P6

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYEES’ CAREER ANCHORS AND THEIR PSYCHOSOCIAL EMPLOYABILITY ATTRIBUTES

D05. Work and organization - Organizational behaviour

Rudolf M. Oosthuizen, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
Melinde Coetzee, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
Fezeka Mtonintshi, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa

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.
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF ANXIETY AND AGE ON THREAT AND VALENCE RATINGS OF PICTURES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Antonio A. Alvarez, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela - Spain

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.
IT CAN BE PROMOTED ONLINE: USING AN ONLINE COURSE TO ENHANCE INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY

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

Randall Osborne, Texas State University, University, San Marcos - United States

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

Genevieve Bouchard, Université de Moncton, Moncton - Canada
Jean Saint-Aubin, Université de Moncton, Moncton - Canada

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 control differed 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 assessed on 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.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF GIRL STUDENTS OF HIGH SCHOOL

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Ali Asghar Bayani, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr Branch, Azadshahr - Iran

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
THE EFFECT OF PHONOLOGICAL TRAINING PACKAGE ON REINFORCEMENT OF AUDITORY MEMORY OF STUDENTS WITH SPELLING PROBLEMS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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 kurndy, 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 adminster phonological awareness training strategies for the reinforcement of the auditory memory of students with spelling problems.
The relationship between the spiritual intelligence and subjective well-being in University students

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

Fereshteh Baezzat, University of Mazandran, Mazandran - Iran
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 Mazandarn 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

Farshid Shamsaei, Hamadan University of Medical sciences, Hamadan - Iran
Alireza Rahimi, Hamadan University of Medical sciences, Hamadan - Iran
Martin Grosse Holtforth, University of Bern, Bern - Switzerland

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 MANOVAs were 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

Hein Brand, University of Pretoria, Pretoria - South Africa

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

YoungSun Yuk, Tokyo University, Tokyo - Japan

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

Kristina Sesar, Siroki Brijeg Health Care Center, Siroki Brijeg - Bosnia And Herzegovina
Arta Dodaj, University of Mostar, Mostar - Bosnia And Herzegovina
Ante Mandić, Mostar University Hospital, Mostar - Bosnia And Herzegovina
Matija Mikulić Kajić, Mostar University Hospital, Mostar - Bosnia And Herzegovina
Mirko Kordić, Siroki Brijeg Health Care Center, Siroki Brijeg - Bosnia And Herzegovina
Irena Mandić, Siroki Brijeg Health Care Center, Siroki Brijeg - Bosnia And Herzegovina

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 diarrhea 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
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

Amanda Baker, University of Ottawa, Ottawa - Canada
Céline Blanchard, University of Ottawa, Ottawa - Canada

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 masculinity and altered schema.
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FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND MARITAL SATISFACTION IN MIDLIFE: A TAIWANESE SAMPLE

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Kang-lin Yang, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Sabrina Montis, Cardiologia Pedriatica, Azienda Ospedaliera G. Brotzu, Cagliari - Italy
Roberto Tumbarello, Cardiologia Pedriatica, Azienda Ospedaliera G. Brotzu, Cagliari - Italy

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 Garagordobil, 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 (note-worthy 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.
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR: CONNECTION WITH BULLYING/CYBERBULLYING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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

Marjaana Lindeman, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland
Annika Svedholm-Häkkinen, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland

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

Masuo Koyasu, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Kyoto - Japan
Toru Goshiki, Ryukoku University, Kyoto - Japan

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.
Cognitive disorder is one 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. Psychocorrection in patients with dement forms of cognitive impairment is focused on creating of notebooks of memory that compensates for impaired cognitive functions. The scientific views of Vygotsky and Luria formed the basis of the research. Higher mental function is characterized by interactivity, mediation, and possibility of exteriorization of executive control. A new neuropsychological rehabilitating 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, and social 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, amnesia, reduction, the difficulties of self-report and ideation. Participants are patients with anxiety and depressive disorders, and pre-dementia forms of psychoorganic syndrome. Results of training confirm that in patients: improved concentration, 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

Masami Asakawa, Bunkyo University, Chigasaki - Japan
Masao Okano, Bunkyo University, Chigasaki - Japan

To investigate the relationship between advertising information 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 website than when they do not. A website describing a functional beverage with 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 absorption from 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 messages that match their food selection criteria but also to other product features like taste.
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

Francisco Manuel Morales Rodríguez, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Tamara García Medina, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain

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.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES DURING ATHLETIC REHABILITATION AND ADAPTATION AFTER RETURNING TO COMPETITION

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Tomonori Tatsumi, Kio University, Kitakatsuragi-gun - Japan

[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 Athletic Injury 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 positive TP-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 DDF improved the level of AIPA and the possibility to adaptive return to competition.
SCHOOL-BASED SALAD BARS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADOLESCENT STUDENT CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT OR VEGETABLES

F02. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Nutrition, development and well-being

Adrienne M. Rathert, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans - United States
Leann Myers, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans - United States
Carolyn C. Johnson, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans - United States
Lori Andersen, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans - United States
Keelia O'Malley, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans - United States

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

Svitlana Oliifira, University of Educational Management, Kyiv - Ukraine
Pavlo Lushyn, University of Educational Management, Kyiv - Ukraine
Yevgeniya Dannikova, University of Educational Management, Kyiv - Ukraine

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.
THE CONCEPT OF MEMORY IN BRAZILIAN CULTURE ACCORDING TO ITS DIFFERENT TEMPORALITIES

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Marina Massimi, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

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.
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

Sara Verbrugge, University of Leuven, Leuven - Belgium
Natacha Goos, University of Leuven, Leuven - Belgium

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

Malen Migueles, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Alaitz Aizpurua Sanz, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Somalia
Elvira Garcia-Bajos, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain

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.
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 ($\beta = .84$), and emotion regulation was associated with depression ($\beta = -.55$) and fulfillment ($\beta = .55$). 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.
LEARNING LIFE SKILLS THROUGH SPORT PRACTICE

E10. Health and clinical intervention - Sport and exercise

Claudio Giovanni Cortese, University of Turin, Turin - Italy

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 NEPHROLOGY-DIALYSIS ÉQUIPE**

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

*Maria Monica Ratti,* San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy  
*Giulia Bruna Delli Zotti,* San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy  
*Claudia Rossi,* San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy  
*Lucio Sarno,* San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy  
*Pasquale Magro,* San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy  
*Donatella Spotti,* San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy

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

Gözde Ikizer, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Ayse Nuray Karanci, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Canay Dogulu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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 postquake 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.
Determine Stress in Nursing Students of Medical Sciences Universities of Tehran in First Mental Health Clinical Experience

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Soolmaz Almasi Tork, Shahid Beheshti Medical of Sciences University, Shahid Beheshti Nursing & Midwifery School, Tehran - Iran
Jamileh Mohtashami, Shahid Beheshti Medical of Sciences University, Shahid Beheshti Nursing & Midwifery School, Tehran - Iran
Froozan Atash Zadeh Shorideh, Shahid Beheshti Medical of Sciences University, Shahid Beheshti Nursing & Midwifery School, Tehran - Iran
Nezhat Shakeri, Shahid Beheshti Medical of Sciences University, Shahid Beheshti Nursing & Midwifery School, Tehran - Iran

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

Zvjezdana Prizmic-Lasen, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis - United States
Randy Larsen, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis - United States

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

Hyun-Kyun Shin, Chonnam National University, Gwangju - Republic of Korea
Hee Kyung Kim, Dongshin University, Gwangju - Republic of Korea

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the factors that influence the post-traumatic stress symptoms 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 29.35 months. 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.
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

Nihan Selin Soylu, Ege University, Izmir - Turkey
Ezgi Mehmetoglu, Ege University, Izmir - Turkey

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

Svitlana Paschenko, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine
Ivan Danyliuk, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine
Olena Vlasova, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine

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.
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 team by 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.
HETEROGENEITY OF COGNITIVE ANOSOGNOSIA IN ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

Emilie Avondino, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Pascal Antoine, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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.
"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 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

Koshi Makino, Setsunan University, Neyagawa - Japan

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.
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

Ruey-Yun Horng, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Jou-Yu Wang, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
THE EFFECT OF PROTEST EXPERIENCE AND POWER CHANGE ON DISTRIBUTOR’S DECISION-MAKING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Ruey-Yun Horng, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Kei-Ling Hsu, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP: WHICH OUTCOMES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION?

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Michela Loi, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maria Chiara Di Guardo, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy

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.
THE EMOTIONAL BURDEN OF CUSTOMER SERVICE WORK AND ITS EFFECT ON JOB BURNOUT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Dorota Szczygiel, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland
Lukasz Baka, Jan Dlugosz University, Czestochowa - Poland
Roza Bazinska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland

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
READ THE ACT OF PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATIONS: EFFECTS ON FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND SEX BIAS IN SELECTION DECISION

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

Tzuy-Jiong Lung, Business management, Huan Chuang, Hsin Chu - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Laura Muzzarelli, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Mario Mazza, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Irene Bollettini, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Sara Poletti, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Enrico Smeraldi, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Francesco Benedetti, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy

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

Kan Shimazaki, Waseda University, Tokorozawa - Japan
Daisuke Hirata, Mujico Create Co., Ltd., Hirosaki - Japan
Ai Nakamura, Waseda University, Tokorozawa - Japan
Toshiro Ishida, Waseda University, Tokorozawa - Japan

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.
THE ROLE OF PARENTAL AUTONOMY SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL IN URBAN AND RURAL CHINESE ADOLESCENTS’ ADJUSTMENT

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Li Lin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China
Qian Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

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 on adolescent 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 development and modernization. This study thus compared 314 urban (155 girls) and 536 rural (293 girls) Chinese 7th graders (Mage=13.56 years, SD=.52). Students reported on parental AS and PC, their emotional well-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 higher students’ WB ($\beta=.34$) and RA ($\beta=.18$), while these links were stronger among urban ($\beta=.52$ and .31) vs. rural students ($\beta=.34$ and .18), $\beta$s=.14 and .10 for the effect of area (1=urban; 0=rural); 2) the greater parental PC, the lower students’ WB ($\beta=-.32$) and RA ($\beta=-.14$), while these links were stronger among urban ($\beta=-.45$ and -.28) vs. rural students ($\beta=-.34$ and -.14), $\beta$s=-.14 and -.10 for the effect of area; $p$s=.043 to <.001.
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF A CHINESE VERSION OF THE INTERPERSONAL MINDFULNESS IN PARENTING SCALE (IM-P)

Ying Ma, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China
Angela Siu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

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 mindful parenting, 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

Cristina Guerra, Instituto Politécnico de Portalegre, Portalegre - Portugal
Adelinda Candeias, University of Évora, Évora - Portugal
Gerardo Prieto, University of Salamca, Salamanca - Spain

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.
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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

Xi-ting Guan, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Wen-juan Lin, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Ming-ming Tang, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China

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

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 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.
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**THINKING ABOUT OTHERS IN PREMATURE PRESCHOOLERS**

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

*Lola Roldan-Tapia*, University of Almería, Almería - Spain  
*Sergio Moreno Rios*, University of Granada, Granada - Spain  
*Rosa Canovas*, University of Almería, Almería - Spain  
*Julio Ramos-Lizana*, Hospital Torrecardenas, Torrecardenas, Almeria - Spain

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

María M. Richard’s, National University of Mar del Plata - CONICET, Mar del Plata - Argentina
Lorena Canet Juric, National University of Mar del Plata - CONICET, Mar del Plata - Argentina
Isabel M. Introzzi, National University of Mar del Plata - CONICET, Mar del Plata - Argentina
Joan Guàrdia, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain

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

Lior Oren, Ariel University, Ariel - Israel
Abira Reizer, Ariel University, Ariel - Israel

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

Ruey-Yun Horng, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Yu-Chuan Hung, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Rieko Tomo, Doshisha Women's College, Kyotanabe - Japan

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.
CULTURAL DIFFERENCES OF AUSTRIAN AND JAPANESE MOTHERS

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 measure for 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

Agne Dzimidiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Dalia Bagdziuniene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Irena Zukauskaite, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Li-Yun Wu, National University of Tainan; University of Technology, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Miho Yamada, Shujitsu University, Okayama - Japan
Tsuyoshi Yamada, Okayama University, Okayama - Japan

(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

Nobuyuki Hirose, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Miwa Yamamoto, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Shuji Mori, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

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

Robert Bradley, Arizona State University, Tempe - United States
Amy Pennar, Arizona State University, Tempe - United States
Jennifer Glick, Arizona State University, Tempe - United States

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 PERVERSIVENESS OF SHYNESS IN A SAMPLE OF SHY ARABIC AND NORTH AMERICAN TEENS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Salman Elbedour, Howard University, Washington, DC - United States
Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
Fatiem N. Alsabie, Howard University, Washington, DC - United States
Deena Khalil, Howard University, Washington, DC - United States

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.
DOING THE RIGHT THING THE WRONG WAY: A RESOURCE PERSPECTIVE OF EXERCISE IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKPLACE ANXIETY AND SATISFACTION

Bonnie Hayden Cheng, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Warren Chiu, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Wei Si, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

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. A three-wave study of 255 working 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

Pavel Ermakov, Southern Federal University, Rostov on Don - Russian Federation
Olga Fedotova, Southern Federal University, Rostov on Don - Russian Federation

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. 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.
FEATURES OF REFLECTION OF AGGRESSION IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS ON PSYCHOLOGY LIKE "GRAPHIC GUIDE"

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Pavel Ermakov, Academy of Psychology and Education Sciences, Southern Federal University, Rostov on Don - Russian Federation
Olga Fedotova, Academy of Psychology and Education Sciences, Southern Federal University, Rostov on Don - Russian Federation

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

Amos Engelbrecht, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa
Gardielle Heine, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa
Bright Mahembe, University of the Western Cape, Bellville - South Africa

Work engagement is becoming 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 implications are that organisations 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

Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Belgin Ayvasik, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Belgin Ayvasik, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Belgin Ayvasik, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Emilie Wawrziczny, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Marie Lesage, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Berengere Flinois, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Florence Pasquier, University Hospital of Lille, Lille - France
Francine Ducharme, University of Montreal, Montréal - Canada
Marie-Jeanne Kergoat, University of Montreal, Montréal - Canada
Pascal Antoine, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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

*Emilie Wawrziczny*, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
*Clotilde Larochette*, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
*Caroline Roger*, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
*Florence Pasquier*, Memory Research and Resources Clinic, University Hospital of Lille, Lille - France
*Francine Ducharme*, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada
*Marie-Jeanne Kergoat*, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada
*Pascal Antoine*, University of Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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.
P282
BULLYING OF SOCIAL WORKERS. A QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON PREVALENCE AND TYPES OF BULLYING AND HARASSMENT

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Marie Drüge, University of Education, Freiburg im Breisgau - Germany
Karin Schleider, University of Education, Freiburg im Breisgau - Germany
Maya Lynn Fuchs, University of Education, Freiburg im Breisgau - Germany

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.
SPORT IN FEEDING AND EATING DISORDERS: RISK OR PROTECTIVE FACTOR?

Annamaria Petito, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Salvatore Iuso, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Tiziana Pagano, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy
Vincenzo Orsi, ASL/FG, SPDC ASL/FG, Foggia - Italy
Antonello Bellomo, University of Foggia, Foggia - Italy

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-Borgen, 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 Fitness 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

Andrea Ravagli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Francesco Marini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Angelo Maravita, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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.
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

Fayegheh Majd, Iranian Clinical Psychology Association, Tehran - Iran

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’s T-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.
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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF “PARENT-CHILD COOKING GROUP” ON PARENTS’ CHILD-CENTERED PARENTING SKILLS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Shu-Hua Yu, Tainan University of Technology, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China
Shu-hua Yu, Tainan University of Technology, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Trijntje Vollink, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands
Francine Dehue, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen - Netherlands

Bullying is a widespread problem that affects the well-being of children. Social support appears 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’s bully 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

Masuharu Shimizu, Tezukayama University, Nara - Japan
Reiko Uzuhashi, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, University, Kyotanabe - Japan
Toshiaki Mori, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan

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.
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INVESTIGATION OF TRANSFORMATION OF PERSONAL MEANINGS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

D07. Work and organization - Human factors and ergonomics

Natalia Shevchenko, Zaporizhzhya National University, Zaporizhzhya - Ukraine

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 (p=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

Maria Symeou, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus
Stelios Georgiou, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus

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

Peter Halama, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava - Slovakia
Lukáš Pitel, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava - Slovakia

The study explored the prediction of decision making styles in hospital nurses by 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 styles may 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

Laura Alciauskaite, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas - Lithuania
Liuda Šinkariova, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas - Lithuania

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 musculoskeletal 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

Robert Bradley, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona - United States
Robert Corwyn, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock - United States

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

Marc Daigle, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières, Philippe-Pinel Institute, Montreal - Canada
Christopher Wright, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières, Philippe-Pinel Institute, Montreal - Canada
Marylène Brouillard, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières, Philippe-Pinel Institute, Montreal - Canada
Gilles Côté, University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières, Philippe-Pinel Institute, Montreal - Canada
Jean Toupin, University of Sherbrooke, Philippe-Pinel Institute, Montreal - Canada

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

Olivia Chisato Ogawa, Otaru University of Commerce, Otaru - Japan
Masashi Suzuki, Gifu University, Gifu - Japan

The purpose of this research is to explore the psychological development of Japanese university athletes who 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 describe their 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 conditions and 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 university athletes, (2) codependency is more concrete in the Family Cocooned type. 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

Thomas Maran, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Marco Furtner, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Markus Martini, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

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.
THE EFFECT OF INTERGROUP PERMEABILITY ON IN-GROUP IDENTITY OF EXCLUDED MEMBERS

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Chikae Isobe, Chiba University, Chiba - Japan
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

Shu-hua Yu, Tainan University of Technology, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China
Shu-Hua Yu, Tainan University of Technology, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationships among gender implicit cognition, school well-being and career self-efficacy of female high school students majoring in engineering. The sample consisted of 668 students from vocational high schools in Tainan, Taiwan. Research tools included “Gender Implicit Cognition Grid” adapted from Kelly’s repertory grids, “School Well-Being Scale” 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-being and 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”, but had 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

Davide Massidda, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Carla Meloni, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Rachele Fanari, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy

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

Fiorenzo Ranieri, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Manola Andreoli, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Lucia Pitti, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Marta Stoppielli, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy

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 therapeutic 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 theoretical framework is the psychological action in a network context. The two cases show that the treatment of hikikomori syndrome is complex. A single type of approach (e.g. individual psychotherapy 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 syndrome and creating new protocols useful for the psychological treatment.
IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARD ADJECTIVE WORDS CHANGE AFTER EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING

Tooru Tazumi, Bunkyo University, Koshigaya - Japan

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.
E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Fiorenzo Ranieri, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisabetta Bellagamba, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisa Franchi, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Francesca Mancini, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Fiorenzo Ranieri, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo, Italy (1) - USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisabetta Bellagamba, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo, Italy (1) - USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisa Franchi, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo, Italy (1) - USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Francesca Mancini, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo, Italy (1) - USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy

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 syndrome, identified in Japan (Saito, 1998). The hikikomori are called "family hermits" or "bedroom hermits". 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 data 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 syndrome. 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 hikikomori syndrome 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.
RESEARCH ON THE DESIRABLE DEGREE OF SELF-PARTICIPATION TO THE CONTENT AND METHOD DETERMINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Hiroki Okuda, Kinjo University, Hakusan - Japan

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.
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

Lisa Best, University of New Brunswick, Saint John - Canada
Lilly Both, University of New Brunswick, Saint John - Canada

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 (R²=.19). The use of Support-seeking was predicted by being older and female as well as having higher Extraversion and Conscientiousness and lower Agreeableness (R²=.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 (R²=.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.
SEXUAL DESIRE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE FEMALE STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Yu-Ping Chen, National University of Tainan, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China
An Chen Liu, Hungkuang University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China
Yu-Ping Chen, National University of Tainan, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China
An Chen Liu, Hungkuang University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAME-SEX MARRIAGE AND HOMOSEXUALITY AMONG COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN TAIWAN

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

An Chen Liu, Hungkuang University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China

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 supported same-sex marriage, 89% supported adoption by same-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 differences in attitudes towards homosexuality based 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, and highly 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

Laura Nathalie Tutzer, Leopold-Franzens University, Innsbruck - Austria
Pierre Sachse, Leopold-Franzens University, Innsbruck - Austria

The aim of this study was 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 SYNDROME FROM AN ITALIAN TOWN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Fiorenzo Ranieri, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Manola Andreoli, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisabetta Bellagamba, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Elisa Franchi, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Francesca Mancini, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Lucia Pitti, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Marta Stoppielli, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy

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.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF FEELING HAPPY AND ACADEMIC COMPETENCY: A 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 Grade 7, 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

Jacopo Grisolaghi, University of Florence, Florence - Italy

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

Malgorzata Sobol-Kwapinska, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Przemysław Babel, Jagiellonian University, Krakow - Poland
Włodzimierz Plotek, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan - Poland

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

Carlos-María Alcover, Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid - Spain
Juan José Fernández, Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid - Spain
Fernando Rodríguez, Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid - Spain
Izarne Lizaso, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain

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

Carlos-María Alcover, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid - Spain
Maria José Chambel, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal
Juan José Fernández, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid - Spain
Fernando Rodríguez, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid - Spain

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 do 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.
NEW CHARACTERIZATION OF ROMANTIC PASSION

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Rozzana Sánchez-Aragón, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Berenice Jiménez-Rodríguez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Alejandra Elizabeth Pérez-Pérez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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 five 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 with 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 influences 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 disposition, 3) finally about the seduction strategies, we found a more wide-ranging use in the positive than in the negative phases.
THE IMPACT OF PATERNAL/MATERNAL SUPPORT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS’ CAREER INDECISION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CAREER SELF-EFFICACY

D15. Work and organization - Career guidance

Ching-Hua Mao, Chihlee Institute of Technology, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China
Tzu-Wei Fang, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Ying-Chu Hsu, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
A COMPARISON OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF NORTH KOREAN ADOLESCENT DEFECTORS AND SOUTH KOREAN ADOLESCENTS

C07. Culture and society - Race and ethnicity

Hee Kyung Kim, Dongshin University, Naju - Republic Of Korea
Hyun-Kyun Shin, Dongshin University, Naju - Republic Of Korea

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

Valentin Ageyev, Kainar University, Almaty - Kazakhstan
Ekaterina Ageyeva, University of Suleiman Demirel, Almaty - Kazakhstan

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 conducted in 2011-2012. The pupils of the 1 – 11th forms of three schools with different specialization 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 χ2-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

Valentin Ageyev, Kainar University, Almaty - Kazakhstan
Ekanerina Ageyeva, University of Suleiman Demirel, Almaty - Kazakhstan

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.
NEW FACTORS PRODUCING THE REMINISCENCE BUMP IN OLDER ADULTS

Purpose Previous studies have shown that when recalling autobiographical memories older adults recall events experienced when they were between 10 and 20 years of age (reminiscence bump). Interviewers in most past studies however, have been undergraduate, or graduate students in late teens to 20s and participants might have adjusted their memories to the interviewers’ age unconsciously. 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 narrate up 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. Aχ² test was conducted on response numbers, which indicated that in C, the bump was observed around 10 years, whereas in A, it was observed around 10-20 years and over 40 years of age. These results suggest that the interviewers’ age biased the bump and older adultss were 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

Pei-Yun Liu, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
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

Pei-Yun Liu, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien - Taiwan, Province of China

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

*Sanne Peeters*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Ed Gronenschild*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Vincent van de Ven*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Petra Habets*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Rainer Goebel*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Jim van Os*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands
*Machteld Marcelis*, Maastricht University, Maastricht - Netherlands

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-fc was 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

Nadia Vettori, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Marco Furtner, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Thomas Maran, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

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.
THE ROLE OF TEMPORAL DISTANCE IN SELF-PREDICTION: A MOTIVATED CONSTRUAL PERSPECTIVE

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Elena Stephan, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan - Israel
Daniella Shidlovski, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan - Israel
Constantine Sedikides, University of Southampton, Southampton - United Kingdom
Daniel Heller, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv - Israel

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.
THE EXPLORING ANALYSIS OF THE ADHD CHILDREN’S FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN TAIWAN

C02. Culture and society - Family systems and processes

Jen-Yi Wu, Kao-Yuan University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
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DOES FILIAL PIETY FADE AWAY? FUNCTION OF CULTURAL BELIEFS ON TAIWAN’S ADULT CHILDREN PARENTAL SUPPORTS

C16. Culture and society – Other

Wei-Shiuan Jeng, Chang Jung Christian University, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Bérénice Lecluyse, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Emmanuel Brunelle, Hospital of Hénin Beaumont, Hénin Beaumont - France
Jean-Louis Nandrino, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Marie-Charlotte Gandolphe, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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.
RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND ITS STRUCTURE IN DIFFERENT RELIGIONS

Valeria Shorokhova, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow - Russian Federation

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-dimensional 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

Irina Plotka, Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Riga - Latvia
Marija Bambulyaka, Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Riga - Latvia
Nina Blumenau, Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Riga - La
Dmitry Igonin, Commercial Establishment, LTD Latenta, Riga - Latvia

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

Petra Dolenc, University of Primorska, Koper - Slovenia
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 the elderly (Achourelal., 2011; Ni Mhaoláinetal., 2012). In the current study, the hypothesis that general health status plays a mediated role between physical activity (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) were used to assessmental heath status and satisfaction with life, respectively. Additionally, 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

Luo Lu, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EATING ATTITUDES AMONG SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS IN TAIWAN

Yu-Ping Chen, National University of Tainan, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
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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.
TRANSFORMING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN A MONOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF HONG KONG

Kerry Kennedy, Centre for Governance and Citizenship, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

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.
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL SUBJECT RELATED ANXIETY

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

Martina Endepohls-Ulpe, University of Koblenz-Landau, Koblenz - Germany

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

Vicki Koen, North-West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa
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 hardiness, while the second factor, family feelings, included family satisfaction and attachment.
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

Takahiro Hisazaki, Kyushu Lutheran College, Kumamoto - Japan
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.
TRIAL-BY-TRIAL MODULATIONS IN THE GAZE-CUEING TASK

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

Francesca Ciardo, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia - Italy
Cristina Iani, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia - Italy
Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Pilar Toril Barrera, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
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
Sadrollah Khosravi, Islamic Azad University, Firooz Abad - Iran
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
HIGH SOCIAL ANXIETY INHIBITS THE MERE EXPOSURE EFFECT ON EXPLICIT BUT NOT IMPLICIT ATTITUDES

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

Naoaki Kawakami, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba - Japan
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.
THE PAIN AND SUFFERING OF CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS ILLNESSES

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Alessandro Failo, University of Trento, Rovereto (TN) - Italy
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.
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 (rxy), Eta Squared ($\eta^2$) 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

Rocío Lavigne Cervan, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Concepción Navarta Pardo, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Antonia M. González Cuenca, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain

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

*Emi Miura*, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba - Japan
*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 Culturequestionnaire (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, \( p<0.01 \)) and personality culture (rs=0.291, \( p<0.01 \)). 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, \( p<0.01 \)) and role culture (rs=-0.173, \( p <0.01 \)). 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

Patrícia Araújo, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Rosina Fernandes, Instituto Politécnico de Viseu, Escola Superior de Educação, Viseu - Portugal

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 benefits and 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

Claudia Quaiser-Pohl, University of Koblenz-Landau, Koblenz - Germany
Martina Rahe, University of Koblenz-Landau, Koblenz - Germany
Petra Jansen, University of Regensburg, Regensburg - Germany

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, η²=.057) but not in accuracy. Whether they got feedback only influenced subjects’ reaction time (F(1, 85)=12.92, p<.01, η²=.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.
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS IN ADOLESCENCE: WHAT IS BEHIND DEVIANCY?

