to the fact that, to treat emotional and relational diseases, the operational and experiential dimension is fundamental.

P3195
PERSONALITY MEASURES IN MEDICAL EDUCATION : IS NEO-FFI A STABLE INSTRUMENT?

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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Background: The "Big Five" model is the most popular conception of personality today assuming 5 underlying personality dimensions: neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), openness (O), conscientiousness (C) and agreeableness (A). NEO personality inventory is the assessment instrument more often used to measure these dimensions. Those traits are mainly stables; C and O could increase before age 30. NEO is the only non-cognitive measure being constantly associated with medical school success. However, little is known about its psychometric proprieties in medical student's samples. Aims: to study NEO stability in different medical school undergraduate contexts. Method: Sample 1: undergraduate students (N=40) interviewed in 2012 (year 1) and in 2013 (when repeating year 1; Sample 2: undergraduate medical students (N=200) interviewed in 2011-12 (year 1) and in 2013-14 (year 3). Both samples were assessed on personality traits through NEO-FFI a brief 60-items version of NEO-PI-R. NEO-FFI stability was tested by Paired T-tests. Summary of results: Paired T-tests showed that in Sample 1 all NEO dimensions didn't differ after 1 year whereas in Sample 2 C (t = -2.3; p= .02) and N (t= -8.7; p=.001) decreased in year 3. Conclusions: NEO-FFI is globally stable when retested in a similar educational context (year 1, highly competitive since selection year) re; nevertheless C and N are not stable when retested in a different educational context (year 3, less competitive) suggesting that they are context dependent in undergraduate medical students. Take-home message: NEO-FFI can be used as a personality measure instrument in medical education but with caution concerning academic context influence.

P3199

THE INFLUENCE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN ADVERTISING ON EVALUATION, DECISION MAKING AND MEMORIZING

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

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In study of relation between emotions and cognition the asymmetrical influence of positive and negative emotions on cognitive processes (i.e. attention, memory) has been detected. Negative emotions intensify attention and cause a better memory effects to a greater extent than positive emotions. Exploiting emotions in advertisement is well known and broadly applied. Hence, it seems reasonable to expect that emotions introduced in advertisement will determine cognitive dimensions of a consumer attitude. The aim of the presented study was to test whether differently valenced pictures and verbal description in advertisement influence evaluation, decision making and memory. A set of advertisements, which evoked positive or negative emotions, have been prepared as experimental material. 100 subjects participated in experiment consisted of three phases.The results show that evaluation of advertisement was congruent with emotions evoked by visual stimuli. Correctness of recognition was dependent on valance of evoked emotions. Negative emotions improve memory, however the influence of negative emotions on picture recognition differs from memory of words. Results are discussed in the frame of level of processing theory and explained in terms of attention narrowing effect and picture dominance effect.

P3202

THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

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Family is considered the basic unit of the society and is responsible for influencing human life from birth until death. Besides obligations such as nutrition, care, protection and education (Bradley, 1983), family is also responsible for instilling a sense of confidence in the child as well as promoting a balanced and healthy upbringing while teaching socially accepted behavior; it guides and suggest solutions to problems that children might face and while creating a favorable environment that aims to facilitate the development of children's abilities(Yavuzer, 2001). One of the most delicate and problematic factors is the issue miscommunication among family members which usually depends on the relationship between the parents (İçli, 1992). Debates and tensions between the parents might lead the child to feel unsafe and possibly to blame him/herself in such instances. Furthermore, the discipline way of the parents, divorce, domestic violence, attachment are another important factors of offending (Dönmez, 1994).The current review is examining the effect of the many aspects of the family structure on offending.

P3204

POLITICAL DECISION AND STRATEGIC PLANNING SUPPORTED ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: THE PROJECT SIA – SOCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH ACCESSIBILITY

C16. Culture and society – Other

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Paula Lopes, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal
Rui Martins, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal
Alexandra Serra, Superior Institute of Health Sciences (CESPU, CRL), Paredes – Portugal
José Albino Lima, University of Porto, Porto – Portugal

We will present the outline of the Project SIA – Social Inclusion through accessibility focusing in two of its components: our applied research model and the strategic and political logistics considered. Project ISA, supported by EU regional funding, was design as part of a broader model developed by SIMLab – Social Inclusion Monitoring Laboratory, in which the relation University-Community is a core element. The project illustrates how University of Porto developed a large scale project of applied research in a close partnership with 18 municipalities that cover almost all regions of Portugal, and with a private architecture enterprise, specialized in inclusive accessibility and "design for all". Three fundamental goals were defined: (1) creation of a model that would promote the effective civic participation of local citizens; (2) the "voice" of such participation should be both individual and collective; (3) the scientific and technical framework should serve as one of the bases for political decision on inclusive accessibility local planning. The two main studies were run in a standardized model across all municipalities and the samples of the three modalities of community participation were the following: individual participation based on 543 semi-structured interviews and 6373 inquiries; collective participation based on group session with 302 local citizens. We present some of the broader findings of Project SIA and discuss how they relate to our applied research model.

