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Abstract book

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TS01 Psychopathology

TS01.1

Orthorexia: Is it really healthy or psychological problems?

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Objectives: The purpose the of the study is to investigate the relationship between orthorexia nervosa (ON), cognitive variables (perfectionism and vulnerability to harm) and emotional variable (social appearance anxiety). Orthorexia is defined as healthy-food dependence or fixation on healthy food (Bratman, 1997). ON is not diagnosed as a psychological disorder in DSM-V but nowadays it is mentioned with eating disorders. Therefore, it is important to examine whether variables related to eating disorder is seen also in orthorexia nervosa or not.
Method: This study consisted of 411 undergraduate university students (258 Female, 153 Male) which age range is 18-25. Participant completed two subscales of Young Schema Questionnaire (, Social Appearance Anxiety Scale, Ortorexia Nervosa Scale (ORTO-11).
Results: Results of the study showed that perfectionism, vulnerability to harm and social appearance anxiety significantly predicted to orthorexia nervosa (R2=.08 , F (3 , 407) =12,428, p < .001).
Conclusion: In the literature, there are few studies investigated in this view. So, peliminary findings of this study suggest that psychological components are also important to understand orthorexia nervosa.

TS01.2

The Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms, Conflict Tendency and Frequency via the Roles of Attachment Styles

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Objectives: Stress Generation Hypothesis (SGH) states that depressogenic behavioral tendencies and cognitions lead to people experience stresfull situations and events more especially in interpersonal domain, but this may not be a direct result of depression. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to test the mediator roles of attachment styles on the relationship between depressive symptoms, conflict tendency and frequency in close relationships via Structural Equation Modeling.
Method: The sample was composed of 313 participants and the age mean was 20.27 (SD = 3.75). The first model tested the mediator role anxious attachment in the relationship between depressive symptoms, conflict tendency and frequency in close relationships while the second model tested the mediator role of avoidant attachment.
Results: The results showed that the first model had good fit ($\chi 2/df = 1.919$, GFI = .85, CFI = .89; RMSEA = .05). Depressive symptoms was associated with anxious attachment ($\beta = .53$, $p < .001$), in turn anxious attachment was related to conflict tendency ($\beta = .65$, $p < .001$; $R^2 = .42$) and frequency in close relationships ($\beta = .49$, $p < .001$; $R^2 = .24$). The second model that tested the mediator role of avoidant attachment did not indicate an acceptable fit.
Conclusion: The stress generating role of depression in close relationships was supported only for anxious attachment style, which implies that individuals with anxious attachment may generate conflict in relationships with their tendency to maintain closeness.

TS01.3

High Disgust Propensity in Scrupulous Muslims: Do They Aggravate Contamination related OCD Symptoms?

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Background and objectives: Increased religiosity has been shown to be associated to increased levels of disgust and contamination related OCD. In the current study, the role of scrupulosity in disgust propensity to aggravate contamination related OCD symptoms was examined in a Muslim sample.
Method: Participants (n = 209) were first assigned to two groups (i.e. high vs. low scrupulosity) based on their self-report scrupulosity ratings. After completing a questionnaire battery composed of measures of disgust propensity, obsessive beliefs, and contamination related cognitions and symptoms, the high (N= 34) and low scrupulous (N=29) participants were randomly assigned to view either 10 highly disgusting or neutral pictures while imagining themselves in the situation depicted in the picture. After the manipulation, they rated the unpleasantness of the image, emotions, urge to wash and avoid, and also their mood. In the last phase, participants performed a fear provocation task.
Results: The results indicated that the intensity of disgusting stimuli was positively associated with contamination related ratings (i.e., unpleasantness, avoidance, fear of contamination, and urge to neutralize). As expected, high scrupulous participants showed higher disgust propensity and contamination related symptoms after exposure to the disgust inducing pictures, and the fear provocation task.
Conclusions: High disgust propensity may be a vulnerability factor to contamination based OCD symptoms for highly scrupulous Muslims.
Limitations: Use of a normal sample with relatively low scrupulosity scores limits the generalizability of the results to individuals with OCD psychopathology.

TS01.4

Partner-contingent self-worth as a mediator between anxious attachment and partner-focused obsessive-compulsive phenomena

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Objective: In recent years, researchers have started to work on obsessional thinking and compulsive behaviors that stem from focusing on partner's perceived flaws. Previous studies indicated that overreliance on specific domains for self-worth might contribute to the maintenance and persistence of obsessive concerns in related domains. A sense of self-worth contingent on partner's characteristics might be partly responsible for the development of partner-related obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The aim of this study was to examine the associations among anxious attachment, partner-contingent self worth and partner-focused obsessive-compulsive symptoms.
Method: The sample of the present study was composed of 538 adults who were in an intimate relationship at the time of the study. Participants completed self-report measures of adult attachment orientations, partner-contingent self-worth, and partner-focused obsessive symptoms.
Results: Structural equation modeling analysis revealed that partner contingent self-worth mediated the relationship between anxious attachment and obsessive-compulsive symptoms focusing on one's intimate partner.
Conclusion: Partner-contingent self-worth might be one of the mechanisms underlying the etiology of partner-focused obsessive-compulsive phenomena.