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Alice Murteira Morgado, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Maria da Luz Vale Dias, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal

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

Liudmyla Karamushka, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv - Ukraine
Taras Karamushka, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine

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 ($p<0.001$); 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 ($p<0.05$, $p<0.01$). Conclusions: The findings can be used in training post-graduate students to develop their creativity in career making.
Although images 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, their appearance 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 their general 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 films do not satisfy neither women nor men. Thus, a change is needed in order to allow audiences to experience their sexuality according to their tastes.
"GROW FELIX": GOOD EDUCATIONAL HABITS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND PROPER NUTRITION

Maria Imoletti, Azienda Sanitaria Locale Napoli 3 Sud, Dipartimento Igiene e Nutrizione SIAN ASL Napoli 3 Sud, Torre Del Greco - Italy
Carmelina Sorrentino, Azienda Sanitaria Locale Napoli 3 Sud, Dipartimento Igiene e Nutrizione SIAN ASL Napoli 3 Sud, Torre Del Greco - Italy
Serena Sensi, Azienda Sanitaria Locale Napoli 3 Sud, Dipartimento Igiene e Nutrizione SIAN ASL Napoli 3 Sud, Torre Del Greco - Italy
Stefania Stellato, Azienda Sanitaria Locale Napoli 3 Sud, Dipartimento Igiene e Nutrizione SIAN ASL Napoli 3 Sud, Torre Del Greco - Italy
Pierluigi Pecoraro, Azienda Sanitaria Locale Napoli 3 Sud, Dipartimento Igiene e Nutrizione SIAN ASL Napoli 3 Sud, Torre Del Greco - Italy

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

Guillaume Berna, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Laurent Ott, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Jean-Louis Nandrino, Université de Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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

Guillaume Berna, University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Jean-Louis Nandrine, University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Laurent Ott, University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Célia Berna-Margerie, Hospital Saint Philibert, Groupement Hospitalier de l'Institut Catholique de Lille (GHICL), Lille - France
Caroline Claisse, University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Guillaume Vaiva, University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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

Emanuela Paone, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy
Laura Pierro, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy
Carlo Lai, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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 the Symptom 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 consider female 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.
THE FACTOR STRUCTURE, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF THE EXISTENTIAL LONELINESS QUESTIONNAIRE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

Burcu Pınar Gökdemir, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Özlem Bozo, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Bethany Gelinas, University of Regina, University of Regina, Regina - Canada
Michelle Gagnon, University of Regina, University of Regina, Regina - Canada
Lindsay Friesen, University of Regina, University of Regina, Regina - Canada

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

Bethany Gelinas, University of Regina, Regina - Canada
Kristi Wright, University of Regina, Regina - Canada

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.
THE LINKS BETWEEN READING PERFORMANCE AND SUBJECT AND OBJECTIVE MEASURES OF READING ANXIETY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS

B01. Development and education - Language acquisition

Barbie Hiu-Tung Chui, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

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.
NEONATAL CHARACTERISTICS, STRESS EXPERIENCES IN NICU AND TEMPERAMENT AS PREDICTORS OF BEHAVIOR IN TODDLERS BORN PRETERM

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

Rafaela Guilherme Monte Cassiano, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Claudia Maria Gaspardo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Doane Sábio Servidone, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Juliana Cunha de Lima Rodrigues, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Ricardo Augusto de Deus Facirolí, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Francisco Eulógio Martinez, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Maria Beatriz Martins Linhares, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

The aim of the study was examine the predictor effectsof the infant’s neonatal characteristics, the cumulative stress-related experiences in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), and the temperament of behaviorof toddlers born preterm. The sample comprised 55 toddlers at 18-36 months of age. At toddlerhood, the mothers were interviewed 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 ($R^2 = 31\% ; p \leq 0.0001$). The ERD and toddlers’ temperament with higher frustrationscore predicted toddlers’ externalizing problems ($R^2 = 35\% ; p \leq 0.0001$). Also, the ERD and toddlers’ temperament with higher frustration and motor activation, and lower surgency scores 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

Claudia Maria Gaspardo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Rafaela Guilherme Monte Cassiano, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Doane Sábio Servidone, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Juliana Cunha de Lima Rodrigues, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Ricardo Augusto de Deus Facirol, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Francisco Eulógio Martinez, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Maria Beatriz Martins Linhares, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

The aim of the study was to compare the behavior problems of toddlers born preterm differentiated according to the presence or absence of early respiratory distress in neonatal period. Fifty-seven toddlers were split in 29 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 – 5 years for behavior assessment at toddlerhood. The statistical descriptive analysis and the independent-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). For internalizing behavior 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 toddlers born 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

Gözde Kiral Ucar, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Halle Saale - Germany
Claudia Dalbert, Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Halle Saale - Germany

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.
EFFICACY OF ACT RAISING SAFE KIDS PROGRAM ON PARENTING EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Elisa Rachel Pisani Altabim, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Maria Eduarda André Pedro, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Francine Belotti da Silva, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Rebeca Cristina de Oliveira, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Maria Beatriz Martins Linhares, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

The present randomized-controlled trial aimed to 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, the maintenance of changes was evaluated in a follow-up assessment after 3-4 months. Mothers of children at 3-8 years were recruited in two schools and were 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 analysis and also between- and within-group comparisons (Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon tests; p ≤ 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 IG were 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

Bh timid Kutuk, Mersin University, Mersin - Turkey

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. Cyberbullying 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. Cyberbulliers 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, truancy, bring weapons to school, depression, drug addiction, committing a crime, desperateness, anxiety and trying to commit a suicide.
THE COMPONENTS OF CHILDREN'S EMOTION KNOWLEDGE: WHICH ARE ENHANCED BY FAMILY SYSTEM

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

Katarzyna A. Knopp, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

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

Bahtim Kutuk, Mersin University, Mersin - Turkey
Ashl Aslan, 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 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.
EMOTEST: THE TEST OF EMOTION KNOWLEDGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

A02. General issues and basic processes - Research methods and psychometrics

Katarzyna A. Knopp, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

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.
THE IMPACT OF GESTATIONAL AGE AND SEX ON THERAMEN AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN TODDLERS BORN PRETERM

B11. Development and education - Temperament and individual differences

Maria Beatriz Martins Linhares, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Claudia Maria Gaspardo, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Rafaela Guilherme Monte Cassiano, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Doane Sábio Servidone, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Juliana Cunha de Lima Rodrigues, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Guilherme Cordaro Bucker Furini, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Francisco Eulógio Martinez, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

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 ≥ 30 weeks), regarding the main and/or interaction effects of gestational age and sex variables. The sample was composed by 111 toddlers (50% girls/50% boys) with low birthweight, between 18 and 36 months of age, divided into 62 EPT (gestational age, mean = 28 weeks [± 1.7]) and 49 MPT (gestational age, mean = 32 weeks [± 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 independent variables on dependent variables (temperament and behavior). The results showed a direct effect of sex on temperament. In comparison to boys, the girls showed higher scores on negative affectivity factor (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.
Affective Personality Types, Subjective Well-Being, and NEO FFI Factors

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Consuelo Morán-Astorga, University of León, León - Spain
Esther dos Anjos, Laureate International University, Manus - Brazil

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.
CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION AND MACHIAVELLISM AS STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL COMPETITION

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Anja Mitic, Union University Belgrade, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Lobelia da Silva Faceira, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Luana Mara Nunes, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Isadora Barbosa Varella, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Elisangela Santos Barreto, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

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

Lobelia da Silva Faceira, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Nayara Gomes de Oliveira, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Karine Gois de Carvalho, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

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 PATIENTS (STAGES III AND IV)

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Juliana Cristina Nunes Marchette, São Paulo State University, Botucatu - Brazil
Ana Teresa de Abreu Ramos-Cerqueira, São Paulo State University, Botucatu - Brazil
Vanessa dos Santos Silva, São Paulo State University, Botucatu - Brazil

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

Jean Saint-Aubin, Universite de Moncton, Moncton - Canada
Kaylee Eady, Universite de Moncton, Moncton - Canada
Raymond Klein, Dalhousie University, Halifax - Canada

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 patterns that 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 ($r^2=.34$). Second, while visual-spatial working memory contributed significant individual variance to spelling ($r^2=.18$), 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

Derek Berg, Queen's University, Kingston - Canada
Ian Matheson, Queen's University, Kingston - Canada
Pamela McDonald, Queen's University, Kingston - Canada
Nancy Hutchinson, Queen's University, Kingston - Canada

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 ($r^2 = .39$) and visual-spatial working memory ($r^2 = .34$) 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

Akiko Obokata, Shirame Gakuen University, Tokyo - Japan

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 with 1,259 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

Terence Ng, Allianz Global Investors, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Warren Chiu, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Hao Kong, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Wei Si, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

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 leadership was low than it was high. The results are consistent with previous findings of employee proactivity and their leaders’ extraversion, a best personality predictor of transformational leadership. 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 underpinning motivational 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 in exercising 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

*Nahoko Kusaka*, Doshisha Women’s College, Kyotanabe - Japan
*Mariko Ishikawa*, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan
*Nobuko Takahashi*, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan
*Kaoru Katsu*, Osaka Mental Health Care Institute, Osaka - Japan
*Hiroko Kobashi*, Day Care Center, Okatani Medical Foundation, Nara - Japan
*Atsuko Shimomura*, Day Care Center, Okatani Medical Foundation, Nara - Japan
*Kaori Masuda*, International Buddhist University, Osaka - Japan
*Noriaki Tsutida*, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan

The number of female offenders aged 65 or over increased rapidly in Japan. Effective psychological interventions that are especially 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 well-being. 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 implications for 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

Takuhiko Deguchi, Nara University of Education, Nara - Japan

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.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATERNALISTIC LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE WITHDRAWAL: DOES ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE MATTER?

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Feng-Hsia Kao, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Min-Ping Huang, College of Management, Yuan Ze University, Taoyuan - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Yoko Sugimoto, Panasonic Health Care Center, Panasonic Health Insurance Organization, Moriguchi - Japan

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

Rachel Geil, Centre College, Danville - United States
Julie Gates, Centre College, Danville - United States
Phil Havira, Centre College, Danville - United States

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.
A STROOP FACILITATION EFFECT FOR DEATH CUES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Iago Fernández-León, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela - Spain
Antonio A. Álvarez, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela - Spain

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

Yağmur Yağmurcu, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Zeliha Bekçi, University, Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Ankara - Turkey
Ayda Büyüksahin Sunal, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey

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 emerged 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

Hiroshi Toyota, Nara University of Education, Nara - Japan

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

Alejandra Salas Añez, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas - Venezuela

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 (Rääkkönen, 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.
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

Eiko Katagami, Osaka University of Health and Sport Sciences, Osaka - Japan
Hironobu Tsuchiya, Osaka University of Health and Sport Sciences, Osaka - Japan

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.
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

Inaba Ryotaro, Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

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 90 seconds 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

Justin Marcus, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Canan Ergin, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Savas Ceylan, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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.
HOST ADOLESCENTS’ STEREOTYPES TOWARDS YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

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 low 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

Valeria Cavioni, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Mara Lupica Spagnolo, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Giusy Beddia, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Maria Assunta Zanetti, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy

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

Valeria Cavioni, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Maria Assunta Zanetti, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Carmel Cefai, University of Malta, Msida - Malta

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.
C16. Culture and society – Other

Andrea Romanelli, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Baland Jalal, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA - United States
Devon E. Hinton, Harvard Medical School, Harvard University, Boston, MA - United States

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

Deniz Enic, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Merve Ficici, Fatih University, Istanbul - Turkey
Pınar Catikkaya, Fatih University, Istanbul - Turkey

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.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND SUBJECTIVE AGE IN LATE ADULTHOOD

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

Mojca Petrič, University of Primorska, Koper - Slovenia
Maja Zupancic, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 & Schiffrman, 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.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, PARENTING STYLES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND THE NEEDS THREATS

E08. Health and clinical intervention - Community psychological cares

Burcu Kömürçü, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
Gonca Soygüt Pekak, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 Assessment 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 paternal 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

Rocio Lavigne Cervan, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Juan Francisco Romero Perez, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Juan Antonio Ruiz Moreno, Unidad de Neuropediatría, Hospital Costa del Sol, Marbella - Spain
Marta Sanchez Muñoz de Leon, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Rocio Juarez Ruiz de Mier, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain

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

Svetlana Savenysheva, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation
Victoria Vasilenko, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation
Larisa Golovey, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation
Elena Engelgardt, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation

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 according to 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 mothers from 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.
THE OPINION OF YOUNG WOMEN REGARDING THE ASSERTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES TO NEGOTIATE CONDOM USE

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Ana Belén Gómez, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Montserrat Planes, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Maria Eugenia Gras, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Silvia Font-Mayolas, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Mark J.M. Sullman, Cranfield University, Cranfield - United Kingdom

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.
WHAT ARE THE MOST APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES TO REFUSE UNPROTECTED SEX? THE OPINION OF YOUNG WOMEN

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Ana Belén Gómez, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Montserrat Planes, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Maria Eugenia Gras, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Silvia Font-Mayolas, University of Girona, Girona - Spain
Mark J.M. Sullman, Cranfield University, Cranfield - United Kingdom

Introduction: Negotiation skills training, including those for declining unprotected sex, have been incorporated into programs aimed at reducing 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 use to decline 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 those who participated in the program. The perceived assertiveness and empathetic assertiveness of strategies were measured using the following question stems: 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 to avoiding 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 that young females reported to be the most assertive and empathetic methods for refusing to have unprotected sex.
P660
DYFUNCTIONAL REWARD MECHANISMS IN ADDICTION DISEASE AND GAMBLING BEHAVIOR

A06. General issues and basic processes - Cognitive neurosciences and neuroimaging

Roberta Finocchiaro, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Michela Balconi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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.
EFFECT OF MATERNAL SELF-ESTEEM AND PARENTING STYLE ON YOUNG CHILDREN’S EMOTIONAL COGNITION

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

Natsumi Sonoda, Yokohama National University, Yokohama - Japan

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.
INNOVATION OF COUNSELLING METHODS FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS TO INCREASE THEIR EMPLOYABILITY

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

Eva Smíková, Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology, VUDPAP, Bratislava - Slovakia
Alena Kopányiová, Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology, VUDPAP, Bratislava - Slovakia

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

Kaori Senoo, Hanazono University, Kyoto City - Japan

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.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXTING AND DATING VIOLENCE AMONG ITALIAN YOUNG ADULTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Mara Morelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Dora Bianchi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Roberto Baiocco, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Lina Pezzuti, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Antonio Chirumbolo, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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

Gulcin Cihandide Ayalp, Istanbul Bilim University, Istanbul - Turkey
Fatma Betül Aydin, Istanbul Bilim University, Istanbul - Turkey

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.
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.Urantaeva, 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

Roza Bazinska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland

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.
PLAY BEHAVIOR AND SOCIALIZATION IN AUTISM AND TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Kékes-Szabó Marietta, University of Szeged, Szeged - Hungary
Szokolszky Ágnes, University of Szeged, Szeged - Hungary

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 caregivers 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

Laura Simane-Vigante, Daugavpils University, Educational Establishment, Daugavpils - Latvia
Irina Plotka, Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Educational Establishment, Riga - Latvia
Ineta Nartisa, Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Educational Establishment, Riga - Latvia

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, therefore 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

Wiktor Razmus, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Oleg Gorbaniuk, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Oleksandr Troyanowskyj, National University “Odessa Law Academy”, Odessa - Ukraine
Myroslav Kashchuk, Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv - Ukraine
Oleksandr Mykhailych, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, Kyiv - Ukraine
Maryna Bordun, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Albina Dioba, O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Kharkiv - Ukraine
Larysa Kolisnyk, National Mining University, Dnipropetrovsk - Ukraine

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 psychol- 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) Strength; (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.
THE IMPACT OF MIMICRY ON CONSUMERS’ PRODUCT PREFERENCES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Aya Takagi, Chiba Institute of Technology, Chiba - Japan

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.
DYFUNCTIONAL SCHEMAS, COPING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS LEVELS OF OVERWEIGHT AND NORMAL WEIGHT PEOPLE

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

Gulay Dirik, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir - Turkey
Burcin Gurkan, Ortan Gazi State Hospital, Bursa - Turkey

Early maladaptive schemas make people vulnerable to develop psychopathology. Over eating and eating disorders are psychological problem highly related with dysfunctional 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 mean age of 39.97 years (SD=11.13) mean body massindex (BMI:31.10 kg/m2). The normal-weightsample consist 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

Guido Sarchielli, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Stefano Albertini, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria S.Orsola-Malpighi di Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Arianna Montali, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria S.Orsola-Malpighi di Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Francesca Montali, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria S.Orsola-Malpighi di Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Ilaria Nonni, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria S.Orsola-Malpighi di Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Lucia Bencivenni, Formazione e Sviluppo Organizzativo, Ausl Di Romagna - Sede Operativa Di Ravenna, Ravenna - Italy
Mario Cavalli, Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria S.Orsola-Malpighi di Bologna, Bologna - Italy
Giovanni De Plato, Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Bologna - Italy

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 Behavior (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

Satoko Matsumoto, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo - Japan
Masumi Sugawara, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo - Japan

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.
THE AWARENESS, EXPERIENCE AND APPLICATION OF SELF-REGULATION AS PSYCHOLOGICAL STRENGTH

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Karel Botha, North-West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa

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

Dovilė Petkevičiūtė-Barysiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Gintautas Valickas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Giuly Bertoli, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Alice Nannini, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Francesca Ferraro, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Olivia Bernini, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Carmen Berrocal, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Giulia Anna Aldi, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Fiammetta Cosci, University of Florence, Florence - Italy

Introduction: several studies suggested that smokers who experience nicotine withdrawal symptoms (NWS) are vulnerable to panic attacks. It has 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 (CO2). 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% CO2 challenge. 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% CO2 test response.
P700
ATTACHMENT IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD AND CHILD'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS OVER TWO YEARS’ TIME

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

*Lina Gervinskaite-Paulaitiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania*
*Rasa Barkauskiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania*
*Izabele Grausliene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania*

Relations between early attachment styles and later social difficulties has been extensively studied, but it is considerably less known about 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

Samanta Battiato, University of Palermo, Palermo - Italy
Rossella De Luca, University of Palermo, Palermo - Italy
Giuseppe Cicero, University of Palermo, Palermo - Italy
Giuseppe Bronte, University of Palermo, Palermo - Italy
Antonio Russo, University of Palermo, Palermo - Italy

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 chemotherapy have 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

Geonsil Lee, Graduate School of Education, the University of TOKYO, Tokyo - Japan
Joonha Park, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Nagoya - Japan

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

Vytautas Jurkuvnas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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 equally differentiated psychiatric inpatients and healthy subjects. The study offers an alternative perspective for using WCST in psychiatric inpatient population.
EMOTIONAL AUTONOMY, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND LONELINESS/ALONENESS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Marinella Majorano, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Paola Corsano, University of Parma, Parma - Italy
Anna Monauni, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Simona Tagliazucchi, University of Parma, Parma - Italy

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 of adolescents 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 do their typically developing peers [F(1,75) = 4.72; p = .035; η² = .09] and that separation is associated with parent-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

Egle Sabaityte, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Aiste Dirzyte, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Cornélia Pocnet, University of Lausanne, Lausanne - Switzerland
Jérôme Rossier, University of Lausanne, Lausanne - Switzerland
Jean-Philippe Antonietti, University of Lausanne, Lausanne - Switzerland
Marie-Pierre Strippoli, Center of Psychiatric Epidemiology and Psychopathology, Lausanne - Switzerland
Jennifer Glaus, Center of Psychiatric Epidemiology and Psychopathology, Lausanne - Switzerland
Martin Preisig, Center of Psychiatric Epidemiology and Psychopathology, Lausanne - Switzerland

We investigated the relationship between the major life events and subjective quality of life, considering the personal resources as a moderator factor. A total of 1812 participants from the general population selected for the population-based CoLaus survey were 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

Mariusz Zieba, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland

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

Violeta Fernández-Lansac, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Maria Crespo, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Mar Gómez, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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.
P720
BASIC TRUST, HOPE AND COPING STRATEGIES AS DETERMINANTS OF STRESS-RELATED GROWTH

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

Mariusz Zięba, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland

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

Priscilla Dias Prado, Botucatu Medical School, UNESP, Botucatu, SP - Brazil
Gimol Benzaquen Perosa, Botucatu Medical School, UNESP, Botucatu, SP - Brazil
Flávia Helena Pereira Padovani, Botucatu Medical School, UNESP, Botucatu, SP - Brazil

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

Elizabeth Cornelia Rudolph, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa
Antoni Barnard, University of South Africa, Pretoria - South Africa

The value of pastoral care recites the impact of daily interactions with an effect on the well-being of communities and the workplace. 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 traumatizing 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’s unique 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 deconstructed from 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 narrative was described through servant leadership (described as an enabler of invigorated and meaningfully feelings 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.
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

Fatma Sapmaz, Sakarya University, Sakarya - Turkey
Mustafa Koç, Sakarya University, Sakarya - Turkey

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 proved 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

Cornelia-Eugenia Munteanu, The Medical Centre of Diagnosis and Treatment, Bucharest - Romania

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.
THE PECULIARITIES OF ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG ADULTS: THE RESULTS OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

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.
A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF META-ANALYSIS OF SINGLE-CASE RESEARCH: FROM PRACTICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

Tsuyoshi Yamada, Okayama University, Okayama - Japan
Mihoko Yamada, Shujitsu University, Okayama - Japan

(1) 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

Almudena Briones Bermejo, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
María Lourdes García-Salmones Fernández, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
José María López Piña, 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

Antonia M. González Cuenca, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Inmaculada Quintana García, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Carmen Barajas Esteban, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain

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

Tzu-Ting Lin, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Bor-Shiuan Cheng, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Masayo Yamamoto, Jin-ai, University, Etizen - Japan

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 (5 blocks). 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) x 2 (anxiety: the high/the low group (HG/LG)) x 5 (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.
EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE EXCELLENT PROFESSORS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Almudena Briones Bermejo, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Lidia Moreno Blesa, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
José María López Piña, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
José Luis Martínez Rubio, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Blanca Rodríguez Polo, European University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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.
ATTITUDES TOWARDS BREAST COSMETIC SURGERY: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Camilla Matera, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
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.
THE SCALE OF ROMANTIC PARTNER'S CHARACTERISTICS

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Zlatka Cugmas, University of Maribor, Maribor - Slovenia

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 how much importance the research subjects attach to different characteristics of the real or hypothetical romantic partner. For the purpose of the study we developed the scale of partner's characteristics and examined its subscales. We examined the correlations between importance which the subjects attach to different 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 to different 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

Bogusława Lachowska, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

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

Shalaeva Nataliia, University State Samara, Samara - Russian Federation

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

Verónica Miriam Guzmán Sandoval, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
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 and adapted 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

Elena Kufiyak, Nekrasov Kostroma State University, Kostroma - Russian Federation

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

Paulina Želvienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Evaldas Kazlauskas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Jonas Eimontas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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 event 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

Haruka Koike, Tokai University Junior College, Shizuoka-Shi - Japan

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

Artem Kovalev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Galina Menshikova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Oxana Klimova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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.
A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIMENSIONS: RATE OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, COHABITATION AND PER CAPITA INCOME AMONG NATIONS

C16. Culture and society – Other

Aylin Koçak, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Türker Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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 not 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

Marilena Simionescu, Hospital, Azienda Ospedaliera Sant’Anna, Como - Italy
Matteo Radavelli, Hospital, Azienda Ospedaliera Sant’Anna, Como - Italy
Vito Tummino, Hospital, Azienda Ospedaliera Sant’Anna, Como - Italy

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

Özlem Bozo, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Elçin Ayranci, 9 Eylül University, İzmir - Turkey
Umut Çivgin, Gediz University, İzmir - Turkey

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

Olga Zamalijeva, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Roma Jusiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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 relationship between 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

Birutė Pociute, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Antanas Kairys, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Ieva Urbanaviciute, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Audrone Liniauskaite, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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.
BECOMING A MOTHER - CREATING MATERNAL IDENTITY

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Joanna Matuszczak-Swigon, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan - Poland
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