P3205

MEASURING SOCIAL IMPACT OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: RESULTS FROM PORTO METROPOLITAN AREA PROJECTS

B16. Development and education – Other

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We will present core results from a project promoted by Porto Metropolitan Area. We implemented a large scale applied research that was supported in strong participation of the educational community from all 16 municipalities, which accounts for more than 10% of Portuguese population (about 1.5 million). The core goal was that of providing "objective indicators" that allowed the municipalities to evaluate the social impact of implementation of ECAs. We will present results from 3 of the indicators included: (1) satisfaction and attitudes of all relevant school-context agents; (2) Perceived impact on dimension of students' development; (3) Social impact on family dynamics. The project had the participation of 10126 individual, distributed according to representativeness criteria across the 16 municipalities: 4751 students, 3587 parents, 1443 teachers, and 352 staff professionals. In the whole results show that EACs had a strong and positive impact in all educational agents, most particularly in their perceived impact of such activities in students' psychosocial development. However, we must highlight the fact that EACs play an important role as promoterof social inclusion: they support family dynamics related to children's education and provide the opportunity for about 40% of such families to have access to structured pedagogic experiences that are important for the development of, at least, 20000 children of the region.

P3210

A STUDY ON THE OCCUPATIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING JOB SATISFACTION AMONG EDUCATIONAL-CARING HOSPITALS NURSES

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Morteza Charkhabi, University of Verona, Verona – Italy
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Purpose: nurses play a critical role in presenting medical and caring services to patients. The aim of this study was to identify the occupational factors influencing job satisfaction among hospital nurses. Method/Design: first a literature review was conducted to detect the occupational factors which can potentially influence job satisfaction. Second, a cross-sectional research design was considered to measure the research variables. The sample size was 200 female nurses who were selected by cluster sampling method from 4 hospitals. We applied job satisfaction scale, workload scale, interpersonal conflict scale, job burnout index and fatigue scale. Results: the results indicated that interpersonal conflict, fatigue and workload were the best occupational predictors of job satisfaction (around 50% of explained variance). However, fatigue was recognized as the strongest factor which can negatively affect the job satisfaction among others. Limitations: the first limitation was using a cross-sectional research design and second was applying only self-reported scales. Research/practical implications: the research implication of the study was generalizing the occupational factors influencing job satisfaction in a mid-east country. Moreover, the practical implication was introducing the potential factors to hospital managers in order to control and decrease job dissatisfaction. Originality/Value: the originality of this research is providing a personalized scientific framework of factors which can simultaneously and negatively affect nurse's job satisfaction.

P3211
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCY: PREDICTORS OF JOB BURNOUT AMONG IRANIAN EMPLOYEES

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

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Purpose: The main aim of the current study was to detect the effect of emotional intelligence and psychological resiliency on job burnout of Iranian employees. Literature: Burnout can have damaging effects on individual's health including exhaustion, physical pain, depression, sleep disturbances (Matheny & Kort, 2003; Faragher et al. 2004). Considering to the harmful impact we want to decline burnout by detecting some antecedents. Method/Design: We applied a correlational research design to conduct this research. Our sample consisted of 90 fulltime employees that were working in one of public organizations. To get participants we used a simple random sampling method. The research tools were the emotional intelligence scale, resiliency scale and job burnout scale. Results: The findings showed that all the simple relations between emotional intelligence and psychological resiliency with job burnout are significant. Besides, the separated regression analyses indicated although both of these antecedents are effective, however, the only significant predictor of job burnout is psychological resiliency. Research Conclusion: This study highlights the predictor role psychological resiliency in explaining job burnout. In other word, employees with high level of psychological resiliency will experience lower level of job burnout.It helps organizational managers to select more qualified candidates for their demanding jobs.