Çiğdem Gülçay, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Banu Cangöz, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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.
PROACTIVE COPING AND ADAPTATION OUTCOMES AMONG ORGANIZATIONAL NEWCOMERS

D06. Work and organization - Labour market, unemployment and flexicurity

Katarzyna Slebarska, University of Silesia, Katowice - Poland

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

Karolina Walachowska, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Kamila Zych, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Agata Wajda, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
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 ($\alpha = .94$ in Study 1 and $\alpha = .92$ in Study 2). The internal consistency indicators for each of the subscales were also relatively high: self-awareness (Study 1, $\alpha = .78$; Study 2, $\alpha = .72$); relational transparency (Study 1, $\alpha = .78$; Study 2, $\alpha = .79$); internalized moral perspective (Study 1, $\alpha = .89$; Study 2, $\alpha = .87$); and balanced processing (Study 1, $\alpha = .88$; Study 2, $\alpha = .89$). 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

Deirdre Desmond, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Maynooth - Ireland
Mary FitzGerald, National University of Ireland Maynooth, Maynooth - Ireland
Pamela Gallagher, Dublin City University, Dublin - Ireland
Simone Carton, National Rehabilitation Hospitital, Dublin - Ireland
Nicola Ryall, National Rehabilitation Hospitital, Dublin - Ireland
Stephen Wegener, Johns Hopkins Medical, Baltimore - United States

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

Elena Nikolaeva, Petersburg State University, Herzen State Pedagogical University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation
Svetlana Kotova, Herzen State Pedagogical University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation

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.
THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE TEST DECIDE TUS ESTUDIOS FOR MEXICAN YOUNG PEOPLE

A03. General issues and basic processes – Psychometrics

Adriana Marin-Martinez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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, Fritzsché, and Powell (2005).
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

Marta Boczkowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw - Poland
Leszek Putryński, University of Łódź, Łódź - Poland

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

Glaucia Regina Vianna, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio De Janeiro - Brazil
Francisco Ramos Farias, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Rio De Janeiro - Brazil

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: ethnographic 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.
THE D2-R TEST OF ATTENTION; THE COMPARISON BETWEEN FRENCH AND JAPANESE ELDERLY PEOPLE

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

Yuko Yato, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan
Shohei Hirose, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan
Noriaki Tsuchida, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto - Japan
Philippe Wallon, Université Paris 8, Paris - France
Claude Mesmin, Université Paris 8, Paris - France
Matthieu Jobert, Seldage SARL, Gif - France

The d2-R test is the 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 differences in quality and quantity of concentration and attention by comparing the performances between French and Japanese elderly people. The d2-R test was conducted for 55 Japanese people (M:12, F:43, avg. 72.7yrs.) and 30 French counterparts (M:9, F:21, avg. 75.3yrs.). The following parameters of the d2-R test were calculated through an Optical Reading method and analysed 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

Tetsuo Naito, Fukushima College, Fukushima - Japan

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.
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.
THE RELATION BETWEEN THE TACTICS OF MARITAL AND PARENTAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF FAMILIES WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Simone Dill Azeredo Bolze, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis - Brazil
Maria Aparecida Crepaldi, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis - Brazil
Carina Bossardi, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis - Brazil
Mauro Luiz Vieira, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis - Brazil

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

Mayo Yamada, Graduate school of Human Development and Environment, Kobe university, Hyougo-ken - Japan

Recent studies (e.g., Allen, Bloom & Hodgson, 2010) revealed that children pay 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 clarify this issue. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between young children's understanding of others' mental states and expressions of their own drawings. In this study (N = 65), 3- to 5-year-olds were tested. The children participated two tasks: a false-belief task and a drawing task. There were two conditions in 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 (First 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, but 2) 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.
THE ATTENTION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

Wivianne Gabrielle De Oliveira Amorim Araújo, Federal University of Alagoas, Maceió - Brazil
Nadja Maria Vieira Da Silva, Federal University of Alagoas, Maceió - Brazil

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

Osamu Fukushima, Niigata University, Niigata - Japan

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.
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

Kimihiro Shiomura, Ferris University, Yokohama - Japan
Zheng Jin, Zhengzhou Normal University, Zhengzhou - University of California, Davis (California) - China
Risa Funakoshi, Iwate Prefectural University, Takizawa - Japan

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.
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

Andreas Hermann, Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Pierre Sachse, Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

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

Daniela Gianatti, Azienda Ospedaliera della Valtellina e della Valchiavenna, Hospital, Sondrio - Italy
Marika Alessi, Azienda Ospedaliera della Valtellina e della Valchiavenna, Hospital, Sondrio - Italy
Mirco Fasolo, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Viviana Maria Tesoro, Azienda Ospedaliera della Valtellina e della Valchiavenna, Hospital, Sondrio - Italy
Corrado Meraviglia, Azienda Ospedaliera della Valtellina e della Valchiavenna, Hospital, Sondrio - Italy

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.
OPTO-KINETIC NYSTAGMUS CHARACTERISTICS AS INDICATORS OF THE VECTION ILLUSION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

Artem Kovalev, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Galina Menshikova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Oxana Klimova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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.
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

Jonas Eimontas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Evaldas Kazlauskas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Paulina Želviienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Aurelija Slavinskaitė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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 (WAlSs) 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

Emilie Constant, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Fanny Vallet, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Véronique Christophe, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Jean-Louis Nandrino, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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.
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EPISTEMIC CURIOSITY AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING

Motoko Matsuura, School Education Study Development, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo - Japan

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, and Critical 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

Daniela Barni, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Silvia Donato, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Rosa Rosnati, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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

Jungyoon Lee, Sungshin Women's university, Sungshin Women's university, Seoul - Korea, Republic Of

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 Schwing 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

Aldo Alberto Conti, Raffles College of Higher Education, Singapore - Singapore
Anna Leybina, Moscow Metropolitan Governance University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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.
EVALUATION AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERVENTION FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN ADULTHOOD

B14. Development and education - Developmental disorders in health

Paolo Vaccarino, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Roberto Keller, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Romina Castaldo, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Angela Aresi, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Stefania Bari, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Loredana Notaro, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Francesca Bianco, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Monica Bosio, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Gabriella Tocchi, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Ada Ghiggia, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Marco De Vito, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy
Elvezio Pirio, Ambulatorio per i Disturbi dello Spettro Autistico in età adulta, Dipartimento Salute Mentale Azienda Sanitaria Locale Torino 2,Torino - Italy

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.
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASURING BRAND IMAGE IN MOTIVATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Wiktor Ruzmus, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

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.
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

*Johan Lataster*, Open University, Heerlen - Netherlands  
*Viviane Thewissen*, Open University, Heerlen - Netherlands  
*Nele Jacobs*, Open University, Heerlen - Netherlands

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.
FAMILY ECOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING SWEARING IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Young-Shin Kang, Chonnam National University, Gwangju - Korea, Republic Of  
Sun-Hee Park, Research Center for Hangul Reading Science, Kyungnam University, Changwon - Korea, Republic Of  
Young Park, Chonnam National University, Gwangju - Korea, Republic Of

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

Masayo Noda, Kinjo Gakuin University, Nagoya - Japan

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.
THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF WHISTLE BLOWERS IS AFFECTED BY THE DETERMINANTS OF THEIR ACTS AND THE ASSOCIATED STRESS

Taeyun Jung, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea
Sungho Hu, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea
Heungskik Park, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea
Jinmoon Lee, Yonsei University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea

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., \( \chi^2 = 2.73 \), 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

Atsushi Asakawa, Kanazawa University, Isikawa - Japan
Mayo Yamada, Graduate School of Human Development and Environment, Kobe University, Hyogo - Japan

We investigated finger counting habit in the Japanese. Finger and number are 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 influence the SNARC effect, SNARC effect in Japanese might be small because there is not a difference in starting hand preference.
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN METACOGNITION AND PROBLEM SOLVING

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Akihiko Asamura, Hokkai-Gakuen University, Sapporo - Japan
Koichi Kaketa, Hokkaido University of Education, Asahikawa - Japan
Takuya Miyazaki, Hokkaido University of Education, Asahikawa - Japan
Iwao Yoshino, Hokkaido University of Education, Sapporo - Japan

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

Moe Uragami, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan
Shinichiro Sugimura, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan

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.
AGE DIFFERENCES IN GOAL DIMENSIONS BETWEEN HEALTH AND SOCIAL GOALS

E11. Health and clinical intervention - Lifestyles and healthy self-regulation

Candy H.-Y Lee, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China
Kin-Kit Li, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

Background: Social goals tend to shift towards 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 including goal pursuit, emotional meaningfulness, time to achieve goal, importance, difficulty, control over goal, growth, maintenance and prevention. The nine dimensions 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 social 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

Giovanni Lodetti, Aipps, Milan - Italy
Alessandra Cova, Aipps, Milan - Italy
Elena Pomesano, Aipps, Milan - Italy

Extreme sport disabilities, tetraplegia, diplegia, 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 - Italy
Alessandra 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.
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

Jiemin Wang, Chiba Institute of Science, Choshi, Chiba - Japan
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 less occupational 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 company in Japan were asked to participate in a survey study. Occupational self-esteem, occupational images about their nuclear-related jobs, and attitudes to nuclear-power generation were measured with a questionnaire. The results indicate that nuclear-related company employees have 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.
DIFFERENTIAL RELATIONSHIP OF DEPENDENCY AND AVAILABILITY WITH PARENTING STYLES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EMOTION REGULATION AND AFFECT

Dilek Saritas Atalar, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey

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.
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 Psychologie et Psychoanalise du Sport) didn’t apply only into research but began a capillary diffusion of its model finding and creating synergy with important institution in Italy and abroad. Remember like examples only some intervention as: a)primary schools using specific projects that, with play and sport, supplied instruments to superate disadvantage (Desio 1988), b) sport’s federations and institution like Coni where, using “Scuola dello Sport”, introduced a new way of “teaching sport” to trainers and sport managers with appropriate 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 training 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 ADOLESCENT LAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRUE SELF

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Santina Pierro, Ordine degli Psicologi della Campania, Seconda Università degli Studi di Napoli, Napoli - Italy
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.
ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE AND HUMAN–PET ATTACHMENT

B04. Development and education - Attachment and intimate relationships

Kumiko Fujioka, Yamagata University, Yamagata - Japan

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.
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 compelling need 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

Enrica Ciucci, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
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

Douglas Rossi Ramos, University of São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil

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.
THE INFRATIONAL ACT AND THE SOCIO-EDUCATIVE MEASURES: THE POLICY OF A FAILURE

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Juliana Bartijotto, University of São Paulo (USP), Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Leda Verdiani Tiouni, University of São Paulo (USP e CNPQ), Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

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 acted 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-breaking in 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 his 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 describes a crime or misdemeanor" (p.69). The signifier "infration" 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 by a 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 indications of 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 and discomfort 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 contribution to 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

Yaroslava Goncharenko, Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv - Ukraine

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

Manuel Gámez-Guadix, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
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

Stancu Alexandra, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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.
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

Sara Fazeli Fariz Hendi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Fabio Presaghi, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Giampaolo Nicolais, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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.
LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS AMONG PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE, CYBERBULLYING PERPETRATION, AND MEETING STRANGERS ONLINE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Manuel Gámez-Guadix, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Erika Borrajo, University of Deusto, University of Deusto, Bilbao - Spain
Estibaliz Mateos-Pérez, University of Deusto, University of Deusto, Bilbao - Spain

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 time 1 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

Juan Gonzalez Hernandez, University of Murcia, Murcia - Spain

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

Eliana Piccoli Zordan, Universidade Regional Integrada do Alto Uruguai e das Missões - Brazil
Mariash Piccoli Zordan, Universidade Regional Integrada do Alto Uruguai e das Missões - Brazil
Talissa Rodrigues Rigo, Universidade Regional Integrada do Alto Uruguai e das Missões - Brazil

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

Artur Domurat, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
Katarzyna Idzikowska, Kozminski University, Warsaw - Poland

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-efficacy, 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

Clara Lopez Mora, Murcia University, Murcia - Spain

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 (α.69) and CMA (α.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

Pelin Ozgur Polat, School of Medicine, University of St Andrews, St Andrews - United Kingdom
Gozde Ozakinci, School of Medicine, University of St Andrews, St Andrews - United Kingdom

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 that trait mindfulness fully mediated the positive emotion regulation and trait anxiety relationship. We then categorised participants into ‘low’ (n=47) and ‘high’ (n=49) mindfulness groups based on one standard deviation above and below of mean 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 strategies including 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 strategies including acceptance, 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

Caroline Claisse, Université Lille 3, Lille - France
Daniel Lewkowicz, Gent University, Gent - Belgium
Olivier Cottencin, Laboratoire de Neurosciences Fonctionnelles et Pathologiques (LNFP EA 4559)-SCALAB, CHRU Lille, Lille - France
Jean-Louis Nandrino, Université Lille 3, Lille - France

Introduction: This study aimed to evaluate the emotion regulation processes, in short term (AS, after 3 weeks of withdrawal) and long-term alcohol abstinence 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

Aneta Holubová, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc - Czech Republic
Olga Pechová, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc - Czech Republic

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

Anne-Laure de Place, CRPCC-LAUREPS, Université Rennes 2, Rennes - France
Sophie Brunot, CRPCC-LAUREPS, Université Rennes 2, Rennes - France

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

Meilin Guan, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Yongjuan Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Qian Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

Though Chinese students’ academic achievement has been much researched, little is known about their non-academic activities. This study examined among 210 urban Chinese 10th graders (108 girls; 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). Over 6 months, students reported twice (T1 and T2) their activity participation, self-esteem, perceived meaning in life (e.g., “My life has a clear sense of purpose”) and endorsed materialism (e.g., “I would love to be able to buy things that cost lots of money”). On average, students’ activity participation was not 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. β > .10, p < .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

Yongjuan Li, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Meilin Guan, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing - China
Qian Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

In contemporary China, it is of much concern how increasing competition and income inequality in the society may affect young people’s views of their futures. This issue was explored among 200 university students (134 females; mean age = 21.02 years, SD = 1.20). Students self-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 ($\beta$s = .17, $p$ < .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 inequality were unrelated to their views of their futures ($|\beta|$s < .13, $p$ > .10). The findings suggest that Chinese university students maybe optimistic about their futures as they hope that competition may bring 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

Adriana Marín-Martínez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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.
SHORT-TERM GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PREADOLESCENTS: DESCRIPTION OF A CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

P1051

E04. Health and clinical intervention - Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies

Fiorenzo Ranieri, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Lucia Pitti, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy
Marta Stupielli, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy

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

Ai Nakamura, Waseda University, Saitama - Japan
Daisuke Hirata, Mujico Create Co.,Ltd., LTD., Aomori - Japan
Kan Shimazaki, Waseda University, Saitama - Japan
Toshiro Ishida, Waseda University, Saitama - Japan

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.
THE EFFECT OF COMPUTERIZED COGNITIVE TRAINING ON ATTENTION AND EXECUTIVE SKILLS IN DYSLEXIC CHILDREN

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

Eugene Wong, California State University, San Bernardino - United States  
Dudley Wiest, California State University, San Bernardino - United States  
Faye Wong, California State University, San Bernardino - United States  
Grahamm Wiest, California State University, Fullerton - United States  
Justin Wong, California State University, San Bernardino - United States

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.
MEDIATING AND MODERATING ROLES IN WATER USE STRATEGIES

F11. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Environment and sustainability

Esther Cuadrado, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Carmen Tabernero, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Bárbara Luque, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Rocio García, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain

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

Esther Cuadrado, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Carmen Tabernerò, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Bárbara Luque, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain

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

Alexander Muela, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain
Alexander Barandiaran, University of Mondragon Unibertsitatea, University, Eskoriatza - Spain
Eneko Sansinenea, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain
Elena López de Arana, University of Mondragon Unibertsitatea, University, Eskoriatza - Spain
Iñaki Larrea, University of Mondragon Unibertsitatea, University, Eskoriatza - Spain

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

Esther Cuadrado, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain
Carmen Tabernero, University of Córdoba, Córdoba - Spain

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 were 123 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 prosocial behavior 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 prosocial behavior and (b) the positive effect of affective balance on prosocial behavior diminish.
P1060
THE ROLE OF CONTEXTUAL AND INDIVIDUAL FEATURES IN “GRAPHICAL FACILITATION” OF PROBABILISTIC STATISTICAL REASONING

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Mirian Agus, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maria Pietronilla Penna, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maribel Peró-Cebollero, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Joan Guàrdia-Olmos, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain

Many researches inquired about the effects of graphical facilitation versus graphical impediment on 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 solve statistical 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 format and 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 between individual 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

Alexander Muela, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain
Nekane Balluerka, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain
Nora Amiano, ANOTHE, Association of Animal and Nature Assisted Therapy, Hospital, San Sebastián - Spain
Miquel Caldentey, ANOTHE, Association of Animal and Nature Assisted Therapy, Hospital, San Sebastián - Spain

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.
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

Maria Lidia Mascia, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Mirian Agus, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maria Chiara Fastame, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Monica Zanda, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maria Pietronilla Penna, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy

To enhance numerical knowledge in 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 training formats respectively. The training in the numerical domain was “Sviluppare'intelligenznumerical’. 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 condition occurring during the time. Within each group, children were distinguished in terms of high and low starting abilities. The outcomes show that those students who apply computer-assisted training obtain better performances in mathematics; moreover both trainings allow participants to improve numerical ability at post-test and to maintain it at follow-up. These trainings would be useful to support primary prevention of mathematics learning difficulties.
P1065
APPLICANT FAKING BEHAVIOR ON PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES: AN EMPIRICAL MODEL OF MOTIVATIONAL FAKING DETERMINANTS

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Željko Jerneić, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia
Maša Tonković Grabovac, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

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

Evaldas Kazlauskas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Paulina Želvienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Agne Madeikyte, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Maria Lidia Mascia, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Mirian Agus, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Maria Assunta Zanetti, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Eliano Pessa, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Maria Pietronilla Penna, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy

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

_Mirjana Franceško_, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
_Marija Manasijević_, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
_Branislav Kosanović_, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia

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 $\alpha = 0.945$) 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

Pablo Roca, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Rosa María Martín, University of Alcalá, University of Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares - Spain
Carolina Marín, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Sonia Panadero, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
José Juan Vázquez, University of Alcalá, University of Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares - Spain

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

Anik Ferron, University, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Yvan Lussier, University, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Camille Giroux-Benoît, University, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Christopher Naud, University, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Audrey Brassard, University, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke - Canada

The act of "sexting" involves sending and receiving sexually explicit photos or text messages using a smartphone. 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

*Nini Wu*, Guangdong University of Education, Guangzhou - China  
*Qian Wang*, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - China

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 better guide 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). Students’ self-reported on DTF and DB, 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 DTF each uniquely predicted value of academic success and use of learning strategies (βs>.12, ps<.01), whereas DTF (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

Pascale Roux, Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences, Dornbirn - Austria
Sarah Moser, Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences, Dornbirn - Austria
Frederic Fredersdorf, Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences, Dornbirn - Austria

Health has always held an important place regarding the idea of “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 conducted interviewed 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 in qualitative 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.
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

Luisa Simonelli, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Giulia Biancardi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Simona C. S. Caravita, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Alessandro Antonietti, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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

Maria Papadakaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Nikoleta Ratsika, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Lina Pelekidou, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Efthorfa Vasilaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Maria Papanikolaou, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Eleni Anipsitaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Pagona Maragkaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Maria Pachiadaki, Abused Women and Children Hostel, The Union of Women Members’ Associations of Heraklion Prefecture, Heraklion - Greece
Simona Musteata, SREP, Romanian Society for Lifelong Learning, Bucharest - Romania
Joannes Chliaoutakis, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece

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

*Marija Saporovskaja*, Social Psychology, Nekrasov Kostroma State University, Kostroma - Russian Federation

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

Viktoriya Parkhomenko, National Academy of statistics, accounting and audit, Kyiv - Ukraine

The problem of conscious choice of profession and training 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, p<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 guidance of university students of economics.
P1101
THE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY IN THE SELECTION INTERVIEW SITUATION

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

Eva Gladyszová, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc - Czech Republic
Olga Pechová, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc - Czech Republic
Daniel Dostál, Palacký University Olomouc, Olomouc - Czech Republic

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

Svetlana Khazova, Social Psychology, KOSTROMA STATE UNIVERSITY, Kostroma - Russian Federation

Professional career ends 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 endure 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

Giorgia Lorenzi, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Marina Miscioscia, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Alessandra Simonelli, University of Padova, Padua - Italy

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

Ariane C. St-Louis, Research Laboratory on Social Behavior, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Marc-Andre K. Lafrniere, Human Motivation Lab, McGill University, Montreal - Canada
Robert J. Vallerand, Research Laboratory on Social Behavior, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada

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

Catherine M. Bergeron, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Ariane C. St-Louis, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Stephane Dandeneau, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Robert J. Vallerand, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Montreal - Canada

Recent research has shown that adopting a mindful "state of being" or “state of mind” promotes a calm, 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 after recalling 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 two personal 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 and increased their physical strength. Results suggest that mindfulness reduces one’s fear of failure and the need to redeem oneself through performance.
COPING WITH NEGATIVE EMOTIONS: TO THINK OR TO SMILE?

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.
THE ENCHANTED FOREST: CHILDHOOD AND PREADOLESCENCE TREATMENT IN CASES OF POST-TRAUMATIC DEVELOPMENTAL BLOCK

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

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

Eleonora Esposito, University of Florence, Florence - Italy

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 correlative 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

Eliska Jirmanova, FF UP, Universita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc - Czech Republic
Olga Pechova, FF UP, Universita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc - Czech Republic
Daniel Dostal, FF UP, Universita Palackého v Olomouci, Olomouc - Czech Republic

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

Mirjana Franceško, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
Marija Manasijević, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
Branislav Kosanović, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia

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 from 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.
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

Sarah L. Pierotti, University of Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Luis Diego Conejo, University of Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Zehra Gulseven, University of Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States

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-Waxler et al., 1977), and writing by Grusec and Goodnow (1994) suggests perspective taking to be a valuable skill in perceiving the appropriateness of EPRs. Recent work provides 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 that EPRs appear 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

Noemi Mazzoni, University of Trento, Rovereto - Italy
Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Rossana Actis-Grosso, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Paola Venuti, University of Trento, Rovereto - Italy

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

Mekhirban Abdullaeva, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Shaida Bobat, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban - South Africa
Leigh Johnstone, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban - South Africa
Anil Bhagwanjee, Peoplesmart consulting, KwaZulu-Natal, Durban - South Africa

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

Carlos-Maria Alcover, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid - Spain
Gabriela Topa, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain

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

Andreja Brajsa Zganec, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb - Croatia
Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovcan, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb - Croatia
Danijela Ivanovic, Ministry of Justice RoC, Independent Service for Victim and Witness support, Zagreb - Croatia
Zvjezdana Prizmic-Larsen, Washington University in St. Louis, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis - United States

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.
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.
INVASIANCE 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

Luis Diego Conejo, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Sarah L Pierotti, University of Missouri, Columbia - United States
Domingo Campos, University of Costa Rica, San José - Costa Rica
Mauricio Garnier, University of Kansas, Lawrence - United States
Henriette Raventos, University of Costa Rica, San José - Costa Rica
Javier Contreras, University of Costa Rica, San José - Costa Rica
David Glahn, Yale University, New Haven - United States

The State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI, Spielberger et al., 1970) has been widely used in clinical populations to compare their scores to those of healthy subjects (e.g., Holtmann et al., 2013), however, tests of the invariance of the factorial structure in clinical and nonclinical samples are lacking. Exploring these properties would provide 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 indicators supported 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 effect different than zero. This study contributes to the understanding of the invariance properties of the STAI and the 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

Santa Muscuso, Libera ricercatrice, Catania - Italy

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

Neringa Grigutytė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Gražina Gudaitė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Irina Bondarevskaya, G.S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology, Kiev - Ukraine
Alina Bezditko, 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 “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

*Maria Elide Vanutelli*, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
*Michele Balconi*, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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

Bill Buenar Puplampu, Central University College, Accra - Ghana
Hevina Dashwood, Brock University, Toronto - Canada
Kernaghan Web, Ted Rogers School of Management, Ryerson University, Toronto - Canada

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

Federica Leanza, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Irene Venturella, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Michela Balconi, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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

Daniela Leone, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Lidia Borghi, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Elena Vegni, University of Milan, Milan - Italy

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 hrs focus 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

Sueli Salva, Federal University of Santa Maria, Santa Maria - Brazil

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

Claudia Caprin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Alice Caruso, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Ilaria Grazzani, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Veronica Ornaghi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Flavia Ottoboni, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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 kindergartners in Milan, Italy. Children were administered the Peabody test, a False-belief understanding battery, 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 behaviour when controlling for age and language. These preliminary findings are in line with previous outcomes highlighting the role of language ability in the development of socio-emotional competence.
HIKIKOMORI SYNDROME IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE: EPIDEMIOLOGY, ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF EXTREME SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

*Fiorenzo Ranieri*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Manola Andreoli*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Elisabetta Bellagamba*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Elisa Franchi*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Francesca Mancini*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Lucia Patti*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Scilla Sfamenni*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy  
*Marta Stoppielli*, USL 8 Arezzo, UFSMIA, Arezzo - Italy

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

Teresa Rebelo, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Rui Vais, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Paulo Renato Lourenço, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Isabel Dimas, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal

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.
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

Annelize Bonthuys, North West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa
Karel Botha, North West University, Potchefstroom - South Africa

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

Valeria Cavioni, Dept. Of Brain and Behavioral Sciences – Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Christopher Clouder, Liceo dei Colli, Florence - Italy

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 (Moë, 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

Tatiana Bokhan, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
O.V. Terekhina, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation

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

Alexander Seifert, URPP Dynamics of Healthy Aging, University of Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland

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.
THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL SENSITIVITY IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

C16. Culture and society – Other

Sinem Atmaca, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Sergey Grabovyj, Centre for AIDS Prevention, Sumy - Ukraine

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. Conclusion: 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

Peter Eachus, University of Salford, Salford - United Kingdom

The UK security strategy, PREVENT, places great emphasis on countering a terrorist attack 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 reconnaissance 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

Mohamad Madhi, Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Salar Faramarzi, Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Abolfazl Rashidi, Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran
Saeid Jafarzadeh, Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran

The examination anxiety is an important and prevalent phenomena such as math anxiety. This study wants to investigate the effect of group training confrontation skills to decrease examination 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 showed the 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.
THE COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TYPES IN PATIENTS WITH VASCULAR HEADACHE AND TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Leila Darabi Mahboub, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad - Iran
Amir Rezaei Ardani, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Ebn-e-sina Hospital, Mashhad - Iran
Navid Nourizadeh, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Emam Reza Hospital, Mashhad - Iran
Sara Shabari, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Emam Reza Hospital, Mashhad - Iran

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.
E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Navid Nourizadeh, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Emam Reza Hospital, Mashhad - Iran
Sara Shahriari, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Emam Reza Hospital, Mashhad - Iran
Leila Darabi Mahboub, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad - Iran
Amir Rezaei Ardani, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Ebn-e-Sina Hospital, Mashhad - Iran
Hamid Seifi, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad - Iran

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 dysmorphicobia. 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.
DOES THE PATIENT'S ALWAYS RIGHT? TOWARDS A MORE ETHICAL CARE

Mariacristina Migliardi, AO Pavia, Hospital, Voghera - Italy

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.
A STUDY ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN KNOWLEDGE INQUIRY SKILLS

Ruey-Yun Horng, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Po-Hui Lu, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Zahra Mansurnejad, University of Isfahan, Isfahan - Iran

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

Zipi Hochdorf, Western Galilee College, University, Acre - Israel

The purpose of this preliminary research is to explore students' perceptions referring to love, dating, sexuality, marriage, roles, gender and attachment styles from a multicultural 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

Orcun Yorulmaz, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir - Turkey
Oya Karaali Aktaş, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey

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

Fatemeh Sheibani Tezerji, Shahid Beheshti University, Shahid Beheshti, Tehran - Iran

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.
THE EFFECT OF ACADEMIC FACTORS ON MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENT IN MIDDLE AND HIGH GRADE

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

Igor Kopsov, MISI, N/A, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Daniel Chinedu Okafor, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban - South Africa
Vera N. Nwadinobi, Nwafor Orizu College of Education Nsugbe Nigeria, Onitsha - Nigeria

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 food trend is basically 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 sometimes work 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 common observation 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; Umobh&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 district and 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

Hisasahi Uebuchi, Tokyo Gakugei University, Koganei-City, Tokyo - Japan
Daiki Matsumura, Tokyo Gakugei University, Koganei-City, Tokyo - Japan

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 students participated 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 behaviors but only weakly affected by self-regulated learning strategies. Test anxiety had a negative effect on self-regulated learning strategies. But test anxiety enhanced avoidant behaviors. Still avoidant behaviors had negative effects on mental health. Meta-emotions undermined 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

Constance Ntombifuthi Mkhize, University of Zululand, Mpangeni - South Africa

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

Carolina Marin, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Alejandro Iborra, Alcalá University, Madrid - Spain

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.
COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO AN ANTI-NORMATIVE ORDER IN MILITARY CADETS

C05. Culture and society - Group processes and intergroup relations

Silvia da Costa, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Dario Páez, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Alejandro Torres, CMN, CMN, Buenos Aires - Argentina
Gisela Delfino, UBA, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires - Argentina
Flor Sanchez, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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

Dario Páez, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Maitane Arnoso, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Magdalena Bobowik, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Manuel Cárdenas, UV, University of Valparaiso, Valparaiso - Chile
Bernard Rimé, UL, Université de Louvain, Louvain - Belgium
Elena Zubieta, UBA, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires - Argentina
Marcela Murattori, UBA, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires - Argentina

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

Dario Páez, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Silvia da Costa, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Alicia Puente, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Xavier Oriol, UA, Autónoma University of Chile, Talca - Chile
Silvia Ubillos, UB, University of Burgos, Burgos - Spain
Flor Sanchez, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Saioa Telletxea, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain

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), athletes (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 (alexithimia), 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, attentional 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 VALENCE EXTREME LIFE CHANGES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Gonzalo Martínez-Zelaya, University of the Basque Country, Donostia/San Sebastián - Spain
Dario Páez, University of the Basque Country, Donostia/San Sebastián - Spain
Maria de los Angeles Bilbao, Catholic University of Valparaiso, Viña del Mar - Chile
Silvia da Costa, University of the Basque Country, Donostia/San Sebastián - Spain

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 Calhoun’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

Martha Elba Alarcón Armendáriz, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Hortensia Hickman, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Xochitl Karina Tórres, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
María Luisa Cepeda, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Rosalva Cabrera, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Brenda Olivera, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Fernanda Martínez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Diana Angélica Gómez, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Virginia Murillo, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico

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

Atefeh Ferdosipour, IAU, East Tehran Branch, Tehran - Iran

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.
THE EFFECT OF COLOR BIZARRENESS ON PICTURE MEMORY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Aiko Morita, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan
Saki Funakoshi, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan

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

Magdalena Grzesik, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
Dorota Rutkowska, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

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

Leila Emadpour, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Masoud Gholamali Lavasani, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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

Turc Darius, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Centre for Psychosociology, Bucharest - Romania

The field of law enforcement challenges affecting the armed services involves people, 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 assessment is 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 Program must 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.
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

Peter Gries, University of Oklahoma, Norman - United States

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

Loredana Addimando, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Locarno - Switzerland
Elena Casabianca, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Locarno - Switzerland

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. Cabri 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.
MEASURING JOB STRESS IN TEACHING: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ITALIAN VERSION OF THE INDEX OF TEACHING STRESS (ITS-20)

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Loredana Addimando, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Alessandro Pepe, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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 distraction 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

Dubi Lufti, Yezreel Valley College, Yezreel - Israel
Yun-Kwok Wing, Shatin Hospital, Hong Kong - China
Ngan-Yin Chan, Shatin Hospital, Hong Kong - China

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.
THE CAREGIVER OF PATIENTS "WITHOUT MEMORY": THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

E15. Health and clinical intervention - Aging and dementia

Maria Carmina Pirozzi, ASL Napoli 2 Nord, Pozzuoli - Italy
Raffaele Felaco, ASL Napoli 2 Nord, Pozzuoli - Italy
Rosa Linda Ricci, ASL Napoli 2 Nord, Pozzuoli - Italy

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

Alexander Zelitchenko, Web Institute of Higher Psychology, Larnaca - Cyprus

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

Marjolaine M. Limbos, University of British Columbia, Vancouver - Canada
David P. Joyce, University of British Columbia, Vancouver - Canada

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 by agreement 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

F. Giorgia Paleari, Dept of Human and Social Sciences, University of Bergamo, Bergamo - Italy
Angelo Compare, Dept of Human and Social Sciences, University of Bergamo, Bergamo - Italy
Sara Melli, Villa Santa Maria Institute, Neuropsychiatric Rehabilitating Center, Tafernerio (CO) - Italy
Cristina Zarbo, Villa Santa Maria Institute, Neuropsychiatric Rehabilitating Center, Tafernerio (CO) - Italy
Enzo Grossi, Villa Santa Maria Institute, Neuropsychiatric Rehabilitating Center, Tafernerio (CO) - Italy

Parents of autistic children tend 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-forgiveness has been proved to promote a better adjustment in 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 association between parents’ self-blame for their child disability and 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

Cristina Orgaz, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Javier Ibiás, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Laura Gijón, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Ricardo Pellón, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain

The purpose of this research is the study of the adjunctive behaviors that occur during a competition game in humans. Adjunctive 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.
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

Hasan Gündüz, Adana Science and Technology University, Adana - Turkey
Derya Hasta, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey

The aim of this study was to examine 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 be higher 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 correlated and 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, subjective well-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

Antonio Ribeiro-Tupinamba, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza - Brazil
Raquel Liborio-Feitosa, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza - Brazil
Amanda Aragão, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza - Brazil
João Pedro Oliveira, Federal University of Ceará Brazil, Fortaleza - Brazil

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 Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and leadership activities from an 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 outreach activities that enable the contact of the program members and 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

Chih-Long Yen, Ming Chuan University, Taoyuan County - Taiwan, Province of China
Chung-Ping Cheng, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China

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/.
READING NEW WORDS: THE CHANGE FROM THE SUBLEXICAL TO THE LEXICAL ROUTE

A10. General issues and basic processes - Language and communication

Fernando Cuetos, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
Paz Suarez-Coalla, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain

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

Saleheh Piryaei, School of Education, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran
Moluk Khademi Ashkzari, School of Education, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran
Ezzat Khademi Ashkezari, School of Education, Alzahra University, Tehran - Iran

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

Parviz Navidi, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan - Iran
Siroos Ghanbari, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan - Iran

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

Hossein Kareshki, Ferdowsi University Of Mashhad, Mashhad - Iran

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

Zahra Ghazavi, Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences, Esfahan - Iran  
Fariba Taleghani, Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences, Esfahan - Iran  
Fatemeh Keshani, Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences, Esfahan - Iran  
Forooz Keshani, Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences, Esfahan - Iran

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. Conclusion: 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

Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Agata Blachnio, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

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

Agata Blachnio, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Nazir Hawi, Notre Dame University, Zouk Mikayel - Lebanon

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 (α = 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

Agata Blachnio, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Mithat Durak, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Emre Senol-Durak, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Lyubomyr Sherstyuk, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

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

Kumiko Yoshitake, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Maori Urakawa, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Yuka Iwase, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Etsuko Hayashi, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan

The feeling of joy is essential for children to learn and 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 and did content analysis using the stories they wrote about it. We had 439 participant students from 2nd to 6th grade (230 boys and 209 girls). The results are as follows. In the 2nd grade, students in small schools enjoyed 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 learning into 8. One of categories is mental reward, which is about recognition or praise given to students by teachers and their classmates in learning. In 2nd grade, the rate of this category is 14% in small schools, whereas it is only 4% in big schools. It was suggested that personal recognition by others would bring joy in learning in lower grades. Whereas, high grade students would enjoy when they succeed in front of many peers or 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

Maori Urakawa, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Kumiko Yoshitake, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Yuka Iwase, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan
Etsuko Hayashi, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Nagasaki - Japan

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 know the factors that influence the student’s 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

Ryo Ishii, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

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

Ana Vodanović Kosić, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia
Ivana Živoder, University North, Zagreb - Croatia
Josipa Bosak, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

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 shown a picture of swing that resembled a car, whereas those in the noncreative one were shown 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

Elvan Kiremitci, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Hamit Coşkun, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey

Seasonality is a kind of processes that people have some physical and psychological changes because of seasons passings. Seasonal affective disorder is a kind of depressive disorder that people have some depressive symptoms when autumn and winter seasons started and than these seasons, all symptoms 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 symptoms 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.
INDIVIDUAL BRAINSTORMING PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF VELOCITY AND THE PROVISION OF HIGH STANDARD

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Bilgesu Hascuhadar, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Hamit Coşkun, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
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 brainstorms. 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 mediated 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

Sadegh Jahanbakhsh Ganjeh, Kharazmi University, Tehran - Iran
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.
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.
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 two variables 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 Thuścia-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.
A PICTURE OF SMALL SCHOOL. INSIGHT INTO SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND WORKPLACE OF COMMUNITY HIGH JUNIOR SCHOOL

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Aleksandra Tłuściak-Deliowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland
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.
FACEBOOK USE AND SELF-IMAGE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Camille Giroux-Benoit, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Anik Ferron, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Yvan Lussier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
Christopher Naud, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières - Canada
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.
PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING DUE TO ARIPIPRAZOLE: TWO CASES

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Alper Evrensel, Üsküdar University, İstanbul - Turkey
Gökçe Cömert, Üsküdar University, İstanbul - Turkey

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

Paz Suárez-Coalla, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
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

Selin Yılmaz, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
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 stress, 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 reveals 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

Francesca Venditti, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
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 PSYCHOLOGIST IN A DAY HOSPITAL OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

Rachele Lombardi, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) - Italy
Giovanni Iacomino, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) - Italy
Mariacarmina Pirozzi, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) - Italy
Anna De Rosa, Azienda Sanitaria, ASL Na2Nord, Giugliano in Camoania (NA) - Italy
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

Marta Malesza, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
Maria Maczuga, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

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

Lior Oren, Ariel University, Ariel - Israel
Aharon Tziner, Netanya Academic College, Netanya - Israel
Cristinel Vasiliu, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest - Romania
Mihai Felea, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest - Romania

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

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

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, p<.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, p<.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, p<.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

Samuel Giroux, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal - Canada
Émile Cogné, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal - Canada
Nicholas Despars, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal - Canada
Marie-Claude Guay, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal - Canada

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.
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

Hsin-pei Wu, Asia University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China
Luo Lu, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

*Andrea E. Steiger*, University of Zurich, Zurich - Switzerland

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

Ayşe Kaya Goktepe, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

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 psychotherapy 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 therapeutic 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, spirituality, 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 disappears, 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 characteristics of 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 opportunity to improve insight into coping with the adaptation problems in relation with migration (Lee, 2013). Chilton (2013) conducted a research in which participants 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 personal development, openness to new experiences, believe purpose in life, have positive relations with others, find appropriate 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 effect 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 the level 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 the level 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 significant between 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 correlation 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 correlation 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 convulsive 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

Olivia Bernini, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Cristina Belviso, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Teresa Rivas, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Carmen Berrocal, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy

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

Jovana Trbojevic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Jelica Petrovic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Marija Zotovic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Mary Katsikitis, University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore - Australia
Julie Pellas, University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore - Australia

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

Pei-Chun Liao, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Ssu-Kuang Chen, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Sunny S. J. Lin, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Norm O'Rourke, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby - Canada
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 our BADAS (Bipolar Affective Disorder and older Adults) Study, we examine EMS 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

Marianna Giunchi, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Federica Emanuel, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Chiara Ghislieri, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Maria José Chambel, University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Portugal

Different studies underline that Perceived Job Insecurity-PJI has negative consequences at individual and organizational level (Chen & Chan, 2008; Sverke, Hellgren&Näsvall, 2002). Some authors have investigated gender differences in PJI (e.g. Richter, 2011; Rosenblatt, Talmud &Ruvio, 2010) but results 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 of PJI, 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 have filled 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). Results showed gender differences; in particular, PJI had a positive relationship with exhaustion and a negative relationship with vigor just 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

Vittorio Lenzo, 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.
P1498

TECHNICAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES IN PALLIATIVE HOME CARE TEAM

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Concetta Alessandro, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Vittorio Lenzo, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Daniela Grasso, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Maira C. Quattropani, University of Messina, Messina - Italy

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

Vittorio Lenzo, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Concetta Alessandro, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Massimo Mucciardi, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
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 81% 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

Zeynep Sofuoğlu, Emergency Ambulance Physicians Association, Training and Projects, İzmir - Turkey
Sinem Cankardeș, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul - Turkey
Birsu Kandemirci, Emergency Ambulance Physicians Association, Training and Projects, İzmir - Turkey
Fulya Aysin, Emergency Ambulance Physicians Association, Training and Projects, İzmir - Turkey

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 of trained 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 tended to 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 strengthenig political commitments.
P1501
BECOMING A MISSIONARY FOUNDER: AN IDENTITY-BASED APPROACH

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Chung-Jen Chien, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Bor-Shiuang Cheng, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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 transition in entrepreneurship. Adopting a case study approach, we explored the transition process involved in becoming a missionary founder, and also indicated key factors which can trigger or to evoke the transition mechanism. Our analysis suggests the existence of three distinct self-identities (i.e., personal, entrepreneurial, and organizational self-identity) and shows how these self-identities triggered by social contexts. Additionally, the exploratory case 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

Yali Jiang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Haiping Chen, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China
Guanyu Chen, Beijing Normal University, Beijing - China

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 for 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 $\alpha$ and error $\beta$, 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 $\alpha$ 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 $\alpha$ 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

Susumu Shibui, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima - Japan
Ayaka Noda, National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, Tokyo - Japan

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 by extracting 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 FY2013 accredited 151 universities. From the reports, keywords or expressions frequently referred to by the evaluators were sorted 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 analysis was performed to visualize the similarity of each indicator and comparison of the interannual changes. Two factors explained 89.0% of all the variance. This result revealed the cognitive structure of the evaluators and clarified useful indicators for measuring the effectiveness of the credit hour system.
P1516
AMBIGUITY PRODUCES ATTENTION SHIFTS IN CATEGORY LEARNING

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Cristina Orgaz, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Miguel A. Vadillo, King’s College, University College London, London - United Kingdom
David Luque, University of Málaga, Málaga; University of New South Wales, Australia - Spain, Australia
James B. Nelson, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián - Spain

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

Tomoaki Adachi, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai - Japan
Kazuki Takashima, Tohoku University, Sendai - Japan
Toshiki Hosoi, Tohoku University, Sendai - Japan
Yoshifumi Kitamura, Tohoku University, Sendai - Japan

This study aimed to assess 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 tsunami and the control group was 175-year-old children who attended an unaffected childcare facility. Participants were allowed to play with 12 blocks during a 20-min unstructured playtime. Children's salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAMY) was measured before and after the playtime. The operational definition of block play was 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 was more 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 showed a significant difference in the distributions of the two groups (p=.001). These results 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

Ester Grau-Alberola, Valencian International University, Valencia - Spain
Hugo Figueiredo-Ferraz, Valencian International University, Valencia - Spain
Pedro R. Gil-Monte, University of Valencia, Valencia - Spain
José Blanco-Ezquerro, University of La Rioja, LaRioja - Spain
Guadalupe Manzano García, University of La Rioja, LaRioja - Spain

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

Yi-Yuan Tang, Texas Tech University, Lubbock - United States
Yan Wang, Dongbei University of Finance and Economics, Dalian - China
Rongxiang Tang, University of Texas at Austin, Austin - United States

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

Yi-Yuan Tang, Texas Tech University, Lubbock - United States
Rongxiang Tang, University of Texas at Austin, Austin - United States
Michael Posner, University of Oregon, Eugene - United States

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.
THE EFFECT OF SELF EPISTEMIC AUTHORITY ON COMPLIANCE WITH EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Katarzyna Stasiuk, Maria Curie - Sklodowska University, Lublin - Poland
Yoram Bar-Tal, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv - Israel
Renata A. Maksymiuk, Maria Curie - Sklodowska University, Lublin - Poland

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).
EXAMINATION OF NON-MATERIAL BELIEFS IN TURKISH SAMPLE WITH THE PREDICTABILITY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND RELIGIOSITY

C13. Culture and society – Religion

Demet İslambay, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Bengi Öner Özkan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Jelica Petrovic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Jovana Trbojevic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Marija Zotovic, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Andrii Trofimov, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine

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

Vilmante Pakalniskiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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 matures 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).
THE QUESTIONING ORIENTATION: ITS EPISTEMIC AD POLITICAL POTENTIAL. ORACLE-SPHINX MODEL

A12. General issues and basic processes - Intelligence and cognitive functioning

Catalin Mamali, NICC College, Dubuque, IA - United States

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

Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Agata Blachnio, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Juan Francisco Díaz-Morales, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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

Victoria Brunsdon, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Emma Colvert, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Social Relationships Study Team, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Fruhling Rijsdijk, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Patrick Bolton, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Francesca Happé, King's College London, London - United Kingdom

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

Victoria Brunsdon, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Emma Colvert, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Social Relationships Study Team, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Patrick Bolton, King's College London, London - United Kingdom
Francesca Happé, King's College London, London - United Kingdom

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

Sylvia Peissl, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria

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 both have 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

Marta Malesza, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland

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.
THE EFFECTS OF EARLY FAMILY SUPPORT ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

Simone Schaub, HfH, University of Applied Sciences of Special Needs Education, Zurich - Switzerland
Andrea Lanfranchi, HfH, University of Applied Sciences of Special Needs Education, Zurich - Switzerland

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 study examines 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. The intervention group (N=140 children) is supported via a home-visiting program until the children are 36 months 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 the extent of mothers’ involvement with the children. 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 monitor whether these predictions hold true.
PERCEPTION OF TACTILE AND PAIN STIMULI DURING CROSSED AND UNCROSSED HANDS POSITION

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

Karolina Swider, Jagiellonian University, Krakow - Poland
Eligiusz Wronka, Jagiellonian University, Krakow - Poland

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.
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

Hairong Song, University of Oklahoma, Norman - United States
Dexin Shi, University of Oklahoma, Norman - United States
Robert Terry, University of Oklahoma, Norman - United States

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 method under a variety of conditions using 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

Laura Benedan, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Claudia Caprin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Nicoletta Salerni, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Flavia Ottoboni, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Laura Nuño, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Juan Antonio Amador-Campos, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Juana Gómez-Benítez, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain

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

Raquel Miranda, Federal University of Viçosa, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil
Naiara Leonel, Federal University of Viçosa, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil
Paulo Santos, Federal University of Viçosa, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil
Tatiana Oliveira, Federal University of Viçosa, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil

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 viewpoint. 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

Raquel Miranda, Federal University of Viçosa - Campus of Rio Parnaíba, Rio Paranaíba - Brazil
Naiara Leonel, Federal University of Viçosa - Campus of Rio Parnaíba, Rio Paranaíba - Brazil

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

Raquel Miranda, Federal University of Viçosa - Campus of Rio Parnaiba, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil
Lucas Brandão, Federal University of Viçosa - Campus of Rio Parnaiba, Rio Paranaiba - Brazil

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

Victor J. Villanueva, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Angel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Angel Barrasa, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) has received attention in various areas of research, practice, and public policy because of its deleterious effects on victims’ lives, decreased their psychological and physical well-being. Accumulated evidence shows that CSA is associated with sexual aggressions and with several risk behaviors during late adolescence and youth. The aim 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 having 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

Jelena Joksimovic, University of Belgrade, Belgrade - Serbia
Sandra Djurovic, Faculty for Business Economy, Bar - Montenegro
Alma Jefic, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo - Bosnia And Herzegovina

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

Ali Can Gök, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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.
EVALUATIVE STRESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Victoria Nelson-Prokofieva, AMU, University Aix-Marseille, Marseille - France
Svetlana Kostromina, SPbSU, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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

Sandra Niedermeier, University of Munich, Munich - Germany
Michael Sailer, University of Munich, Munich - Germany
Raphaella Schätz, University of Munich, Munich - Germany
Mandl Heinz, University of Munich, Munich - Germany

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

Serena Zurma, Scuola di psicoterapia strategica integrata, Scupsis, Roma - Italy

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 gather evidence for inclusive education centered 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

Laura Benedan, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Claudia Caprin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Luigina Ballarin, N.A.D.I.A. Onlus, Verona - Italy
Giulia Campedelli, N.A.D.I.A. Onlus, Verona - Italy
Alessia Gallace, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
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 filled some 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

Zoraide Lugli, Simón Bolívar University, Caracas - Venezuela

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

Fanie Collardeau, University of Victoria, Victoria - Canada
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 (with a 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.
PERSUASIVE INTERFACES FOR SAFE MAN-MACHINE INTERACTION

D12. Work and organization - Safety culture and climate

Matthias Hartwig, Human Factors, Ergonomics, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Dortmund - Germany

A currently on-going experimental study examines the persuasive effect of an anthropomorphic interface on safe man-robot-interaction. Former studies have shown that human and 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 the user’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.
IMPLEMENTING TRAINING MEASURES IN ORGANIZATIONS TO FOSTER VALUE EDUCATION

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Sandra Niedermeier, University of Munich, Munich - Germany

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 organization in the financial sector an implementation process with 3 steps is conducted: 1) requirements analysis: Value-related training needs assessment consisting of an online survey and interviews with 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, integration and evaluation of cases in work-oriented trainings. Results. 1): According to managers and employees values are an important topic in the organization. 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 were integrated 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.
PLAYING ONLINE GAMES: GAMERS' PERSONAL VALUES, GAMING MOTIVATIONS AND FLOW EXPERIENCES

Özlem Iskender, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Leman Pınar Tosun, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey

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

*Klara Smith-Etxeberria*, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain  
*María José Oriz-Barón*, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain  
*Pedro Apodaca-Urquijo*, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao - Spain

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

Klara Smith-Etxeberria, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastian - Spain
Maria José Oriz-Barón, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastian - Spain
Pedro Apodaca-Urquijo, College of Education, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao - Spain

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.
THE ROLE OF EARLY INTERVENTION IN WORKING MEMORY AND SHORT TERM MEMORY TASK PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN WITH HEARING LOSS

B12. Development and Education - Typical and atypical development

Murat Doğan, Anadolu University, Eskişehir - Turkey

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 participants 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 Eskişehir, 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

Riccardo Capozzi, Ordine degli Psicologi del Lazio, Libero professionista, Roma - Italy

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 another 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

Lisa Visagie, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch - South Africa
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

Victor José Villanueva Blasco, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

Fatih Çetin, Nigde University, Nigde - Turkey
Faruk Sahin, Nigde University, Nigde - Turkey

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

Michael Bösinger-Schmidt, University of Applied Labour Studies, Mannheim - Germany
Stefan Höft, University of Applied Labour Studies, Mannheim - Germany
Matthias Rühner, University of Applied Labour Studies, Mannheim - Germany
Stephanie Sauer, University of Applied Labour Studies, Mannheim - Germany
Johanna Siegk, University of Applied Labour Studies, Mannheim - Germany

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

Juliana Zanatta, State University of Campinas, Piracicaba - Brazil
Maylu Botta Hafner-Cirne, State University of Campinas, Piracicaba - Brazil
Antonio Bento Alves de Moraes, State University of Campinas, Piracicaba - Brazil

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 sutures removal). Data analysis: Chi-square and Proc Mixed of SAS program (α=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

Ana Lilia Banda Castro, University of Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora - Mexico
Miguel Arturo Morales Zamorano, University of Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora - Mexico
Daniel Alejandro Chavez Mancilla, Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Colegio de la Frontera Sur, San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas - Mexico