P3218
SUPPORT CAREGIVERS IN DIFFICULT BEGINNING - MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND MULTIPROFESSIONAL WORKING GROUP FOR PROMOTING PERINATAL HEALTH

C15. Culture and society - Qualitative methods

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Introduction: The multi-disciplinary and multi-professional working group coordinated by a psychologist, is suggested as a circular and recursive pattern in order to free and direct the human and professional resources of the perinatality's operators, emphasizing the promotion of empathy in clinical steps. The psychologist, within the group, facilitates the priming of a communication-empathetic-relational process between operators and between operators and family. Methods: Discussion of clinical cases and internal documents to face the complexity of the transition from a model of biological approach divided in different departments, to a model that take care for the bio-psycho-social well-being of the dyad and the family. Tools: Exploratory research uses of two methods of qualitative analysis: Grounded Theory and IPA. Conclusions: The team starts from the analysis and reflection on the prescriptive clinical practice, and spontaneously arrives to the creation and sharing of new skills, that are transversal to the roles and the departments, in order to design new models of care and treatment in which the core is the physical and emotional welfare. Perspective: The activity has motivate new projects in response to the hold problems, such as the possibility of continuation and development of similar meetings in addition to a training for an integrated communication and an integrated tool for the collection of data concerning the mother and baby's, such as a unified clinical diary.

P3222

THE EFFECTS ON ANXIETY OF THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES, CHANGING SLEEP PATTERNS AND MOOD IN ADOLESCENCE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

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The ubiquitous use of electronic devices by adolescents together with poor sleep habits gives rise for concern,as emerging evidence indicates insufficient and poor quality sleep can contribute to heightened anxiety and lowered mood. Recent researchassociated the use of electronic devices with poor self-regulation, decreased sociability and interference with the onset of sleep. Affected adolescentsare at greater risk of being unable to maximise psychological wellbeing. The present study included 155 adolescents,ages ranging from 14 to 19 years, with the relationships between the use of electronic device, sleep quality and duration, anxiety and moodbeing investigated. It was hypothesised that adolescents who rated high in anxiety would display increased usage of electronic devices, such as mobile phones,that daytime functioningmay be compromised and that lowered mood would be reported. Hierarchical regression supported this hypothesis, adolescents who indicated higher total daily hours of mobile phoneuse were inclined to have less hours of sleep each week day, reported more sleepiness during the day, displayed sleep behavioural problems such as early awakening, reported lower mood and recorded heightened anxiety. These findings provide further evidence to support the co-existence of important relationships between the use of technology, sleep, mood and anxiety. It was concluded that adolescents in the stated age range in a similar middle class socio-economic circumstance may also show higher levels of anxiety when other factors listed are not managed effectively. Future studies may also seek to investigate gender and age effects as developments in these domains impact greatly on these variables across adolescence.

P3224

THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP STYLE ON ATTITUDE TO MANAGER AND READINESS FOR CLOSE COOPERATION

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

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Task oriented style concentrates on goal achievements and efficacy and can be associated with stereotypical male characteristics. Relation oriented style in management is focused on employees' needs and group processes and may refer to stereotypically female behavior. The main aim of the study was checking whether style of leadership and manager's gender determines perception of manager's personal features, professional competencies and readiness for cooperation. Professional competencies independent from gender and typical male and female features have been distinguished. In addition, three levels of readiness for cooperation (employee level, partner level, company level) have been checked. 4 case studies differing in manager's gender and style have been randomly presented to participants. 168 subjects take the participation in the study. Obtained outcomes confirmed dependency of personal and professional feature judgment on management style. Also anticipated close-distance cooperation is dependent on leadership style-task oriented style decreases the readiness for close cooperation. Results are discussed in terms of theoretical approach to gender and social role congruency.

P3226

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BELIEFS ABOUT SHARING KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN RESEARCHERS FROM RIVAL COUNTRIES

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

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University students' beliefs about necessity of sharing knowledge vs. keeping secrecy by researchers has been studied. Four cases like the following one were presented to 137 Russian students aged 16-20. "A researcher in the field of nuclear technologies is attending an international conference. From a report of another participant s/he gathers that s/he had just completed work on a method that can greatly advance the research of the speaker. But they come from different rival states. In your opinion, how should the researcher act during the communication: unveil his/her own method; keep mum about it; misinform the speaker to prolong the time that it would take him to hit on this method; do something else? Why should s/he act in this way?" There are two variables in the cases: (a) the area in which both scientists work (nuclear technologies vs. medicine); and (b) the level of competitive interactions (rivalry of countries vs. competition of firms). The most participants (84%) think it necessary to share knowledge on medicine between researchers from rival countries; 11% –to misinform a nuclear physicist from a rival country; and 7% believe (a paradox!)that nuclear physicists from competing firms may conceal information from one another, but nuclear physicists from rival countries must display openness for the sake of saving humankind.Similarly, in 1954 Igor Kurchatov, the leader of the Soviet atomic bomb project, decided to share knowledge on thermonuclear technologies.