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.
A NOVEL MORAL REASONING TASK REVEALS ASSOCIATIONS WITH AGE AND INTELLIGENCE

B05. Development and education - Moral development and prosocial behaviour

Chiasson Vincent, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Vera Evelyn, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Lalonde Gabrielle, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada
Miriam Beauchamp, University of Montreal, Montreal - Canada

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% ($\beta=.52, p<.001$) 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 ($\beta=.48, p<.001$). 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.
EMOTIONAL VALENCE TO PEER COMMENTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTANCE FROM THEM

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Mariko Yoshioka, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan
Tazuko Aoki, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan

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
RESOURCES, FLOW AT WORK AND RECOVERY EXPERIENCES: A MULTI-GROUP STUDY

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Margherita Zito, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Claudio Giovanni Cortese, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Lara Colombo, University of Turin, Turin - Italy

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

Kin Andersson, HVV, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna - Sweden

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 of attitudes, 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

Federica Emanuel, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Monica Molino, University of Turin, Turin - Italy
Daniele Pellungrini, Sanofi - Stabilimento di Garessio, Sanofi Spa, Garessio - Italy
Riccardo Ghini, Sanofi - Stabilimento di Garessio, Sanofi Spa, Garessio - Italy
Alberto Tortone, Sanofi - Stabilimento di Garessio, Sanofi Spa, Garessio - Italy
Piergiorgio Morchio, Sanofi - Stabilimento di Garessio, Sanofi Spa, Garessio - Italy
Claudio Giovanni Cortese, University of Turin, Turin - Italy

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 questionnaire were 146 employees. 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 is positively 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

Elias Rantapuska, School of Business, Aalto University, Helsinki - Finland
Riitta Freese, University of Helsinki, Helsinki - Finland
Iiro Jääskeläinen, Aalto University, Helsinki - Finland
Kaisa Hytönen, NLaurea University of Applied Sciences, Espoo - Finland

We use the 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 heightens selfish behaviour, and 2) hunger mediates trusting and reciprocating through intuitive 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

Julie Boussoco, Paris 8 University, Lyon/Paris - France
Isabel Urdapilleta, Paris 8 University, Paris - France
Lionel Dany, Aix-Marseille University, Aix en Provence - France
Agnes Giboreau, Institut Paul Bocuse Research Center, Ecully - France

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

Yutaka Haramaki, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima - Japan
Takashi Yoshitake, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm - Sweden

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-hou was 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 lower than their pre-intervention scores. We employed the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to compare the VAS scores. The participants reported reduced pain and improved quality of life through the Dohsa-hou intervention 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-hou may alleviate the burden on chronic pain patients, particularly low-functioning chronic pain patients during dialysis.
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND PRESENTATION

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Tamara Hovorun, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv - Ukraine
Darina Koskina, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv - Ukraine

“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 on external 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

Stéphanie Haxhe, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Thérèse Scali, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Roberta Messina, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Salvatore D’Amore, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium

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 involving religion, level of education, urbanity, and Consideration for sibling’s thoughts and feelings. Conclusion: We have to get a better understanding as to the extent of the impact of these elements if we want 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

Yagmur Ar, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

Understanding human reactions in response to death is 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 from 2000 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

Koji Kosugi, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi - Japan

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

Tadahiro Motoyoshi, Kansai University, Takatsuki - Japan

Disaster prevention education in schools is 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

Masanori Ishimori, Otemon Gakuin University, Osaka - Japan
Junzo Kato, University of the Ryukyus, Naha - Japan
Takuya Okamoto, Shinshu University, Matsumoto - Japan
Yoshiki Kondo, Urban Life Research Institute, Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd., Tokyo - Japan

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 proportion 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

Kimiko Yamakawa, Aichi Shukutoku University, Aichi - Japan
Shigeaki Amano, Aichi Shukutoku University, Aichi - Japan

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 “seau” for /s/, “syu” for /sh/, “sseo” 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 “seau” for /s/, “syu” for /sh/, and “ju” for /ch/, supporting the NIKL’s recommendations. However, “sseo” 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

Kimiko Yamakawa, Aichi Shukutoku University, Aichi - Japan
Shigeaki Amano, Aichi Shukutoku University, Aichi - Japan

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

Shigeaki Amano, Aichi Shukutoku University, Nagakute, Aichi - Japan
Kimiko Yamakawa, Aichi Shukutoku University, Nagakute, Aichi - Japan

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

Juij Rie, Dept. of Psychology, Hallym University, Chuncheon - Republic Of Korea

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 63.14 year (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 mediated the relationship between active ageing and proactive personality. Especially among active ageing, self-development, leisure&volunteering activities were mediated by protean career orientation.
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF POSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND NO FEEDBACK ON A NOVEL TASK

D01. Work and organization - HR assessment and development

Ümran Yüce Selvi, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
H. Canan Sümer, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

The aim of the current study was to examine the effect of three different feedback (fb) types on task performance. A 3(positive fb, negative fb, no fb) X 2(trial 1, trial 2) experimental design was conducted. The sample consisted of 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 Trial 1 performance. Trial 2 performance scores constituted the dependent variable of the study. Results indicated no significant feedback X 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 fb condition and highest in the positive fb condition, no fb condition being in-between. Some implications of the findings are that giving positive fb seems 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

Zeynep Saglam Balkan, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Meltem Narter, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

The Attachment Theory has a significant importance to explain the experiments of cognitive, emotional and behavioral processes in closerelationships. In connection with the theory, it was worked to create the mental modelings and the various attachment categories/styles. On the other hand, the gender concept is an important survey area which describes the roles attributed to men and women by society or cultural values. The gender roles in several categories such as feminine, masculine, androjen and undefined are assimilated in the gender concept. Some studies in the literature state that the gender roles have influence on closerelationships and there could be a correlation between these two variables. Scope: The purpose of this study is to analyze the correlations and differences between the gender roles and the attachment styles. Method: Target is to practice the data forms of “Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory”, “Bem Sex Role Inventory” and “Sociodemographic” for a sampling group of 200 people. Expected Results: A meaningful relationship is expected between the various attachment style and gender roles. RESULT: A positive and meaningful relationship is expected between having secure attachment style and adopting the androjen gender role. A meaningful relationship is not expected between having fearful attachment style and adopting androjen, masculine and feminine gender roles.
P1725
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVER-ADAPTATION AND DEPRESSION IN JAPANESE COLLEGE STUDENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Junki Kazama, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

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 groups by using cluster analysis on over-adaptation scale. The results indicated that cluster-1 (CL1) showed high scores of 5 subscales and 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.
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION’S AND GENDER EQUALITY: A STUDY OF DEPENDENT SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Maider Larrañaga, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Garbiñe Ortiz, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Jose Francisco Valencia, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Iduzki Soubelet, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Daniel Hermosilla, University of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain

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 CHEMOTHERAPY: A STUDY CONDUCTED AT SAN RAFFAELE HOSPITAL

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

Giulia Bruna Delli Zotti, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Maria Monica Ratti, San Raffaele Hospital, Vita Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Ilaria Passoni, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Luca Leardini, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Lucio Sarno, San Raffaele Hospital/Vita Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy

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

Garbiñe Ortiz, University of País Vasco/Eusko Herriko Unibertsitatea, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Maider Larrañaga, University of País Vasco/Eusko Herriko Unibertsitatea, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Arrate Agirrezaibal, University of País Vasco/Eusko Herriko Unibertsitatea, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Luixa Reizabal, University of País Vasco/Eusko Herriko Unibertsitatea, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain
Lorena Gil de Montes, University of País Vasco/Eusko Herriko Unibertsitatea, Donostia-San Sebastian - Spain

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

Sabina Albonetti, University of Insubria, Varese - Italy
Maria Monica Ratti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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 urgency 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

Maria Monica Ratti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Sabina Albonetti, University of Insubria, Varese - Italy

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

Anna LLorca Mestre, University of Valencia, Univesrtity, Valencia - Spain
Elisabeth Malonda Vidal, University of Valencia, Univesrtity, Valencia - Spain
Paula Samper García, University of Valencia, Univesrtity, Valencia - Spain

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 Instability (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

Romina Lecis, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Marco Guicciardi, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Angela Maria Quaquero, Sardinian Order of Psychologists, Cagliari - Italy

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

Akiko Kuramitsu, Fukuoka University of Education, Munakata - Japan
Mika Noi, Seinan Jo-Gakuin University, Kitakyushu - Japan
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.
THE ROLE OF OPP IN PROMOTING PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY INTERNSHIPS AND ITS IMPORTANCE

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Constança Biscaia, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon - Portugal

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

Víctor José Villanueva Blasco, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
José Ignacio Latorre Marin, Hospital Obispo Polanco, Teruel - Spain
Víctor José Villanueva Blasco, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

Hazal Ayas, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Gulay Dirik, Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir - Turkey

INTRODUCTION: Although previous 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 Envantery (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

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

María Yolanda Vellisca González, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

Lidia Borghi, University of Milan, San Paolo Hospital, Milan - Italy
Enrica Riva, San Paolo Hospital, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Elena Vegni, University of Milan, San Paolo Hospital, Milan - Italy

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

Sareh Behzadipoor, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz Branch, Shiraz - Iran
Sadrollah Khostravi, Islamic Azad University, Firoozabad Branch, Firoozabad - Iran
Masouneh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj Branch, Yasouj - Iran

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

Pedro R. Montoro, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Dolores Luna, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain

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

Yuka Shinohara, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

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

Dušana Šarčević, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
Aleksandar Vasić, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Aleksandar Vasić, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia
Dušana Šarčević, Union University, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Pedro R. Montoro, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Nuria Carriedo, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Laura Herrero, Universidad José Cela, Madrid - Spain
Mercedes Rucién, CEPA Antonio Machado, Puertollano - Spain
Antonio Corral, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain

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

Mohammad Ali Besharat, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Mohammad Mahdi Asadi, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Fahime Tavalaeyan, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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, respectively. Avoidant and ambivalent attachment styles showed significant positive and negative associations with adaptive and maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies, respectively. 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

Riccardo Maria Martoni, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Paola Maria Vittoria Rancoita, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Roberta De Filippis, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Francesca Morfini, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Maria Cristina Cavallini, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Elisa Galimberti, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Laura Bellodi, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy

Convergent evidences led 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

Mohammad Ali Besharat, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Fahime Tavalaeyan, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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.
THE INDUCTION OF SEDATION DURING PAEDIATRIC MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING: THE PERCEPTION OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

B16. Development and education - Other

Sara Cirillo, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Roberta Longaretti, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Marco Gemma, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Luisa Sacchi, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Marta Eugenia Sassone, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Silvia Pontesilli, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Cristina Baldoli, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy

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

Antonello D'Amato, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Polo Riabilitativo del Levante Ligure, La Spezia - Italy
Alessandra Redolfi, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Centro E. Spalenza, Rovato (BS) - Italy
Alessandra Maietti, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Centro E. Spalenza, Rovato (BS) - Italy
Sabrina Sapienza, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Presidio Ausiliatrice, Torino - Italy
Marzia Gugliotta, University of Parma, Parma - Italy
Anna Mazzucchi, Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Parma - Italy

PRESENTATION: the research 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

Mohammad Ali Besharat, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Nihayet Abdallah Sheck, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Abdulwahid Abdalla Khalil, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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

Masoud Mohammadi, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz - Iran
Sadrollah Khostravi, Islamic Azad University, Firoozabad - Iran
Masoumeh Hamidi, Islamic Azad University, Yasouj - Iran

The purpose of this study was to determine the predictive role of family communication patterns of Cognitive 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

Nooshin Sabour Esmaeili, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland
Dominik Schoebi, University of Fribourg, Fribourg - Switzerland

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.
A COMPARISON BETWEEN SCRUPULOSITY AND NON-RELIGIOUS OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS: CHARACTERISTICS OF EGO AND SUPEREGO

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Mohammad Ali Besharat, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Zeinab Kamali, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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

Marc Dupuis, University of Lausanne, Lausanne - Switzerland

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 were considered 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

Mohammad Ali Besharat, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran
Samira Keshavarz, University of Tehran, Tehran - Iran

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 the relationship between disconnection/rejection, impaired limits, and hyper vigilance/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

*Arianna Dalsant*, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
*Anna Truzzi*, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
*Kazuyuki Shinohara*, Nagasaki University, Nagasaki - Japan
*Gianluca Esposito*, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore - Singapore

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

Esperanza García-Sancho, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
José Martín Salguero Noguera, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Pablo Fernández-Berrocal, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain

Emotional Intelligence (EI), defined as a set of abilities to perceive, use, understand, and manage emotions, has been negatively 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 to examine the 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

Irene Maria Santos Gomes, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Rui Nuno Guedes Serôdio, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Alexandra Serra, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
José Albino Rodrigues Lima, Instituto Superior de Ciências de Saúde Norte, CESPU, Gandra - Portugal

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

Esperanza García-Sancho, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
José Martín Salguero Noguera, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain
Eduardo A. Vasquez, University of Kent, Canterbury - United Kingdom
Pablo Fernández-Berrocal, University of Málaga, Málaga - Spain

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-mood were 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.
DO EMOTIONS AND SITUATIONS PREDICT CRAVING FOR SMOKING? AN EXPERIENCE SAMPLING METHOD STUDY

Luca Pancani, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Erika Rosa Cappelletti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Marco D'Addario, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Andrea Greco, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Dario Monzani, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Patrizia Steca, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Gricel Chacón, Universidad, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas - Venezuela
Luísa Angelucci, Universidad, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas - Venezuela
Tayruma Fernández, Universidad, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas - Venezuela

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

Kristina Paradniké, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius - Lithuania
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.
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´ 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

Henriette Morato, University of São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil

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
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

_Henriette Morato_, University of São Paulo, São Paulo - Brazil
_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 in a 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 contexts are 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 used as a method for knowledge construction in 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

Mercedes Gabriela Orozco Solís, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara - Mexico
Cecilia Colunga Rodríguez, Pediatric Hospital, Mexican Institute Social Security, Guadalajara - Mexico

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

Minhee Jang, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic of Korea
Taeyun Jung, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic of Korea
Seo Yeiji, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Republic of Korea

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

Karina Reyes-Jarquín, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
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
Rocio Hernández-Pozo, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Rebeca Robles-García, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatría Ramón de la Fuente Muñiz, México - Mexico
Samuel Jurado-Cárdenas, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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.
PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AND SENSATION SEEKING IN ADULTS WITH ADHD SYMPTOMS

E16. Health and clinical intervention – Other

Loredana Benedetto, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
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.
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

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 done in 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.
CONSTRUCTIVE PARENTING AND INTERNALLY BASED RELIGIOSITY AMONG A GROUP OF IRANIAN (QUMEE) MOTHERS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

MansoorAli Hameedy, Alzahra, University, Tehran - Iran
Molook Khademi, Alzahra, University, Tehran - Iran
Fariba KhoshSanatee, Alzahra, University, Tehran - Iran

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.
APPLICATION OF DOHSA--HOU TO THE AGED PERSON WITH PHYSICALLY 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 to the 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

Ayako Onishi, Konan University, Kobe - Japan
Katsumi Harada, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa - Japan
Yoshimi Nakashima, Fukuoka University of Education, Fukuoka - Japan

The problem of peer relationships such as bullying increases in the first grade of junior high school in Japan. It is an important period of transition from elementary school to junior high school. Starting a relationship with new people at the new environment requires 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 of junior 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 support in the seventh grade for boys. (2) Self-efficacy about conveying one's feelings in the sixth grade has inhibiting effect on victimized by direct bullying in the seventh grade for girls. (3) Self-efficacy about following the rules at school in the sixth grade has inhibiting effect on victimized by relational bullying in the seventh grade for girls.
THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS AND STRATEGIES ON NEGOTIATION OUTCOMES

Meiyu Yang, Chihlee Institute of Technology, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China
Chin-tien Hsu, Ming Chuan University, Taoyuan County, Taiwan - Taiwan, Province of China

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 conducted 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

Lorenzo Bertinelli, Libero Professionista, Parma - Italy

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 especially 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

Nikolay Ivantchev, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad - Bulgaria
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

Magnus L Elfström, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna/Västerås - Sweden

The purpose of this study was to perform an initial validation of a Swedish version of a general 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 201 young 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 lefted 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
OUTINESS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT SOURCES AMONG GAY AND LESBIAN PEOPLE: A BINATIONAL STUDY

C04. Culture and society - LGBTQI studies

Roberta Messina, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Thérèse Scali, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Stéphanie Haxhe, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium
Salvatore D’Amore, University of Liège, Liège - Belgium

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

Valery Sitnikov, Petersburg State Transport University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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.
THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING ON MOTHER-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIPS

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Taniesha Burke, University of Guelph, Guelph - Canada
Boris Mayer, University of Bern, Bern - Switzerland
Gisela Trommsdorff, University of Konstanz, Konstanz - Germany

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

*Maria Chumakova*, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow - Russian Federation  
*Sergey Kornilov*, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

The study 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 used EmIn questionnaire (Lyusin, 2006) – a self-report EI measure that contains 4 scales: 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

Susana Barradas, University of los Andes, Bogotá - Colombia
Carolyn Finck, University of los Andes, Bogotá - Colombia
Olga Lucia Sarmiento, University of los Andes, Bogotá - Colombia

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 (Recreovia) 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 (β = 59.73, p<.001). Greater levels of self-efficacy were related to higher PA (β = 6.19, p<.001) but outcome expectancies were not (β = 0.22, p = .458). A statistically significant positive effect for the Recreovia intervention was found (β = 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

Chin-Tien Hsu, Ming Chuan University, Taoyuan County - Taiwan, Province of China
Meiyu Yang, Chihlee Institute of Technology, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Marie-Jo Brennstuhl, University of Lorraine, Metz - France
Fanny Bassan, University of Lorraine, Metz - France
Cyril Tarquinio, University of Lorraine, Metz - France

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 responsible 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

Pedro Almeida, Ordem dos Psicólogos Portugueses, Lisbon - Portugal

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

Davide Maria Cammisuli, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Marco Timpano Sportiello, ASL 5, Pontedera (PI) - Italy
Michele Gnoffò, ASL 5, Pontedera (PI) - Italy

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

Ahmet Güler, NPIstanbul Neuropsychiatry Hospital, Istanbul - Turkey
Zeynep Güney, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Waqf University, Istanbul - Turkey
Çenk Varlık, Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Istanbul - Turkey

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-obcessive” has been used in the literature for
decades. In this study patients with the diagnoses of schizo-obcessive 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-obcessive 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 AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Yelda İbadji, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Cumhur Taş, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
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

*Cantürk Akben*, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
*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

Tchilissila Aliceres Simões, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Isabel Maria Marques Alberto, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal

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

Melina Trindade, Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Lisbon - Portugal
Helena Centeno Hintz, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Isabela Machado da Silva, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Jaqueline Soccol, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Cristina Fiad Aragonez, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Bruna Germano Cirelli, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Paula Hintz Baginski, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Marlei Rigo Bonissoni, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Juliane Bertuzzi Toschi, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Silvia Chwartzmann Halpern, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Edna Corral, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Tamara de Andrade Alves Soares, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Patricia Galdino Lague, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Graziele Bronzatti, Domus, Porto Alegre - Brazil

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

Cinzia Alagna, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Laura Rigobello, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy

Introduction: Institutionalized children show more indiscriminate friendliness (IF) than noninstitutionalized 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

Yagmur Ozturk, University of Trento, Rovereto - Italy
Andrea Bizzego, University of Trento, Trento - Italy
Cesare Furlanello, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Trento - Italy
Paola Venuti, University of Trento, Rovereto - Italy

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 show that 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

Burcu Ayan Sonkur, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
İlkden Tazebay, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
Mitthat Durak, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey

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

Asiye Kumru, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Burcu Bugan, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Puren Kurtsan, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Bilge Yagmurlu, Koc University, Istanbul - Turkey
Melike Sayil, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 examining effects 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

Asiye Kumru, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Pinar Bilir, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Duygu Korkmaz, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Pinar Sengul, Ozyegin University, Istanbul - Turkey
Bilge Yagmurlu, Koc University, Istanbul - Turkey
Melike Sayil, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 behaviors. 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 regulation in Turkish elementary school children. The sample was 340 children (49.7% girls, Mage=82.94 months, SD=3.47) and their mothers. We used Child-Rearing Questionnaire at age 7, Emotion Regulation Checklist at age 9, and CBCL at 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 but punishment 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.
THE RELIGIOUS IDENTITY INDEX (RII): PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS WITH A TURKISH SAMPLE

C13. Culture and society – Religion

Matthew Zagumny, Tennessee Tech University, Cookeville - United States
Ali Ayten, Marmara University, Istanbul - Turkey

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, varimax principle 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.
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON MORAL JUDGMENTS

A13. General issues and basic processes - Thought, decision and action

Karina Arutyunova, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow - Russian Federation
Yuri Alexandrov, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Flora Gigli, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy
Anna Maria Testi, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy
Patrizia Di Carlo, Isma-Istituti Santa Maria in Aquiro, Isma, Rome - Italy
Walter Barberi, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy
Claudio Cartoni, Sapienza University of Rome, Policlinico Umberto I, Rome - Italy

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.
THE FUNCTION OF HARMFUL RUMOR CONCERNING FOOD IN CONVERSATION WITH FRIENDS

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

Naoko Sutou, Miyagigakuin Women's University, Sakuragaoka - Japan

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-esteem scale, and the general health questionnaire (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, social activity disorder, tendency of depression). The analysis results showed significant correlation 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

Masanori Sugioka, Health Center, Kagawa University, Kagawa - Japan
Sumino Wakabayashi, Hiroshima Bunka Gakuen University, Hiroshima - Japan

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.
LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAREER AWARENESS AND SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT AMONG JAPANESE ADOLESCENTS

B15. Development and education - Longitudinal analysis

Naoko Niimi, Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's University, Hiroshima - Japan
Kenichi Maeda, Okayama Shoka University, Okayama - Japan

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

Anastasia Sheketera, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Aleksandr Panteleyev, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Yulia Shukhlova, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Natalia Kozlova, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Inna Atamanova, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation

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

*Chung-Hsin Chiang*, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China  
*Li-I Hsu*, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China  
*Ching-Lin Chu*, National Cheng Kung University, Tai-Nan - Taiwan, Province of China  
*Chin-Chin Wu*, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung - Taiwan, Province of China  
*Yuh-Ming Hou*, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chai-Yi - Taiwan, Province of China  
*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 Time1 was at 2.5 years old, Time2 was at 4 years old, and Time3 was 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 more SA scores at Time1 and Time2, but lower cognitive scores at Time2. There was no difference in RRB scores between the two groups on the 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 was two trajectories of autism severity 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 explore the theoretical issues in the association of phenotype and endophenotype in ASD.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHARING METHODS BY SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST AND TEACHERS’ CASE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

B16. Development and education – Other

Masaru Arai, Health Science University, Minamitsurugun Fujikawaguchikomachi - Japan
Ichiko Shoji, University of Tsukuba, Tennodai, Ibaraki - Japan

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 interprofessional collaboration. 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 of empathy 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 interprofessional collaboration.
P1957
EMOTIONAL LABOR AND JOB BURNOUT: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Dorota Szczygiel, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland

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

Hayato Kawagoshi, Tezukayama, University, Nara - Japan

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

Hitomi Watanabe, Doshisha, University, Kyotanabe - Japan

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.
THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN NEGOTIATION: A META-
ANALYSIS

D16. Work and organization – Other

Mei Yung, Chihlee Institute of Technology, New Taipei City - Taiwan, Province of China
Li-kuo Sung, Vanderbilt University, Nashville - United States

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.
THE EFFECT OF BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM ON EMOTIONS AFTER MILD AND SEVERE EXCLUSION

Joanna Rajchert, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland
Karolina Konopka, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

Exclusion cause emotional numbness or diminishes positive and intensifies negative emotions. The explanation to this inconsistent result may 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 BIS participants 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 Cyberball game 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

Sibel Gök, Marmara University, Istanbul - Turkey
Arzu Kaya, Social Security Institution, Istanbul - Turkey
Fatma Urfaloğlu, Marmara University, Istanbul - Turkey

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.
NEW STRATEGIES FOR DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR: -ADAPTATIONS OF AMERICAN PROGRAMS IN EUROPE

Francesco Manuel Morales Rodriguez, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Juan Ramón Pereira Docampo, Association For The Disclosure, Research And Teaching Scientific Psychology, Alicante, Alicante - Spain
Santiago De Las Heras Junco, Director of the Penitentiary Center for Alicante, Alicante - Spain

Suicidal behavior and parasuicidal represent a major psychiatric emergency to which mental health professionals severly where they must cope, both outpatient 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, early treatment, effective programs
P1973
FACTORS AFFECTING PEDESTRIANS' RISK BEHAVIOR

D10. Work and organization - Traffic and transportation

Hideka Sato, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Hana Ohya, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Yuri Sekine, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Saki Yamaguchi, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Remi Ohshima, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Keiko Hirokawa, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan
Shigeru Haga, Rikkyo University, Niiza - Japan

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
IN Voluntary autobiographical memories in the laboratory: Effects of attentional load

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Claudia Pelagatti, University of Florence, Florence - Italy
Manila Vannucci, University of Florence, Florence - Italy

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 Kavilashvili (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

Emilia Mielniczuk, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Ewelina Purc, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Justyna Ujas, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Mariola Laguna, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

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.
THE EFFECT OF TEAM REFLECTION ON IMPLICIT COORDINATION: PILOT STUDY USING LABYRINTH GAME

Ryota Akiho, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Kengo Nawata, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

The purpose of this study was to examine the team processes of implicit coordination. Implicit coordination takes place when team members anticipate the actions and needs of other members, and adjust own behaviors accordingly without dialogue (Rico et al., 2008). Yamaguchi (2012) implied that implicit coordination is accomplished by sharing mental models of 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 holes. The board could incline along with x axis and y axis by each team members respectively; 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 earlier half, team reflection improved team performance of 11th to 15th trials. On the other hand, in the later half, 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
Paula Maćnjak, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia
Adriana 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.
MANDALAS CONVERT TO TREE -- THE TURNING PERIOD OF JUNG

A01. General issues and basic processes - History of psychology

WeiLong DongFang, City University of Macau, Macau - Macau
BaoXi Chen, City University of Macau, Macau - Macau
YanYun Xie, City University of Macau, Macau - Macau
HeYong Shen, City University of Macau, Macau - Macau

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

Taniesha Burke, University of Guelph, Guelph - Canada
Garth Lipps, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston - Jamaica
Gillian Lowe, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston - Jamaica
Scott Maitland, University of Guelph, Guelph - Canada

Relatively little research has explored how the factor structure of parenting practices measures may differ across 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 experienced statistically 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

Alessia Pagliaro, Naples - Italy

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 dynamics 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

Kiyoshi Takahashi, Kobe University, Kobe - Japan
Oksana Arshynnikova, Kobe University, Kobe - Japan
Takafumi Nakamori, Ryukoku University, Kyoto - Japan

In the current rapidly changing business environment, the obsolete knowledge and cognitive models may seriously hinder individual’s as 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 concept received 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 about the nature of the phenomenon, which calls for quantitative research involving individual level of analysis. This study aims 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. The data was collected via online survey tool from 780 employees in Japanese firms. The factor analytic results indicated the emergence of three unlearning factors based on the type of knowledge discarded: 1) mental unlearning, 2) procedural unlearning, and 3) business unlearning. Moreover, correlation between 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

Takuma Nishimura, Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo - Japan

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

Natasha Morales, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico

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

Irina Kuvaeva, Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg - Russian Federation
Anna B. Leonova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Burçin Akin, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey
Emrah Keser, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 between 13-45% 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 were higher 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 of NSSI. 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

Tomoko Matsushita, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Shigemi Takayanagi, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Shuzo Kumagai, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Hideaki Fukumori, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Atsushi Ichimiya, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

In Japan, there is high rate of suicide especially in younger generation. It is important that we perform psychological education for them. 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 firstly proposed by Dr. Yuiro 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 somatic relaxation & 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 refreshed and 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

Nağme Kaşmer, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
İpek Şenkal, Ankara University, Ankara - Turkey
Yasemin Oruçlar, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

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 needs and 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 adulthood to 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

Anna Maria Cainfriglia, Scuola, studio privato, Grottaferrata - Italy

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 every pupil 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 ONLINE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE AND DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES.

E16. Health and clinical intervention - Other

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 online 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

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

Cristina María García Fernández, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain
Eva María Romera Félix, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain
Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain
Olga Gómez-Ortiz, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain

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) and school 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 and mainly indiscipline, whose improvement within schools can be a preventive factor, in cyberbullying involvement.
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

Ruwayda Petrus, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban - South Africa
Inge Petersen, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban - South Africa
Johanna Buitendach, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban - South Africa

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 purposive and 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

Gamze Şen, Hacettepe, University, Ankara - Turkey
İhsan Dağ, Hacettepe, University, Ankara - Turkey

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 preference for the perception of pressure and coercion, validity and reliability for Turkish 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 professors, an assistant professor and a Phd degree expert for conformity of the scale in Turkish language. In accordance with the counsel’s decision General Causality Orientations Scale restructure and were administered to a college sample of 363 participants (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 college 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 original form restructured for Turkish college simple. Original form was 51 items but restructured Turkish form was 40 item with 2 of them are reversed. The internal validity of GCOS is 0.81. and correlations with the other scales were between 0.10- 0.38 (p<0.05) As expected from the literature 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 factorial structure and validity of the GCOS with the criterion measures show that the instrument 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

Kristof Dhont, School of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury - United Kingdom
Gordon Hodson, Brock University, St. Catharines - Canada

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

Eunju Jaekal, Korea University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea
Kee-Hong Choi, Korea University, Seoul - Republic Of Korea

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

Wanderlei A. de Oliveira, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Jorge L. da Silva, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brunei Darussalam
Simona C. S. Caravita, Catholic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Marta A. I. Silva, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

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

Takuma Nishimura, Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo - Japan
Takashi Suzuki, Graduate School, Kochi University of Technology, Kochi - Japan
Shigeo Sakurai, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki - Japan

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

Claudia Chiarolanza, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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 heterosexual 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

Inga Janiak, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Martyna Kolebuk, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Małgorzata Szczędziak, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland

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 ($\beta^-$), carelessness ($\beta^-$) and positive thinking ($\beta^+$) as predictors of emotion-oriented style, and openness ($\beta^+$), carelessness ($\beta^-$) and achievements ($\beta^+$) 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

Laura Delitala, Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), Coni Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Lucia Fanunza, Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), Coni Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Marco Guicciardi, University of Cagliari, Cagliari - Italy
Gianmarino Migliaccio, Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), Coni Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Gian Maria Simbula, CRS4, Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Massimo Deriu, CRS4, Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Selene Uras, CRS4, Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy
Gavino Paddeu, CRS4, Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia, Cagliari - Italy

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

Hsin-Yi Kung, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua - Taiwan, Province of China
Ching-Yi Lee, Feng Chia University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China

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-grade 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.
NARRATIVES OF IDENTITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: THE CASE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN TURKEY

C08. Culture and society - Prejudice and social exclusion

Elif Çelebi, Istanbul Şehir University, Istanbul - Turkey
Rümeysa Öztürk, Istanbul Şehir University, Istanbul - Turkey

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

Giulia Lamiani, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Lidia Borghi, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Elena Vegni, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Piergiorgio Argentero, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy

Background. Moral distress (MD) was defined as the painful feeling that occurs when professionals cannot carry out what they believe to be ethically appropriate actions because of personal or institutional constraints. Studies showed that MD reduces 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, values, and emotional workload) and psychological variables (coping styles) protect clinicians from MD; 2) if MD causes depression and state anxiety. Methods. Physicians and nurses of 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 that MD correlates with values (r=-.362; p=.038) and emotional workload (r=-.435; p=.013), but not with coping styles. MD correlates with depression (r=.611; p=.000) but not with state anxiety. Conclusions. Results suggest that MD is linked to incongruence with organizational values and emotions’ management, and affects clinicians’ mood state. Implications. To prevent MD and promote ICU professionals’ wellbeing, support could be provided to manage emotions and align organizational and individual values.
P2040
LANGUAGE MARKER FOR NEGATIVITY BIAS IN DAILY NARRATIVES

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Chin-Lan Huang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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 seemingly 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

Yi-Cheng Lin, National Taiwan University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Maria Monica Ratti, San Raffaele Hospital/Vita Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Lucio Sarno, San Raffaele Hospital/Vita Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Eleonora Franchini, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Diletta Borroni, San Raffaele Hospital/Vita Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Claudio Verusio, Busto Arsizio Hospital, Varese - Italy
Maria Marconi, Busto Arsizio Hospital, Varese - Italy
Daniela Orrù, Annunziata Hospital, Sassari - Italy
Antonio Pazzola, Annunziata Hospital, Sassari - Italy
Sara Maredda, Annunziata Hospital, Sassari - Italy

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

Federica Ramunni, Istituto di Psicologia Subliminale, San Vendemiano - Italy
Raffaele Sammarco, Istituto di Psicologia Subliminale, San Vendemiano - Italy
Mauro Verteramo, 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.
P2052
SOCIAL CHANGE BLINDNESS REVISITED: COMMON GROUND GUIDES VISUAL ATTENTION IN SOCIAL SCENES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

Natalia Andrianova, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Mikhail Zotov, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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 didn’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

Kyriakos N. Platrites, Cyprus Institute of Psychotherapy, Limassol - Cyprus
George Metaxas, Pancyrian Association of Psychologists, Limassol - Cyprus
Kyriakos Elpidorou, Educational Psychology Service, Ministry of Education and Culture, Nicosia - Cyprus
Antrea M. Stylianoy, Cyprus Council for the Registration of Psychologists, Nicosia - Cyprus

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 Pancyrian 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

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

Anna-Sophie Ulfert, Justus- Liebig-Universität Gießen, Gießen - Germany
Michael Ott, Justus- Liebig-Universität Gießen, Gießen - Germany
Martin Kersting, Justus- Liebig-Universität Gießen, Gießen - Germany

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

Takahiro Teramoto, Kokugakuin University, Tokyo - Japan
Shigeki Kadoya, Nippon Sport Science University, Tokyo - Japan

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

*Dina Di Giacomo*, University of L’Aquila, L’Aquila - Italy
*Jessica Ranieri*, University of L’Aquila, L’Aquila - Italy
*Federica Aloisio*, University of L’Aquila, L’Aquila - Italy
*Katia Cannita*, UOC Medical Oncology, S. Salvatore Hospital, L’Aquila - Italy

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 breast 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

Marina Lobaskova, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Georgy Vasin, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Elena Gindina, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Victoria Ismatullina, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation
Sergey Malykh, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Victor J. Villanueva, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ángel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Alba Escura, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Angel Barrasa, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Yolanda Vellisca, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

Olena Vlasova, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Ukraine

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 Lângle, 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

Henrikas Vaitkevicius, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Rytis Stanikunas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Algimantas Svegzda, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Vaiva Kulbokaite, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Ausra Daugirdiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Remigijus Bliumas, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Roberto Ghiaccio, ASL BN, ASL Bn, Benevento - Italy
Domenico Dragone, ASL Benevento, ASL Bn, Benevento - Italy

The purpose of our work is to support the need to formulate not only a nosographic but also a descriptive diagnosis of the neuropsychological work in non-educational contexts, in order to prepare a rehabilitation path more suitable for everyday needs (Stein e Walsch 2007, Garzia 1998, Facetti 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 valuative procedure (BIA (Vio), Torri di Londra (Vio Cianchetti – Fancelli) TrailMaking Test A e B (Scarpa/Toraldo) Frontal Assessment Battery 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 aim is to evaluate the consequences of the possible damages of F.E on the extra-scholar activities. The outcome 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, thus enforcing treatment plans not entirely focused on learning disorders. More over it is important 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

Kyoshiro Sasaki, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Keiko Ihaya, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Yuki Yamada, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Atsunori Ariga, Rissho University, Tokyo - Japan
Kentaro Yamamoto, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo - Japan
Fuminori Ono, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi - Japan
Kayo Miura, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

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

Victor José Villanueva Blasco, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ángel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Alba Escura, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Angel Barasa, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Yolanda Vellisca, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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 fulfillment. 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

Laura Alciauskaite, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas - Lithuania
Liuda Šinkariova, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas - Lithuania

Introduction: Since inclusion of disabled people in society is in progress, it is essiencial 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-efficacy 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

Marta Manelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Francesca Antonelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Laura Carrara, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Claudio Migliori, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Sonia Zatti, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Patrizia Accorsi, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Emanuela Beretta, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy

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

Anna Budakova, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Valeriya Matsuta, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation
Sergey Bogomaz, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation

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.
PATHS FOR BIRTH - DOCTORS, MIDWIVES AND PSYCHOLOGISTS TRACE THE ROAD TO ACCOMMODATE PARENTS AND BABY IN HOSPITAL

B10. Development and education – Parenting

Emanuela Beretta, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Francesca Antonelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Marta Manelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Laura Carrara, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Luigina De Franceschi, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Nives Peli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Clelia Fasanini, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy

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.
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.
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

Manolo Cattari, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sassari - Italy
Giuseppe Manca, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sassari - Italy

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

Maria Nedoshivina, Saint Petersburg State University, University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

Different types of prosocial behaviour and categorisation of life situations in the presence of altruistic components are extensively studied (Zimbardo, 2011). The aim of this study 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 2 stages: a series of pilot interviews involving 50 participants, and a follow-up construction and 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 selflessness and honest motives 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. These scenarios 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

Nicolson Yat Fan Siu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong - Hong Kong
Aneta Przepiorka, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland
Jacqueline Jiaying Le, Y.M.C.A. of Hong Kong Christian College, Hong Kong - Hong Kong

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

Manolo Cattari, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sassari - Italy
Giuseppe Manca, A.S.D. Progetto AlbatroSS, Sassari - Italy

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

Mohamadreza Seirafi, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, Alburz - Iran
Hassan Ahadi, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, Alburz - Iran
Sadegh Taghilo, Islamic Azad University, Astara Branch, Gilan, Astara - Iran
Farokh Haghrangbar, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Branch, Alburz - Iran

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 factor on the lipids and behaviors, such as diet, smoking and physical activity 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 31 (men=145, women=86) were selected as simple. Research tools were Dass21, STAXI-2, Healthy and unhealthy behavior questionnaire, routine blood test and CHD was calculated on atherosclerosis 1, 2 or 3 vesselby 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>0.01). So healthy and un healthy 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.
P2107
BODY SCHEMA AND BODY IMAGE IN ANOREXIA NERVOSA PATIENTS: ACTION ORIENTED PROTOCOL

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

Francesca Morfini, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Francesca Casero, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Emma Bassetti, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Elisa Galimberti, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Zurigo - Switzerland
Gabriel Baud-Bovy, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Andrea Tettamanti, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy
Roberto Gatti, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan - Italy

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

Svetlana Burkova, Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation

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 tactiley, 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

Ksenia Eritsyan, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Natalia Antonova, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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

Maja Gnegel, Educational PSychology, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg - Germany
Leonie Theis, Educational PSychology, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg - Germany
Robin Segerer, Educational PSychology, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg - Germany
Sandra Schmiedeler, Educational PSychology, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg - Germany
Wolfgang Schneider, Educational PSychology, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Würzburg - Germany

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 ($F(1,334)= 5.38, p<.05, r^2=.02$) 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.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY, DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

Aybegum Memisoglu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Małgorzata Szczęśniak, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Agata Hiacynta Świątek, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Celina Timoszyk-Tomeczak, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Roman Szalachowski, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Joanna Król, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland
Martyna Kolebuk, University of Szczecin, Szczecin - Poland

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

Renata A. Maksymiuk, Maria Curie - Sklodowska University, Lublin - Poland
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

Saadet Merih Cengel, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Cemal Onur Noyan, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Cumhur Tas, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Nesrin Dilbaz, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

Introduction: Motivational conflict is at the core of addiction. Motivational conflict affects decision making processes. Even if all 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 and Type 2 alcohol addiction. Methods: 30 alcohol-dependent patients, who have completed detoxification program 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 and Type 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

Valentyna Podshyvalkina, Odesa National Mechnikov University, Odesa - Ukraine
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.
THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON SCHIZOPHRENIA

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

Ahmet Güler, NPIstanbul Neuropsychiatry Hospital, Hospital, Istanbul - Turkey
Zeynep Güney, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Waqf University, Istanbul - Turkey
Cenk Varlık, Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Istanbul - Turkey
Sevda Bskmaz, 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 Bakırköy 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

*Sofia Ciappina,* Scuola Superiore di Psicologia Applicata G. Sergi, Centro di Riabilitazione Ambulatoriale Sophia, Palmi - Italy  
*Assunta Carrà,* Scuola Superiore di Psicologia Applicata G. Sergi, Centro di Riabilitazione Ambulatoriale Sophia, Palmi - Italy  
*Gaetano Gorgone,* Unità operativa di Neurologia e Malattie cerebrovascolari, Azienda Ospedaliera Treviglio-Caravaggio, Treviglio - Italy

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-program, 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.
THE EFFECT OF A BRIEF THERAPY FOR CHRONIC DISEASE INPATIENTS’ ADJUSTMENT TO DISEASE

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Alfonso Gulías Herrero, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico - Mexico
Paulina Quiroz Friedman, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico - Mexico
Natasha Alcocer Castillejos, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico - Mexico
Sofía Sánchez Román, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico - Mexico
José Sifuentes Osornio, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico - Mexico

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 with Lupus, 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

Burcu Tekes, Middle East Technical University & Isik University, Ankara - Turkey
Yesim Uzumcuoglu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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, uncertainty 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

Peter Creed, Griffith University, School of Applied Psychology, Gold Coast - Australia
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 goal-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 discrepancy and 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 goal progress 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

Svetlana Kostromina, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Elena Zinovyeva, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
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 were only reported by 7% of students.
P2153
MANAGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PSYCHOANALYSIS: LISTENING OF THE LATENT KNOWLEDGE

D08. Work and organization - Innovation management

Arthur Rodrigues, PUCRS, FAPSI, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Vanessa Manfredini, PUCRS, FAPSI, Porto Alegre - Brazil

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

Vanessa Manfredini, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre - Brazil
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

Juliana Timm, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre - Brazil
Vanessa Manfredini, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre - Brazil

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

Leonardo Abazia, Ordine degli Psicologi della Campania, Naples - Italy
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

Sarah Fuentes Limas, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Maura Jazmin Ramirez Flores, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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 20 Mexican 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

Olga Mitina, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Victor Petrenko, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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.
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 12-21 years) 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.
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 found in the 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 are fully 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

Alan Wong, Indiana University Southeast, New Albany - United States
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

Takeyasu Kawabata, Shokei Gakuin University, Natori - Japan
Ken-ichi Ohbuchi, Tohoku University, Sendai - Japan

Since Social 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)'s revised SIP model by eliminating the perceived hostile intent and happiness of the other, instead, including the perceived anger of and likelihood of retaliation by the 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 rate hostile intent, happiness, anger, and likelihood of retaliation of the other party and to rate their own emotions, evaluation of aggressive behaviors, the emotion regulation strategies, and decision of aggressive behaviors (verbal and physical reactive and proactive). We conducted SEM in which one of the three types of aggressions was used as a dependent 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

Mie Ariyoshi, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

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), R² = 0.527. A mediation analysis indicated two PWS factors, sense of accomplishment (Z = -2.46, 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 differences in 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. We suggest that effective way for men to enhance WM for routine work is to make them perceive personal-growth.
**P2186**  
**WHY SIMILARITY PREDICTS ATTRACTION: CONTRASTING MODELS**

C16. Culture and society – Other

Zoe Magraw-Mickelson, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China  
I-Ching Lee, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

*Jon Sigurjonsson*, City University of New York, New York - United States  
*Emilay Florez*, Cornell University, Weil Cornell Medical College, New York - United States  
*Zahrish Aamir*, School of Psychology, Dublin City University, Dublin - Ireland  
*Sai Iino*, City University of New York, New York - United States  
*Mohibur Rahman*, City University of New York, New York - United States  
*Megan Candolfi*, City University of New York, New York - United States  
*Vivien Tartter*, City University of New York, New York - United States

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

Aleksandra Kostic, University of Nis, Nis - Serbia
Jasmina Nedeljković, Union University, Belgrade, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Ester Menezes dos Anjos, UniNorte - Centro Universitário do Norte, Laureate International Universities, Manaus - Brazil
Consuelo Morán, University of León, León - Spain

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

Manuel Sosa Correa, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan - Mexico
Ana Cecilia Cetina Sosa, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan - Mexico
Elia Maria Escollé Aguilar, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan - Mexico
Miriam Martínez Cruz, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan - Mexico
Janer Manuel Balam Agúlar, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, University, Merida Yucatan - Mexico

The goal of this study is to approach in a general and particular way to the laboratory 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 psychotherapy 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 imagine 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

Alessandra Brunoro Motta, Federal University of Espírito Santo, Vitória - Brazil
Fernanda Caprini, Federal University of Espírito Santo, Vitória - Brazil
Thais Genelhu, Federal University of Espírito Santo, Vitória - Brazil
Sônia Enumo, Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, Campinas - Brazil

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 by Targeted (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

Olga Mitina, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Daria Lebedenko, Lomonosov Moscow State University in Sebastopol, Sebastopol - Russian Federation

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 BEHAVIOR-WITH RORSCHACH TEST

E03. Health and clinical intervention - Personality assessment

Sanae Aoki, Division of Psychology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba - Japan

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 bad 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

Yuko Fukase, School of Allied Health Sciences, Kitasato University, Sagamihara - Japan
Norio Murayama, School of Allied Health Sciences, Kitasato University, Sagamihara - Japan
Hirokuni Tagaya, School of Allied Health Sciences, Kitasato University, Sagamihara - Japan

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

Naohiro Obata, Hokkaido University, Sapporo - Japan

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

Yasunari Okabe, Hamamatsu Gakuin University, Hamamatsu - Japan
Tatsuhiro Kamisato, Osaka University, Toyonaka - Japan
Ken’ichi Matsumura, Mukogawa Women's University, Nishinomiya - Japan
Masahide Saito, Nippon Sport Science University, Setagaya - Japan

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.
THE PREVALENCE OF READING DISABILITY AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN JAPAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OUR 2007’S RESULT

Ikuyo Ishizaka, Kitasato University, University, Sagamihara - Japan
Yeonhee Hwang, Tohoku Fukushi University, University, Sendai - Japan
Toru Hosokawa, Tohoku University, University, Sendai - Japan

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

Airi Zamami, Nagasaki Junior College, Sasebo - Japan
Susumu Harizuka, Nakamura Gakuen University, Fukuoka - Japan

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 promote feeling 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

Kyriakos N. Platrites, Cyprus Institute of Psychotherapy, Limassol - Cyprus
Antrea M. Stylianou, Cyprus Council for the Registration of Psychologists, Nicosia - Cyprus

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

Akiko Kawashima, Tokyo University of Social Welfare, University, Tokyo - Japan
Satoko Matsumoto, Ochanomizu University, University, Tokyo - Japan
Masumi Sugawara, Ochanomizu University, University, Tokyo - Japan

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 % of the 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

Hiroko Kamide, Osaka University, Osaka - Japan
Tatsuo Arai, Osaka University, Osaka - Japan

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

Dina Kusumawati Barus, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia
Aliyaturrahmah Supriyadi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia

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, adolescents are 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 adolescents share 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 21 Indonesian 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

Oscar Lecuona, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
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

David Paniagua, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Raquel Rodríguez-Carvajal, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Ruth Castillo-Gualda, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Sara de Rivas, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Marta E. Aparicio-García, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain
Marta Herrero, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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

Lydia C. Rodríguez-Corcelles, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Dimayra Rivera-López, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Mónica C. Acevedo-Molina, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Frances M. Vega-Carrasquillo, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Carmen L. Rivera-Medina, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Giovanni Tirado-Santiago, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico

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

Tsung-Chin Lee, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Ching-Lin Chu, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, Tainan - Taiwan, Province of China
Chung-Hsin Chiang, National Chengchi University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Tomoko Obara, Okazaki Women's University, Okazaki Women's University, Okazaki - Japan
Ryo Ishii, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

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

Giovanni Tirado-Santiago, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Lydia C. Rodriguez-Corcelles, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Frances M. Vega-Carrasquillo, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Mónica C. Acevedo-Molina, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico
Dimayra Rivera-López, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico

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

Michelle Hood, School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Southport - Australia
Simone Aghajani, School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Southport - Australia

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 their achievement goal orientations, feedback orientation, and adaptive study strategies (persistence & effort). Results showed that stronger learning and performance orientations were related to stronger orientations toward feedback as useful and something to be acted on (accountability), which, in turn, were associated with more adaptive study strategies. Stronger performance orientation was related to stronger orientation to use feedback as a source of others’ views of the self (social awareness), which, in turn, was related to less adaptive study strategies. Adaptive study strategies are important as 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

Yu-Jing Gao, Fu Jen University, Fu Jen University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China
Chi-Yeh Liu, Fu Jen University, Fu Jen University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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 examined the 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 on their 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

Pavel Sabadosh, Academy of Sciences, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Orestis Kasinopoulos, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus
Vasilis Vasiliou, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus
Michaela Paraskeva, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus
Siamata Maria Karekla, University of Cyprus, Nicosia - Cyprus

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 assessed and randomly assigned to an ACT or control group (relaxation techniques) 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 rates observed in the study, however, point 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

Marita Kodeikina, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils - RTTEMA, Riga - Latvia
Mara Vidnere, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils - RTTEMA, Riga - Latvia

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

Hyejeong Ahn, Chung-Ang University, Seoul - Korea, Republic Of
Taeyun Jung, Chung-Ang University, Chung-Ang University - Korea, Republic Of

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

Orazio Licciardello, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Maria Elvira De Caroli, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Rossella Falanga, University of Catania, Catania - Italy
Vincenza Cucinotta, Ce.S.A.R.D., Centro studi, assistenza e riabilitazione disabili, Catania - Italy

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

Yoshiki Nakano, Akita University, Akita - Japan

“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

Riccardo Maria Martoni, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Manuela Ferrario, Polytechnic University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Paola Maria Vittoria Rancoita, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Simona Scaini, San Raffaele Hospital, Milan - Italy
Chiara Brombin, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy

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

Michiko Miyamori, Tohoku Fukushi University, Miyagi - Japan
Mamoru Nakagaki, Medical Corporation, Nakagaki Hospital, Hokkaido - Japan
Sugura Iwano, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Hokkaido - Japan

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 6 sessions 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 the SQLS 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

Tokuko Kawasaki, Yamaguchi, University, Yamaguchi - Japan
Koji Kosugi, Yamaguchi, University, Yamaguchi - Japan
Noyuri Endo, Hosei, University, Tokyo - Japan
Rui Otsuka, Aoyama Gakuin, University, Tokyo - Japan

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

Lea-Ann Pileggi, University of Cape Town, University of Cape Town, Cape Town - South Africa
Susan Malcolm-Smith, University of Cape Town, University of Cape Town, Cape Town - South Africa

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 dispositional affective and 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

Olga Mitina, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Andrey Zhebrowsky, Lomonosov Moscow State University in Tashkent, Tashkent - Uzbekistan

The study was conducted to examine the individual characteristics which are predictors of success in sports results among elite taekwondo athletes. Respondents were: 20 coaches, 50 athletes (professionals are member of World Taekwondo Federation 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

George Gharibian, The University of Memphis, Memphis - United States
Douglas Strohmer, The University of Memphis, Memphis - United States
Angela Izmirian, The University of Memphis, Memphis - United States

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Mıne İmren, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Hasan Gürkan Tekman, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey

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

Tsutomu Nagasaki, Jissen Women's University, Hino - Japan
Koki Yoshida, Elementary school, Mitake special support school, Morioka - Japan
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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Duygu Kuzu Tasci, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul - Turkey
Omer Faruk Sunsek, Istanbul Arel University, Istanbul - Turkey

Ontological well-being (OWB) is the evaluation of one’s life project within a three-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 OWB dimensions have all 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 perspective in an effective treatment of depression.
P2272
DO WE AS EXPERTS NEGLECT CHILDHOOD NEGLECT?