P3227
THE CHANGES IN IDENTITY STRUCTURE AFTER MODIFICATION OF SELF-ESTEEM

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

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The aim of the research was to investigate influence of the self-esteem modification on the structure of personal identity. At the theoretical level the differentiation on ego-identity and self-identity proposed by Epstein (1991) was taken. As a result of conducted preliminary research, three dimensions of identity structure were distinguished: Coherence, Stability and Openness. In the main research, three basic kinds of identity structure were differentiated: with the dominance of Coherence, with the dominance of Stability, and with the dominance of Openness. There were examined whether self-esteem modification in two forms: raising and lowering, had an influence on changes within the identity structure, depending on its organizational rule. In sum, 291 participants (age: 19-29: M = 22,25; SD = 2,02) took part in the two-stage procedure of the general research. There were formed 9 research groups: 6 experimental groups and 3 control groups. Three questionnaires: The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES), The Contingent Self-Esteem Scale (CSES) by Kernis and Paradise, The Ego Identity Process Questionnaire (EIPQ) by Balistreri, Busch-Rossnagel and Geisinger, and the own method for measure of identity structure were used. An experimental manipulation consisted in giving alleged positive or negative feedback by researcher. The project was realized upon the consent of the Committee of Research Ethics. The most interesting results of the conducted research will be presented.

P3240
RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CORTISOL AWAKENING RESPONSE AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE IN HEALTHY OLDER

D16. Work and organization – Other

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The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA-axis) functioning has been suggested as one of the mechanisms underlying individual differences in the age-associated cognitive decline. We aimed to investigate the relationships of the Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR) with the memory performance of healthy older people. To do so, we assessed verbal, visual and working memory performance of 64 (32 men), from 57 to 76 years old. They provided saliva samples in two consecutive weekdays. The CAR was lineal and negatively associated with verbal and visual memory domains, but not with working memory. Contrarily to previous results, sex did not moderate these relationships. Our results support that the CAR is related to those memory domains dependent on hippocampal functioning but not to those dependent on prefrontal cortex functioning.

P3245
EXPLORING THE OFFENDERS' NARRATIVE ACCOUNTS

C11. Culture and society - Forensic psychology and law

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Matteo Limiti, Private Practitioner - Italy
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"Life stories are based on biographical facts, but they go considerably beyond the facts as people selectively appropriate aspects of their experience and imaginatively construe both past and future to construct stories that make sense to them and to their audiences" (McAdams, 2001, p.101). Moving from this sentence, 20 Italian-speaking male offenders were interviewed on their crimes and their lives to offer an Italian contribution to one major research area emerged over the past four years: the offenders' narratives. The data, collected in a prison in northern Italy, come from autobiographical narratives of offenders who have committed different violent crimes. The study aims to: identify narrative themes in offenders' narrative accounts; explore group differences in narrative accounts across socio-demographic variables; explore group differences in narrative accounts across offence types. The narrative accounts were analysed by the coding system for themes of agency and communion (McAdams, 2002). The contribution intends to present the main results of this study.

POSTERS INDEX

ABSTRACT BOOK

PRE-CONGRESS WORKSHOP

TRAUMA AND MENTAL HEALTH: ADVANCES IN EMDR THERAPY

Isabel Fernandez, Psychotraumatology Research Center, Milano - Italy; EMDR Italy Association – President Elect EMDR Europe.

EMDR has demonstrated effectiveness in treating chronic PTSD and old trauma memories that can underlie most mental disorders. The goal of EMDR treatment is to address past, present and future issues related to traumatic events in order to reprocess them. Once these issues are desensitized and reprocessed, usually post-traumatic symptoms show significant remission. Furthermore, clients report behavioral change and post-traumatic growth.

A promising field of EMDR is the application with population exposed to early neglect and interpersonal trauma. EMDR therapy can be effective not only with "A" criteria trauma, but also for "early relational traumas" according to scientific research and several randomized studies. According to both Internal Working Model and Adaptive Information Processing model, negative beliefs, emotions and sensations related to the chronic stress linked to experiences of domestic violence, physical, sexual or psychological abuse, rejection and neglect, may be dysfunctionally stored in memory networks and can contribute to mental disorders. During the presentation results of research on changes after EMDR treatment from a neurophysiological, clinical and clients subjective reports will be shown.

Learning Objectives:
1. Have information on the last research on trauma and its impact on mental and physical health;
2. Review the DSM V classification of disorders related to stress and trauma;
3. Review evidence based treatment for trauma;
4. Understand EMDR treatment for trauma, research and clinical application.