B13. Development and education - Child abuse and neglect

Ozge Sahin, Hacettepe University, Ankara - Turkey

Childhood neglect and abuse are common 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 could be 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 the effects of neglect could be at least devastating as the 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) reviewed, it 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

Kazuhiro Ikeda, Shokei Gakuin University, Natori-shi - Japan

This study examined whether the recall strategy or metacognition of negative events relate to post-traumatic growth that refers to positive psychological changes experienced 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, and importance. Additionally, participants were asked to rate 21 items of the Post-Traumatic Growth Scale that contained 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 that frequently 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

Takanari Tomono, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai - Japan

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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 synergetics. 7. Stress as an object of nonlinear psychology.
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

Victor José Villanueva Blasco, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ángel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Eva Serós, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Juan Ramón Barrada, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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.
RELATION BETWEEN PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS, DRUGS USE AND ASSERTIVENESS IN ADOLESCENTS

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Víctor J. Villanueva, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ángel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Eva Serós, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Juan Ramón Barrado, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Yolanda Vellisca, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

Maria Kypriotaki, University of Crete, Rethymnon - University of Crete, Rethymnon
Wassilios Fthenakis, University of Bremen, Bremen - Germany
Maria Markodimitraki, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
Michalis Linardakis, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece

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

YoSun Yoon, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju - Republic Of Korea
Seungbok Lee, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju - Republic Of Korea

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

Daniel Schwarzkopf, Center for Sepsis Control and Care, Jena University Hospital, Jena - Germany
Jörg Felfé, Helmut Schmidt University, Hamburg - Germany
Frank Bloos, Jena University Hospital, Jena - Germany

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 this specific 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 the leaders have 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 (β = 0.36 vs. β = 0.21) and CC (β = 0.47 vs. β = 0.25). 2.) Among nurses, head nurses’ IL had stronger effects than attendings’ IL on PS (β = 0.23 vs. β = 0.13) and CC (β = 0.34 vs. β = 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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Sergey Dostovalov, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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

Maria Giulia Olivari, Dipartimento di Psicologia, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan - Italy
Andrea Bonanomi, Dipartimento di Scienze Statistiche, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan - Italy
Elena Gatti, Dipartimento di Psicologia, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan - Italy
Emanuela Confalonieri, Dipartimento di Psicologia, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan - Italy

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 & DeGroot (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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Sergey Dostovalov, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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

Panagiota Tsigou, University, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
Maria Kalesiou, University, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
Maria Kypriotaki, University, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
George Kypriotakis, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Texas - United States

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Elena Padurina, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Elena Padurina, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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: \( \chi - 1 \) (Y=-599); \( \chi - 2 \) (Y=-5724); \( \chi - 3 \) (Y=+706); \( \chi - 4 \) (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

Sadida Fatin Aruni, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta - Indonesia

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

Maria Markodimitraki, University, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece
Maria Kypriotaki, University, University of Crete, Rethymnon - Greece

The aim of the present qualitative study is to explore fathers’ feelings, adaptation and engagement 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

Mara Vidnere, Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy, Riga - Latvia
Sandra Rone, Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy, Riga - Latvia

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 test H(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

*Mikhail Basimov*, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
*Irina Nikolaeva*, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Irina Nikolaeva, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Irina Nikolaeva, Kurgan State University, Kurgan - Russian Federation

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 hardness 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

Mihaela Boza, Universitatea Al. I. Cuza Iasi, Iasi - Romania

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
COVING 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

Patrizia Steca, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Erika Rosa Cappelletti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Francesca Cesana, Azienda Ospedaliera Niguarda Ca' Granda, Milan - Italy
Marco D'Addario, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Andrea Greco, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Maria Elena Magrin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Massimo Miglioretti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Dario Monzani, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Luca Pancani, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Marcello Sarini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Marta Scrignaro, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Luca Vecchio, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Cristina Giannattasio, Azienda Ospedaliera Niguarda Ca' Granda, Milan - Italy

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 complete a 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

*Mikhail Basimov*, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
*Polina Basimova*, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
*Olga Basimova*, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

*Kairi Kreegipuu*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Ainika Jakobson*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Maria Tamm*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Merle Havik*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Vahur Ööpik*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Saima Timpmann*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Andres Burk*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia  
*Jüri Allik*, University of Tartu, Tartu - Estonia

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

Mikhail Basimov, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Polina Basimova, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Olga Basimova, Russian State Social University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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).
THE PERCEIVED STRESS-AT-WORK SCALE

D04. Work and organization - Well-being at work

Francesco Marcatto, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Lisa Di Blas, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Ornella Luis, Municipality of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Donatella Ferrante, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy

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.
EXPOSURE-BASED TREATMENT OF IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME: A SINGLE-CASE STUDY

E05. Health and clinical intervention - Evidence-based psychotherapies

Ezgi Tuna, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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 was to 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

Kenshiro Tanaka, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

Self-involving counselor statements are defined as counselors’ communication of feelings regarding their clients. This study investigated the relations between clients’ degree of cognition to self-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, they reported their degree of cognition to self-involving counselor statements and their impressions of the counselor. The results indicated that there 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

Carina Loeb, Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna - Sweden

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 they were 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-efficacy in team climate and commitment, over and above effects of occupational self-efficacy. Swedish participants reported higher than German participants 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 health and well-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

Pavla Rymešová, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Prague - Czech Republic

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

Francesco Marcatto, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Roberto Gustin, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Pierluigi Struzzo, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy
Donatella Ferrante, University of Trieste, Trieste - Italy

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

Higuchi Masataka, Sophia University, Tokyo - Japan
Nakamura-Taira Nanako, Hyogo University of Teacher Education, Hyogo - Japan

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

Ryuichi Tamai, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan
Hiroyuki Yoshizawa, Gifu University, University, Gifu - Japan
Takuya Yoshida, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, University, Gifu - Japan
Chika Harada, Meijo University, Nagoya - Japan
Ryosuke Asano, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, University, Hamamatsu - Japan
Toshikazu Yoshida, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, University, Gifu - Japan

Previous studies have shown that children who have adequate peer relations can develop perspective taking at school. However, teacher’s appropriate encouragements supplement the lack of perspective taking, if children do not have adequate peer relations. In this study, we examined the interactive effects of teacher’s encouragements and peer 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 leadership consisting of caring, coaching, familiarity, and rigor. Multiple regression analyses of friendship function, teacher’s leadership, and interaction terms between friendship function and four subscales of teacher’s leadership were conducted on 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 with low friendship function, whereas the perspective taking in children with high friendship function was induced. These findings imply that teacher’s encouragement might be effective in a situation where peer relationships are adequate. Future research should investigate 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

Ahmet Yılmaz, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Abdurrahman Aluc, İstanbul Emniyet Mudurluğu, Cocuk Sube Mudurlugu, Istanbul - Turkey
Ahmet Güler, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

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 insecure 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

Simona Scaini, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Paola M.V. Rancoita, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Micol Omero, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Laura Scorretti, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Anna Ogliari, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Chiara Brombin, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy

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-labeling 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

Jerry Chih-Yuan Sun, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Shih-Jou Yu, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Sunny S. J. Lin, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu - Taiwan, Province of China
Shian-Shyong Tseng, Asia University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China

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.
THE EFFECTS OF USING TABLET COMPUTERS ON FIFTH
GRADE STUDENTS’ MOTIVATION, ENGAGEMENT AND
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Barbara Roncevic Zubkovic, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Croatia
Svjetlana Kolic-Vehovec, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Croatia
Rosanda Pahljina-Reinic, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv - Croatia

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

Alessandra Greco, Psicologa, Libera Professionista, Catania - Italy
Corrado Fatuzzo, Vice Questore aggiunto, Questura di Catania, Catania - Italy

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 bearded 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 contempt for 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 only 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 regards pregnancy 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 ned 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

Satoko Tomono, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai - Japan

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” as the most effective in discouraging inconsiderate behaviors. In this study, it was hypothesized that senders expect gratitude expressions to be effective due to the norm of reciprocity—the expectation that people return favors. Participants (N = 220, male = 64.5%) were randomly assigned as either senders or receivers of a poster containing expressions of gratitude, such as “Thank you for parking your bicycle properly.” Senders first read hypothetical scenarios about someone intending to engage in inconsiderate 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 the gratitude poster. Both groups rated 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 rules believed that expressions of gratitude were effective. This suggests that senders of expressions of gratitude follow the norm of reciprocity and are likely express gratitude as an expectation that receivers 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

Jung-A Gwon, Soonchunhyang University, Asan-SI - Republic Of Korea
Yunhee Lee, Seoul National University of Korea, Seoul - Republic Of Korea

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 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 meta-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 919777) 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

Enzo Crapanzano, Ordine Psicologi Sicilia, Ordine Psicologi Sicilia, Palermo - Italy
Antonella Postorino, Private practitioner, Palermo - Italy
Valentina Botta, Private practitioner, Caltanissetta - Italy
Francesco Marciante, Private practitioner, Siracusa - Italy

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

Takahiro Terao, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan
Hidetoki Ishii, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

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 option 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

Ebrahim Rah many, Razi University, Kermanshah - Iran

The present study examined effectiveness of ACT group therapy on metacognitive beliefs of 8 university students. According to the protocol (Boone and Cannici, 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

Kazuho Yamaura, Ritsumei, University, Kusatsu - Japan

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 violation is 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

Katy Jones, University of Nottingham, Nottingham - United Kingdom
Alexandra Chryssanthakis, University of Nottingham, Nottingham - United Kingdom
Maddie Groom, University of Nottingham, Nottingham - 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

Nicola Plebani, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Enza Vitrano, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Emanuela Beretta, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy

Pregnancy voluntary 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 voluntary 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

Anna Cannata, Centro di Ateneo Sinapsi, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy
Giovanna Esposito, Centro di Ateneo Sinapsi, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy
Maria Luisa Martino, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy
Federica Parlato, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy
Nunzia Rainone, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy
Maria Francesca Freda, Federico II University, Napoli - Italy

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

Eldem Erdem, Maltepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Selen Kucuktas, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey

Childhood trauma is defined as experiencing sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, parental neglect or separation; and an accident or 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

Yurika Utsumi, Clinical Psychology of Animal Assisted Therapy, Utsumi Mental Clinic, Fukushima-City - Japan
Tetsuo Naito, Fukushima College, Fukushima - Japan

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 aggressive; 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

Alexandra Stancu, West University from Timisoara, Timisoara - Romania
Corina Ilin, West University from Timisoara, Timisoara - Romania
Daniela Moza, West University from Timisoara, Timisoara - Romania

This paper reports on a three year study from FP7 LOCW (“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 LOCW 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

Tholene Sodi, University of Limpopo, University, Polokwane - South Africa
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

Avner Caspi, Open University of Israel, Raanana - Israel
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 minutes, 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' 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).
STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD POLITICAL EXTREMISM: INTERNET SURVEY RESULTS

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

Olga Deyneka, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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

Claudia Chiarolanza, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Alessandra Moretti, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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

Yu-Jing Gao, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

To enhance the employability of young adults is a core issue for all higher education institutions in Taiwan. Within particular learning context, undergraduates from different majors may perceive 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

Jongho Shin, Seoul National University, Seoul - Korea, Republic Of
Eunbyul Cho, Seoul National University, Seoul - Korea, Republic Of
Myung-Seop Kim, Seoul National University, Seoul - Korea, Republic Of

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.
THE EFFECTS OF PEER SUPPORT TRAINING IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS - FOCUSING ON LISTENING

B09. Development and education - Adolescent adjustment

Shuko Esumi, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba-shi - Japan
Ichiko Shoji, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba-shi - Japan

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 the effects of Peer Support Training (PST), which was especially focused 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, and follow-up test). As the result of one-way repeated measures ANOVA, posttest and/or follow-up test was significantly higher than pretest in “Instrumental Support (IS)” and “Emotional Support” of PSS and “Listening-towards talker” and “Eye Contact” of LSS. These results indicate as follows; Students’ peer support and listening skills were improved by PST, and non-verbal skills were improved easily than verbal skills. In order to examine the differences of PSS scores at pretest, Low and High PSS score groups were made. As the result of two-way repeated measures ANOVA, only IS had an interaction 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 that PST 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

Raphaela Schätz, Ludwig-Maximilian-University of Munich, Munich - Germany
Heinz Mandl, Ludwig-Maximilian-University of Munich, Munich - Germany

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 design was 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 program on the students’ acquisition of second language skills regarding vocabulary, grammar and narration? The results show that the examined intervention can 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

Alejandro Vcas, University of Alicante, Alicante - Spain
Juan Luis Castejón, University of Alicante, Alicante - Spain
Raquel Gilar, University of Alicante, Alicante - Spain
Pablo Miñano, University of Alicante, Alicante - Spain

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 [β = -.052, p < .01] and the performance of goals [β = -.09, p < .001]. The change between Models 3 and 2 was also statistically significant [R² change = .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 [β = .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 [β = -.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 results demonstrate 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 intervenent 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

José Ignacio Latorre Marín, Hospital Obispo Polanco, Teruel - Spain

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 reinforcement 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 participatory theatre and educational movies in the local languages and positive reinforcement. 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-viewees 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

Victor J. Villanueva, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ana M. Ferruz, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Marta Roche, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Luna Salamero, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain
Ángel Castro, University of Zaragoza, Teruel - Spain

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

José Albino Lima, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Ana Sofia Alves, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Rui Guedes Serôdio, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Alexandra Serra, Institute of Health Sciences (CESPU, CRL) Paredes - Portugal
Luisa Catita, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Paula Lopes, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal

Nowadays, quality is a broadly used concept in the most various contexts. In education, this 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, regulation and 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 for the 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

Andrea Bobbio, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Stig Berge Matthiesen, BI Norwegian Business School, Bergen - Norway
Anna Maria Manganelli, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Ståle Einarson, University of Bergen, Bergen - Norway

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 a comprehensive 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

Midori Hashimoto, Hiroshima University, Higahi-hiroshima - Japan

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

Hana Hirai, Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relations among PTSD, 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 17 graduate 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 partly supported the hypothesis and indicated that the more one felt fear, the more one got PTSD symptoms. Moreover, as emotion regulation had positive relation with fear, in intervention and 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

Alessandra Fario, A.O.U. Federico II, Federico II, Naples - Italy

This exploratory study has the aim to focus on the condition of soldiers, theme marginally touched in Italy, because it collides with a system of physical strength 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 request of 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
EFFECTIVENESS OF SEXUAL EDUCATION BY COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL APPROACH ON SEXUAL SELF CONCEPT OF NAJAF ABAD COUPLE

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Maryam Amini, Razi University, Kermanshah - Iran
Mohammad Pourrashidi, Razi University, Kermanshah; Imam Khomeini International University, Qazvin - Iran
Assieh Moradi, Razi University, Kermanshah - Iran
Khoda Morad Momeni, Razi University, Kermanshah - Iran

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-old couples 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.
THE RELATIONSHIP THE NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS AND DESIRABILITY AS A ROMANTIC PARTNER, AND EVALUATED TRAITS AMONG JAPANESE

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.
PERCEIVED EXCLUDABILITY IN WORKPLACE AND BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO ACQUIRE CHILDCARE LEAVE: AN APPROACH FROM PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE

D16. Work and organization – Other

Takeru Miyajima, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan
Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Kyushu University, Fukuoka - Japan

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

Dorota Kalka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warszawa - Poland

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

Bedirhan Gültepe, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Hamit Coşkun, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey
Ahmet Yasin Şenyurt, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu - Turkey

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

Seda Sapatmaz Yurtsever, Ege University, İzmir - Turkey
Serap Tekkövsav Sütcü, Ege University, İzmir - Turkey

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 parental styles and interpersonal behaviors of dominance. It was partial mediator of the associations between perceived maternal styles and 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.
SUICIDE RISK FACTORS OF CONSCRIPTED SOLDIERS

E02. Health and clinical intervention – Psychodiagnosis

Christoph Kabas, Austrian Armed Forces, Psychological Service, Vienna - Austria
Gerald Moser, Austrian Armed Forces, Psychological Service, Vienna - Austria
Christian Langer, Austrian Armed Forces, Psychological Service, Vienna - Austria

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

Maruska Strada, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Luca Vecchio, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

Environmental sustainability (ES) has become an unavoidable challenging topic faced by organizations. It has been therefore stated that work and organizational psychology (WOP) should contribute in 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 practice for an environmentally oriented WOP. For this purpose, a large-scale systematic review of ES topics has 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 systems are specifically taken as examples and contexts of further exploration of the proposed framework. The results of this study inform the current debate about the role of WOP in addressing urgent 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 researches mainly concern the necessity of adopting multi-disciplinary and multilevel approaches when 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

Giuseppe Maria Castro, Azienda Sanitaria Provinciale Catania, Acireale - Italy
Grazia Razzi, Azienda Sanitaria Provinciale Catania, Acireale - Italy
Lucia Valmara Baraldo, Azienda Sanitaria Provinciale Catania, Acireale - Italy

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 mnestic deficits.
P2459
UNDERSTANDING EATING DISORDERS: EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND EMOTION REGULATION

F05. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Eating disorders

Seda Sapmaz Yurtsever, Ege University, İzmir - Turkey

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 constitute 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 deprivation, self-sacrifice, high standards schema dimensions and difficulties at emotion regulation significantly have an effect on eating attitudes (R²=.18, F(1,716)= 8.95, p<.001).
QUALITY OF LIFE AND COPING WITH STRESS IN PEOPLE WITH OBESITY

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

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 and Wintraub, 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

Masaki Kera, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan
Motoyuki Nakaya, Nagoya University, Nagoya - Japan

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, and cost. 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 113 undergraduate and vocational school students, regarding the lectures they attended in psychology classes. We used a self-report questionnaire to 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

Ana Maria Cossio Ale, Ricardo Palma University, Lima - Peru

The purpose of 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 and Pearson’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

Dorota Kalka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warszawa - Poland

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 (Łuszczynska, 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.
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

Kenzo Konishi, Kibi International University, Takahashi - Japan
Midori Hashimoto, Hiroshima University, Higashi-hiroshima - Japan
Ippei Umeki, Kibi International University, Takahashi - Japan
Seiya Tahara, Kibi International University, Takahashi - Japan
Yushi Kato, Kibi International University, Takahashi - Japan
Jun-ichi Akiyama, Kibi International University, Takahashi - Japan

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

Marília Prada, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS - IUL, Lisbon - Portugal
Rita R. Silva, ISPA – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Lisbon - Portugal
David Rodrigues, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS - IUL, Lisbon - Portugal
Margarida Garrido, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS - IUL, Lisbon - Portugal

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

Okamoto Takuya, Shinshu University, Matsumoto City - Japan

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 is private property 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

Marília Prada, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS - IUL, Lisbon - Portugal
Inês Rosa, ISPA – Instituto Universitário, Lisbon - Portugal
Cláudia Azevedo, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon - Portugal

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 and loyalty. 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 method is 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

Katarzyna Stasiuk, Maria Curie - Sklodowska University, Lublin - Poland

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

Kurozumi Ryo, Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan
Sei Maiko, Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan
Iijima Hiyori, Graduate School of Humanities, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

The purpose of this study was to examine the procrastination behavior of Japanese university students on the task that they had been working on. All participants took a course of basic psychological seminar. In study 1, participants were assigned a task to write an essay at the first day of the seminar, and were instructed to turn it in 5 weeks later. They completed a questionnaire including 3 scales (procrastination, emotion and consciousness) at the first day, one week later and at the last day. In study 2, a new questionnaire including personality as the fourth factor was distributed to the other students attending same seminar. The results of the two studies showed the different effects of emotion that the participants felt during procrastination. High procrastinators' negative emotion experienced during procrastination was related to subsequent negative emotion. However, positive emotion experienced by low procrastinators during procrastination was also predicted negative emotion. In addition, there were differences in personality 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

Didem Acar, Uludağ University, Bursa - Turkey
Gulay Dirik, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir - Turkey

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.
THE EFFECT OF TSUNAGARI LEARNING SYSTEM (TLS) ON THE LEARNERS WITH LOW EFFICACY EXPECTATIONS

B03. Development and education - Learning and instruction

Ikuo Sawayama, Osaka University, Suita - Japan
Machiko Sannomiya, Osaka University, Suita - Japan
Takafumi Terasawa, Okayama University, Okayama - Japan

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 currently 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-learning for the teacher employment examination by their smartphones for a month without rein on. As a result, substantially 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 provide an empirical evidence 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

Marta Rocha, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Susana Campos, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Sandra C. Soares, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Laura Alho, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Jacqueline Ferreira, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Carlos F. Silva, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal

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.
QUALITY OF LIFE AND EXPLICIT/IMPLICIT ATTITUDE TO A LOW AND HIGH CALORIC FOOD OF INDIVIDUALS WITH OBESITY

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; Greenwald, 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

Suzan Ceylan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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 vignettes used 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 study was 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

Maria Galimzyanova, Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg - Russian Federation

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

Young-Shin Kang, Chonnam National University, Gwangju - Republic of Korea
Sun-Hwa Cho, Chonnam National University, Gwangju - Republic of Korea

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.
AUTOIDENTIFICATION ON LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE DIMENSION AND ACCEPTANCE OF ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL BELIEFS AMONG YOUNG POLES

C12. Culture and society - Political preferences and behaviour

Magdalena Rowicka, The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw - Poland

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 unidimensional versus two dimensional conceptualisation of ideology (Feldman, 2008). Studies on American samples show that about 40% of respondents can be classified using the unidimensional 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

*Ichiko Shoji, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba - Japan*

In Japan, Shimizu (2010) indicated that Japanese students’ academic difference is the difference in their social 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 are the person (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

Monika Pawłowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland
Michał Orlowski, Ceynowa Hospital, Dept. of General Surgery, Wejherowo - Poland
Monika Pawłowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland
Michał Orlowski, Ceynowa Hospital, Dept. of General Surgery, Hospital, Wejherowo - Poland

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.aI.. 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

Zuleica Ruiz Alfonso, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria - Spain
Jaime León González-Vélez, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria - Spain

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

Monika Pawłowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland
Dorota Kalka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland

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

Ching-Yi Lee, Feng Chia University, Taichung - Taiwan, Province of China
Hsin-Yi Kung, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Christine Liu, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taipei - Taiwan, Province of China

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

Tadahiro Ito, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

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 sixynine 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

Bojan Todosijevic, Centre for Political Studies and Public Opinion Research, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade - Serbia
Zoran Pavlovic, University of Belgrade, Belgrade - Serbia

I 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

Ceren Acarturk, Istanbul Şehir University, Istanbul - Turkey
Mustafa Cetinkaya, Istanbul University, Medical School, Istanbul - Turkey
Ibrahim Senay, Istanbul Şehir University, Istanbul - Turkey

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 2,468,369 people as of 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

Christoph Burger, Vice Rectorate for Study Affairs and Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Daniel Nawročik, Clinical Unit of Equine Surgery, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Heinz Hans Florian Buchner, Clinical Unit of Equine Surgery, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria

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

Dario Bacchini, Second University of Naples, Caserta - Italy
Angelo Fanara, Second University of Naples, Caserta - Italy
Grazia De Angelis, Second University of Naples, Caserta - Italy

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 MMORPG hardcore 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. Participants completed questionnaires regarding: identity (U-MICS; Crocetti, 2012); IA (UADI; Del Miglio et al. 2001) and SDO (Di Stefano & Roccati, 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 to SDO.
P2557
THE EFFECTS OF GROUP-BASED TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION ON INDIVIDUAL TEAMWORK COMPETENCY

D14. Work and organization - Workplace learning and training

Katsue Yoshihara, Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Fukuoka - Japan

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

Cesar Antonio Alves da Rocha, Federal University of São Carlos, Sao Carlos - Brazil

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.
OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE FOR ORGANIZATION’S KNOWLEDGE: THE ITALIAN CONTEXT

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

Dolores Hidalgo, University of Murcia, Murcia - Spain
Francisca Galindo-Garre, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam - Netherlands
Juana Gómez-Benito, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain

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.
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

Christoph Burger, Vice Rectorate for Study Affairs and Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Evelyn Maria Bergsmann, Vice Rectorate for Study Affairs and Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Petra Winter, Vice Rectorate for Study Affairs and Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Vetmeduni Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Barbara Schober, University of Vienna, Vienna - Austria
Christiane Spiel, University of Vienna, Vienna - Austria

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

Luca Iani, European University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Caterina Lombardo, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Sven Barnow, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg - Germany
Cristiano Violani, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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

Tuğba Uyar, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Deniz Canel Çinarbaş, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Yeşim Süçüllü Karadağ, Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital, Ankara - Turkey

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 ($\alpha = .83$). 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

METODOLOGICAL 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-Benítez, 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 met the 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.
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 Lumiére 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 - Spa
Paloma Mari-Beffà, 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; Urucuioli, 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

Markus Martini, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
Marco R. Furtner, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck - Austria
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
Laura Esteban, University of Almería, Almería - Spain
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 furthurance 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 Clínico de Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Fernando Gutiérrez, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Tania B. Huedo-Medina, Allied Health Sciences, UCONN (University of Connecticut), Storrs, CT - United States
Juan Miguel Garrido, Hospital Clínico 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.
INTERNALIZATION AND EXTERNALIZATION 
SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN WHO ARE REFUSED BY 
PEERS

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

Laura Benedan, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
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.
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, Medically Assisted Procreation (MAP) Unit, San Matteo Hospital, 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 Čoso, 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 269 working 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 vs non-adult). Research investigating the neural signature of this developmental process – i.e., perceptual narrowing-islimited, and suggests that it translates between 6 and 9 months into increased specificity of infants' electrophysiological responses to human-own-race faces. Here we investigated the neurophysiological counterpart of perceptual narrowing toward adult faces by measuring event-related potentials (ERP) evoked by upright and inverted adult and child faces in 9-month-olds (N=16) without an older sibling and with limited experience with children. Face age and orientation were tested 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. The extent 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 age at 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° federais 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 âdisagreement âconflict âaggression âviolenceâwar. 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

Silvia Alcázar- Andreu, University of Murcia, Murcia - Spain
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 ≥ 10 and SI ≥ 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

Juan Carlos Bustamante, University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza - Spain
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
Jelena Kolesnikova, Riga Stradins University, Riga - Latvia
Kristine Martinsone, Riga Stradins University, Riga - Latvia
Ainars Stepens, Riga Stradins University, Riga - Latvia

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.
DYING TO WIN: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS LEADING TOWARDS OR PREVENTING THE USE OF PERFORMANCE ENHANCING-DRUGS IN ELITE ATHLETES

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 theoretical 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.
A PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENTS

E13. Health and clinical intervention - Psycho-oncology and psychological support in chronic diseases

_Puri Bernabeu_, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche - Spain
_Miguel Raul Alonso_, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche - Spain
_Laura Sellés_, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche - Spain
_Carlos van-der Hofstadt_, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche - Spain
_Sonia Tirado_, University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Alicante), Elche - Spain
_Jesús Rodriguez-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

*Tea Brezinscak*, Child Protection Center of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia  
*Ana Marija Spanic*, Child Protection Center of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia  
*Gordana Buljan Flander*, Child Protection Center of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

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 expose children 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’s involvement 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 children who are both victims and bullies reported the highest levels of depression and anxiety symptoms, anger and disruptive behavior, and most impaired self-concept. Victims of cyberbullying reported more anxiety and depression symptoms, but less disruptive behavior compared to bullies. The study confirms 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-YEAR-OLD ADOLESCENTS

A07. General issues and basic processes - Sensation, perception and space

Antonio Rodán González, San Pablo University, Madrid - Spain
María José Contreras Alcalde, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
María Rosa Elosúa de Juan, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Patrícia Gimeno Galindo, Ministerio de Educación de España, University, Madrid - Spain
Pedro Raúl Montoro Martínez, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Agustín Martínez Molina, University of Talca, Talca - Chile

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

Andreia Leal, Catholic Portuguese University, Porto - Portugal
Joana Coutinho, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal

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

Elzaan Cothill, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth - South Africa
Tania Lambert, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth - South Africa
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 analysis was 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

Anna Ziolkowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland
Przemyslaw Babel, Jagiellonian University, Krakow - Poland

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.
FACING JEALOUSY: SUPPRESSING OR REASSESSING

C03. Culture and society - Sex and gender

Sofía Rivera-Aragon, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Pedro Wolfgang Velasco-Matus, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Rozzana Sanchez-Aragon, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Katia Rivera-Fernández de los Ronderos, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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

Ana M. Castaño-Pérez, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain
Antonio L. García-Izquierdo, University of Oviedo, Oviedo - Spain

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 on traditional descriptive and prescriptive beliefs were: 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 hence to compliance with European equal opportunities at work Directives.
P2777
PROCRASTINATION, SELF-EFFICACY AND ANXIETY IN SCHOOL STUDENTS

B06. Development and education - Emotion and self

Yulia Babaeva, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Anna Novova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation
Yana Varvaricheva, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Tibor Polya, Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Budapest - Hungary

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.
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

Alessio Facchin, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Giuseppe Vallar, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Roberta Daini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Aušra Naujokaitė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Paulina Želvienė, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

_Liliana Chiroscu_, Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi - Romania
_Anamaria Ciubara_, GR.T.POPA University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi - Romania
_Stefan Lucian Burlea_, GR.T.POPA University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi - Romania
_Nicoleta Cartas_, Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi - Romania
_Diana Bulgaru Iliescu_, GR.T.POPA University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi - Romania

Post-traumatic stress syndrome can be understood in terms of varied gradients of anxiety: worrying thoughts, emotional and physical 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 requirements. 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.
EXAMINATION OF THE LINKS BETWEEN THE BIG FIVE FACTORS AND INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE CONTEXT OF AN INNOVATIVE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING JOB

Nuno Rodrigues, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Teresa Rebelo, University of Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal

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

Hermann Bult, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Viola Brenna, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Eloisa Valenza, University of Padova, Padua - Italy
Scott Johnson, UCLA, Los Angeles - United States
Chiara Turati, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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 suggest 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

Dina Joksimović, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
Goran Golubović, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
Ljubiša Zlatanović, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
Aleksandar Joksimović, Faculty of sport and Physical Education, Sport, Niš - Serbia

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

Viviana Carmona, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Juana Gómez-Benito, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain
Tania B. Huedo-Medina, University of Connecticut, Connecticut - United States
Emilio Rojo-Rodes, Benito Menni Complejo Asistencial en Salud Mental (BM-CASM) Benito Menni, Barcelona - Spain

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 identify randomized 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 programmes significantly increases 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 as the 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

Eleonora Franchini, San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Maria Monica Ratti, San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Andrea Pietrobon, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy
Lucio Sarno, San Raffaele Hospital, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan - Italy

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

Oleg Vinogradov, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology RAS, N, Moscow - Russian Federation
Elena Mnatsakanian, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology RAS, N, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Duygu Taşfiliz, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Sibel Kazak-Berument, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

In Turkey, current child protection services providing different care types, but there 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 with 103 children aged between 24 to 36 months, residing in five different settings; institution, low SES home, foster care, care village, child home. Emotion understanding was measured by pictures of 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 $\chi^2(4, N= 103)= 11.16, p=.03$ than others. The moderating role of temperament tested by hierarchical 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 others is expected. The results will 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

Hermann Bulf, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Valeria Gariboldi, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Maria Dolores de Hevia, Université Paris-Descartes, Paris - France
Viola Macchi Cassia, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Sevtap Yeşil, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey
Deniz Işiker Bedir, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey
Tunç Demircan, Istanbul University, Istanbul - Turkey

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

Claudio Luzzatti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Alessandra Molinari, University of Milan, Milan - Italy
Maria Ester Zanobio, Fondazione La Nostra Famiglia, Sesto San Giovanni, Milan, Italy - Italy
Gabriella Rizzi, Fondazione La Nostra Famiglia, Sesto San Giovanni, Milan, Italy - Italy

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 tested using 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 generalizes on non-treated material and maintains over a three-month follow-up interval.
P2868
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT IMPACTED BY REASONING ABILITY AND CREATIVITY

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

Grazina Gintiliene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Dovile Butkiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Kestutis Dragunevicius, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Sigita Girdzijauskiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Irena Zukauskaite, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Karina Bakuleva, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation
Tatyana Anisimova, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg - Russian Federation

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

Massimo Ingrassia, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Valentina Cuzzola, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Rosa Camera, University of Messina, Messina - Italy
Loredana Benedetto, University of Messina, Messina - Italy

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.
P2876
JOB SATISFACTION AND WORK - FAMILY CONFLICT AFTER RETURNING FROM MATERNITY LEAVE IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR

D16. Work and organization - Other

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.
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

Miranda D'Amico, Centre for the Arts in Human Development, Concordia University, Montreal - Canada

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.
TIME PERSPECTIVE AND DEPRESSION

A16. General issues and basic processes – Other

Seydanur Tezcan Özer, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Barış Önen Unsalver, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

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

Vaida Markevičiūtė, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas - Lithuania

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

Zeynep Ertekin, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Başak Şahin-Acar, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Jelena Slesareva, Jkl Vocational Training Centre Ltd., Daugavpils - Latvia

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

Sabina Kołodziej, Kozminski University, Warsaw - Poland
Michał Białek, Kozminski University, Warsaw - Poland

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). Analysis showed 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

Joana Filipa Grave, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Sandra Cristina Soares, University of Aveiro, Aveiro - Portugal
Nuno Madeira, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Paulo Rodrigues, University of Beira Interior, Covilhã - Portugal
Tiago Santos, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro - Portugal
Carolina Roque, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Cristina Pereira, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro - Portugal
Sofia Morais, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra - Portugal
Vitor Santos, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro - Portugal

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 distractor-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

Federica Lucchelli, Cognitive Rehabilitation Service, Passirana di Rho Hospital, Rho, Milan - Italy
Gaia Lazzati, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Eleonora Martini, Cognitive Rehabilitation Service, Passirana di Rho Hospital, Rho, Milan - Italy
Enrico Ripamonti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Claudio Luzzatti, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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 relevant to 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 case only. 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

Daniela Carmen Trisolini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Marco Alessandro Pettilli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Roberta Daini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Claudia Chiarolanza, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy
Giulia Lucarelli, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome - Italy

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.
A longitudinal study of relationships among self-efficacy, goals, and job search outcomes in Japan

Sayaka Kosuge, Gakushuin University, Tokyo - Japan

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

Ilaria Cinieri, Psicoumanitas, Humanistic-Bioenergetic Psychotherapy Institute, Taranto - Italy
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. (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

Jelena Levina, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia
Kristine Martinsone, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia
Sandra Jirgena, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia
Ilona Gintere, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia

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

Aybegum Memisoglu, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey
Sibel Kazak Berument, Middle East Technical University, Ankara - Turkey

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

Desiree Draeger, University of Rostock, Rostock - Germany
Chris Protzel, University of Rostock, Rostock - Germany
Oliver W. Hakenberg, University of Rostock, Rostock - Germany

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-oncology-co-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

Cristiano Violani, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma - Italy
Mariana Fernandes, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma - Italy
Francesco La Rizza, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma - Italy
Giuseppe Familiari, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma - Italy

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 (F5,222=2.206; p = .055), and BPS (F5,222=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 (F1,222=8.554; p=.004 ; M=4.62 vs.4.34) and to the ability to ‘entering in patient shoes’(F1,222=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

Esther María Vega Gea, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain
Virginia Sánchez, University of Sevilla, University, Sevilla - Spain
Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain
Olga Gómez-Ortiz, University of Córdoba, University, Córdoba - Spain

So far there is no agreement on the definition of the phenomenon of peer sexual harassment during adolescence. One of the most interesting issues among researchers in recent years is the analysis of the dimensions of the phenomenon. In this context, studies on the dimensions of this kind of harassment can be found in literature which have been tested from one-dimensional to three-dimensional structures, but usually they have mainly focused on victimization, analyzing lesser extent of aggression. Recent studies have advocated and demonstrated the existence of two dimensions: the visual-verbal and physical. These outcomes indicate that there is controversy regarding the dimensions of sexual harassment in adolescence, so further research about the factorial structure of the phenomenon is still needed. Therefore, the aim of this paper has been to advance 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. The instrument used was the Sexual Harassment Peer Survey (SHS). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were performed. The results have indicated the existence of different one-dimensional and two-dimensional models for boys and girls who fit properly. This work has made a contribution to the small body of research on factors of adolescent sexual harassment.
P2990
PERTURBING EFFECTS OF MOVING SOUNDS ON READING SACCADIES

A08. General issues and basic processes - Attention and consciousness

Svea Missfeldt, Leuphana University of Lueneburg, Lueneburg - Germany
Rainer Hoeger, Leuphana University of Lueneburg, Lueneburg - Germany

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

Artur Nilsson, Lund University, Lund - Sweden

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 organismism, 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

Veronika Francova, Charles University in Prague, Prague - Czech Republic

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

Iara Giraldi, Hospital das Clínicas da FMRP – USP, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Lidia Campanelli, Sociedade Brasileira de Psicanálise de Ribeirão Preto, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Ligia Antonio, Hospital das Clínicas da FMRP - USP, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

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.
SIMILARITY IN EMOTIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT IN TWO GENERATIONS

B16. Development and education – Other

Jasmina Pekić, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Marina Oros, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Ana Genc, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Maria Oles, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin - Poland

Adolescence is a 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 a 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 the 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 a 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

Marina Oros, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Ivan Jerković, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Milutin Nikolić, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia
Branislav Borovac, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad - Serbia

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

Dorota Rutkowska, University of Warsaw, Warsaw - Poland
Krzysztof Przybyszewski, Kozminski University, Warsaw - Poland

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

Sofiene Harabi, University of Burgundy (Université de Bourgogne), Dijon - France
Florent Mangin, University of Burgundy (Université de Bourgogne), Dijon - France
Philippe Castel, University of Burgundy (Université de Bourgogne), Dijon - France

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 oppositional 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 oppositional 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

*Martha Elba Alarcón Armendáriz*, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
*Xochitl Karina Torres Beltrán*, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
*María del Refugio López Gamiño*, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico

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 evaluation with 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 them before into force the new food safety policies. An 11 students random sample was evaluated twice. The same instruments were used both times and consisted of knowledge, a scale to assess feeding skills, frequency 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.
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

David Gosar, University Medical Center, Ljubljana - Slovenia
Rok Holnhaner, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Medical Health Center, Maribor - Slovenia

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

Ana Maria Bertão, Instituto Politécnico do Porto, Escola Superior de Educação, Porto - Portugal
Isabel Timóteo, Instituto Politécnico do Porto, Escola Superior de Educação, Porto - Portugal

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 within the scope of the research project "The contact in foster care", developed in Centro de Investigaçã o 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 imaginative 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 foster care, 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

Maria Papadakaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Chiara Orsi, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Dietmar Otte, University of Hannover, Hannover - Germany
Anna Morandi, University of Pavia, Pavia - Italy
Georgia Tzmalouka, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Marco von der Geest, University of Hannover, Hannover - Germany
Timo Lajunen, Traffic Research Centre of Finland, Helsinki - Finland
Türker Özkan, Traffic Research Centre of Finland, Helsinki - Finland
Eleni Anipsitaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Pagona Maragkaki, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece
Joannes Chliaoutakis, Technological Educational Institute of Crete, Heraklion - Greece

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

Ewa Magier-Lakomy, Gdansk School of Banking, University, Gdansk - Poland
Monika Boguszewicz-Kreft, Gdansk School of Banking, University, Gdansk - Poland

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

Assol Cortés-Moreno, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Addalid Sánchez-Hernández, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Michel Mendieta-Saldaña, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Cristina Cara-García, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
David García-Camacho, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico
Claudia Patiño-Canto, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Tlalnepantla de Baz - Mexico

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 well as 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 and aged 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 effect in 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.
AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMPONENT OF WORKING MEMORY

A09. General issues and basic processes - Learning and memory

Raquel Rodríguez Fernández, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Madrid - Spain
Javier González Marqués, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid - Spain

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.
Mental health and behavior of undergraduate students have been the focus of research, although there are few studies that investigate these aspects in humanities area. This is a descriptive study, with students enrolled in the 2014 Advertising and Publicity course. This study aimed to identify sociodemographic characteristics, self-evaluation of academic performance, adaptation, prevalence of psychological distress (Self-Reporting Questionnaire-SRQ-20) and abuse of alcohol (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-AUDIT) through a questionnaire and validated instruments to the Brazilian population. A descriptive and bivariate analysis (p<0.05) were made. The study included 165 twenty-one year old students, on average (SD ± 9.11), 52.2% were male, 95.7% single, 46.7% worked full time and 26.1% part-time on the last six months and 78.8% didn't receive parental allowance. For the categories related to academic life, students self-assessed their performances "good" (77.6%), were satisfied with the course (96.9%), adapted to the city (92.7%) and received emotional support (66.7%). It was found that 26.0% of students had psychological distress and 34.5% were classified as being at-risk drinking, which was more prevalent in the first two years (SRQ-20 to 60.3%, AUDIT-63.1%) and significantly higher among men (59.6%, p <0.05). A student’s profile and an important psychological demand were identified in the first year of the course and require attention of the educational institution.
A REVISED INTEGRATIVE HIERARCHICAL MODEL OF ANOMIA: TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANOMIA INDICES

C06. Culture and society - Attitudes and values

Jelena Levina, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia
Kristine Martinsone, Riga Stradiņš University, Riga - Latvia

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, meaningfulness, 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

Iara Giraldi, Hospital das Clínicas da FMRP - USP, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil
Edson Scherer, Hospital das Clínicas da FMRP - USP, Ribeirão Preto - Brazil

Mental health assistance 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

Jonathan Adrian Zegarra Valdivia, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid; Catholic University of San Pablo, Arequipa (Peru) - Spain
Brenda Nadia Chino-Vilca, University of Navarra, Pamplona - Spain

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 myelination and re-myelination process, 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

Manuel Rojas, University of los Andes, Bogota - Colombia

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

Lina Gervinskaite-Paulaitiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania
Rasa Barkauskiene, Vilnius University, Vilnius - Lithuania

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

Brenda Nadia Chino-Vilca, University of Navarra - Master in Intervención Psicopedagógica y Educativa, Navarra - Spain
Jonathan Adrian Zegarra Valdivia, Autonomous University of Madrid, Madrid; Catholic University of San Pablo, Arequipa (Peru) - Spain

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 allow 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

Damir Lucanin, University of Applied Health Sciences, University of Applied Health Sciences, Zagreb - Croatia
Jasminka Despot Lucanin, University of Zagreb, Zagreb - Croatia

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

Milagros Mendez, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan - Puerto Rico

Increasing Public Health Workforce Capacity to Implement and Deliver Health Interventions in the Dominican Republic Faculty at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio 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

Chris Miller, Stanford University, Stanford - United States
Paul Hamilton, Laureate Institute for Brain Research, Tulsa - United States
Matthew Sacchet, Stanford University, Stanford - United States
Ian Gotlib, Stanford University, Stanford - United States

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 of pMDD and 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 subjects showed 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

Roberto Oropeza Tena, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Morelia - Mexico
Monica Fulgencio Juarez, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Morelia - Mexico

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 imprisoned 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

Erika Arias, National University of Colombia, Bogotá - Colombia
Angela Berrio, University of Barcelona, Barcelona - Spain

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

Tatiane Dias, Federal University of Mato Grosso, Cuiabá - Brazil
Christyne Toledo, Faculdade Salesiana de Vitória, Vitória - Brazil
Sônia Enumo, Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, Campinas - Brazil
Kely de Paula, Federal University of Espírito Santo, Vitória - Brazil

The Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is characterized by a chronic condition, hereditary, more common in African 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≥ 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

Steven DeMille, RedCliff Ascent, Capella University, Enterprise - United States

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

Gisela de Oliveira Gusmão, São Camilo University Center, São Paulo - Brazil
Alexandre de Oliveira Leme, São Camilo University Center, São Paulo - Brazil
Olivia Rodrigues de Oliveira, São Camilo University Center, São Paulo - Brazil

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
Steven DeMille, RedCliff Ascent, Capella University, Enterprise - United States

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 ≤ .001] and Y-OQ 2.01 scores [Welch’s F (3, 670) = 170.129, p ≤ .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.
FORESIGHT, GROUP REFLEXIVITY AND COLLECTIVE TIME PERSPECTIVE IN RUSSIAN MANAGERIAL TEAMS

D03. Work and organization - Teams performance

Timofei Nestik, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Rocio Barajas Sierra, National University of Colombia, Bogotá - Colombia
Aura Nidia Herrera Rojas, National University of Colombia, Bogotá - Colombia

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

Luis Rojas Carcaño, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico
Guadalupe Mares Cardenas, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City - Mexico

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 development and 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

Dorota Kalka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, University, Warszawa - Poland

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

Akifumi Hatakeyama, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Sapporo - Japan

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

Giulia Balboni, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Elisa Menardo, University of Pisa, Pisa - Italy
Roberto Cubelli, University of Trento, Trento - Italy

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

Justine Blampain, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Nicolas Couaillier, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Solène Kalénine, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France
Yvonne Delevoye-Turrell, Université de Lille 3, Villeneuve d'Ascq - France

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

José Martín Salguero Noguera, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Esperanza García-Sancho, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain
Pablo Fernández-Berrocal, University of Malaga, Malaga - Spain

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.
EUROPEAN VS. NATIONAL IDENTITY: ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF EUROPE AMONG ROMANIAN YOUNG PEOPLE

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

Selen Kucuktas, Yeditepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Eldem Erdem, Maltepe University, Istanbul - Turkey
Onurcan Yılmaz, Dogus University, Istanbul - Turkey
Hasan Galip Bahçekapılı, Dogus University, Istanbul - Turkey

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

*Dina Joksimović*, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
*Goran Golubović*, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
*Marina Hadži-Pešić*, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
*Ljubiša Zlatanović*, Faculty of Philosophy, Psychology, Niš - Serbia
*Aleksandar Joksimović*, Faculty of sport and Physical Education, Sport, Niš - Serbia

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 andt-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, TPTp<0.000 andTRPMp <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
MEASURING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE
ANALYSING NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION

A11. General issues and basic processes - Motivation and emotion

Tibor Polyá, Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Budapest - Hungary

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

Johannes Rank, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin - Germany
Nico Boedeker, Axel Springer SE, Berlin - Germany

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.
MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AFTER A NATURAL DISASTER: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON DEPRESSION

E14. Health and clinical intervention - Disaster and crisis psychology

Toshihiko Sato, Graduate School of Health and Environmental Sciences, Tohoku Bunka Gakuen University, Sendai - Japan
Hideo Ambo, Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai - Japan

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

Audra Balundé, University of Educational Sciences, Vilnius - Lithuania
Kristina Jokšaitė, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius - Lithuania

In the times of multiple environmental pressures, scholars 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) and Utrecht Work Engagement Scale Short Form (Schaufeli et al., 2002) were used. The results confirmed the prognostic value of self-concept clarity, mindfulness and high performance work practices in regard to work 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

Danijela Petrovic, University of Belgrade, Belgrade - Serbia
Miljana Pavicevic, University of Pristina, Kosovska Mitrovica - Serbia

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

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
Lílliana 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

Vitor Alexandre Coelho, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Vanda Sousa, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Patrícia Brás, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Marta Marchante, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Ana Maria Romao, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal

This study aimed to describe the professional situation of educational psychologists in Portugal, in order to contribute to the 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.
P3173
BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING IN PORTUGAL: VALIDATION OF A QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE

B08. Development and education - Bullying and aggression

Vitor Alexandre Coelho, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Marta Marchante, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Vanda Sousa, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Patrícia Brás, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal
Ana Maria Romao, Académico de Torres Vedras, Projeto Atitude Positiva, Torres Vedras - Portugal

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.
THE PERSONAL POTENTIAL OF SIBERIAN ENTREPRENEURS WITH DIFFERENT EXPERIENCES OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

A14. General issues and basic processes – Personality

Julia Smetanova, Tomsk State University, Tomsk - Russian Federation

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

Marco Alessandro Petilli, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy
Francesca Lea Saibene, IRCCS, Don Gnocchi Foundation, Milan - Italy
Marco Rabuffetti, IRCCS, Don Gnocchi Foundation, Milan - Italy
Francesca Baglio, IRCCS, Don Gnocchi Foundation, Milan - Italy
Elisabetta Farina, IRCCS, Don Gnocchi Foundation, Milan - Italy
Raffaello Nemni, IRCCS, Don Gnocchi Foundation, Milan - Italy
Roberta Daini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Milan - Italy

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

Salvatore Gentile, ASM Azienda Sanitaria Matera, Servizi Consultoriali Minori, Policoro (MT) - Italy
Eleonora Gentile, ASM Azienda Sanitaria Matera, Servizi Consultoriali Minori, Policoro (MT) - Italy
Antonella Magno, ASM Azienda Sanitaria Matera, Servizi Consultoriali Minori, Policoro (MT) - Italy

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

Milena Abbiati, UDREM, Geneva Medical School, Geneva - Switzerland
Anne Baroffio, UDREM, Geneva Medical School, Geneva - Switzerland
Margaret W. Gerbase, UDREM, Geneva Medical School, Geneva - Switzerland

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.
THE INFLUENCE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN ADVERTISING ON EVALUATION, DECISION MAKING AND MEMORIZING

F03. EXPO 2015 Hot Topics - Consumer behaviour

Monika Pawłowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Warsaw - Poland
Ewa Magier-Lakomy, Gdansk School of Banking, University, Gdansk - Poland

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

Gokce Comert, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey
Ahmet Yılmaz, Üsküdar University, Istanbul - Turkey

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 of 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

Luisa Catita, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal  
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

Paula Lopes, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Lúisa Catita, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Rui Martins, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
José Albino Lima, University of Porto, Porto - Portugal
Alexandra Serra, Superior Institute of Health Sciences (CESPU, CRL), Paredes - Portugal

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 promoter of 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

Mahsa Darvishi, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz - Iran
Davoud Hayati, Iranian national Oil Company, Research Department - Iran
Morteza Charkhabi, University of Verona, Verona - Italy
Somaye Shooli Bandarriji Zadeh, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz - Iran

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

Davoud Hayati, Iranian national Oil Company, Research Department - Iran
Morteza Charkhabi, University of Verona, Verona - Italy

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

Emanuela Beretta, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Laura Carrara, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Francesca Antonelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Marta Manelli, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Adriana Valcamonico, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy
Graziella Iacono, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Brescia - Italy

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

Dianne Mawby, Swinburne University, Melbourne - Australia
Nicole Redlich, Swinburne University, Melbourne - Australia

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 research has associated the use of electronic devices with poor self-regulation, decreased sociability and interference with the onset of sleep. Affected adolescents are 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 mood being investigated. It was hypothesised that adolescents who rated high in anxiety would display increased usage of electronic devices, such as mobile phones, that daytime functioning may be compromised and that lowered mood would be reported. Hierarchical regression supported this hypothesis, adolescents who indicated higher total daily hours of mobile phone use 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.
THE INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP STYLE ON ATTITUDE TO MANAGER AND READINESS FOR CLOSE COOPERATION

D02. Work and organization - Leadership and entrepreneurship

Ewa Magier-Lakomy, Gdansk School of Banking, Gdansk - Poland

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

Alexander Poddiakov, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow - Russian Federation

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

Elwira Brygola, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan - Poland

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 PEOPLEALICIA.SALVADOR@UV.ES

D16. Work and organization – Other

Alicia Salvador, Laboratory of Social Cognitive Neuroscience, University of Valencia - Spain

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

“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.
The Effect of Disgust on Implicit and Explicit Judgment of Homosexuality

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.
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
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