IS01 Are we on the right clinical track in research on etiological theories of depression?

Are we on the right clinical track in research on etiological theories of depression?
Depression is the most prevalent mental health disorder. Etiological theories have been postulated for onset and relapse and recurrence of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). However, in order to confirm which leading etiological theories hold, longitudinal studies are necessary that assess presumed causal factors before onset of MDD and/or before relapse and recurrence. We provide an overview of evidence for leading theories of onset of MDD using a meta-analytic approach.
For each leading etiological theory (that is psychological, biological and interaction theories), results of systematic literature searches will be presented. Longitudinal studies were selected, where factors were measured before onset of MDD or relapse/recurrence as diagnosed. An overview of the detected studies and of preliminary results of the meta-analyses will be presented. A critical evaluation of our leading etiological theories will be discussed including implications for mental health science.

IS01.1

Evidence for biological etiological theories for depression

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During the last century many biological hypothesis have been postulated to underlie the psychopathology of major depressive disorder (MDD). In order to gain isights in the evidence for these hypothesis from patients, a systematical search for longitudinal studies investigating biological factors before the onset of MDD was performed. Several topics were covered, including neuroimaging, neurotransmitters, neurotrophic factors, hormones and immunology. Overall, 47.000 articles were screened. Preliminary search results indicate that only 60 matched our inclusion criteria. An overview of the studies and of results of the meta-analyses will be presented.

IS01.2

Evidence for psychological etiological theories for depression

Zhongfang Fu

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Various psychological etiological theories have been proposed during the last century. Three main categories of theories are most frequently embraced by psychologist, and also applied in interventions: cognitive, behavioral and psychodynamic theories. These leading psychological theories were investigated using a meta-analytic approach. Overall, 30.543 articles were screened. Preliminary search results indicate that only 28 matched our inclusion criteria. An overview of the studies and of results of the meta-analyses will be presented.

IS01.3

Evidence for neuroticism as predictor for depression onset and relapse/recurrence

Simone Framson

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Personality has been reported to be altered in patients with current Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). However, whether personality changes precede the onset and relapse and recurrence of MDD or changes due to illness remains unclear from cross-sectional studies. Here, longitudinal studies investigating personality before the onset of MDD or relapse and recurrence were investigated using a meta-analytic approach. Overall, 6.830 articles were screened. Preliminary search results indicate that 68 matched our inclusion criteria. Most studies investigated

neuroticism, which will therefore be the focus of this presentation. An overview of the studies and of results of the meta-analyses will be presented.

IS01.4

Evidence for psychological maintenance theories for relapse and recurrence

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Individuals with a history of major depressive disorder (MDD) have a high risk of relapse or recurrence and this risk increases with each subsequent episode. Psychological theories, such as the cognitive and behavioral model, have different hypotheses to explain the processes why individuals relapse. In the current meta-analysis, we aimed to test whether various psychological theories could predict depressive relapse and recurrence. Several systematic searches were performed in Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane, and PsycInfo. All included studies had to 1) be longitudinal, 2) diagnose participants via clinical interviews, 3) measure the specific psychological theory. Overall, 29.275 articles were screened. Preliminary search results indicate that only 67 matched our inclusion criteria. An overview of the studies and of results of the meta-analyses will be presented. Special focus will lay on the scientific unpinnings of depressive relapse or recurrence.

IS01.5

Concluding remarks: towards patient proof theories for depression and clinical implications

Claudi Bockting

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A critical evaluation of our leading etiological theories will be discussed including implications for mental health science.

PS01 A life worth living: an Experience Sampling approach to promote positive mental health in daily life

Positive mental health refers to an individual state of flourishing in which a high level of emotional well-being is combined with an optimal level of psychological and social functioning. This symposium focuses on positive mental health in daily life, as well as on mHealth interventions enhancing positive mental health in daily life. Results of scientific studies applying Experience Sampling Methodology (ESM or Ecological Momentary Assessments, EMA) in the field of positive mental health will be presented. Experience Sampling Methodology involves multiple repeated assessments of subjective experiences and behavior during participants' natural flow of life. Participants report several times a day during a number of consecutive days on their experiences, behavior as well as the context in which these are expressed. Experience Sampling Methodology thus allows for fine-grained insights into the subjective experiences of positive affect, as well as into the moment-to-moment fluctuations in the natural context of everyday life. Individualized feedback based on these context related experiences of positive affect and their dynamics is a promising tool to stimulate positive mental health in daily life. More insight into daily life patterns might help individuals to redirect their behavior toward situations and contexts that elicit positive affect, which in turn trigger upward spirals toward emotional well-being. Examples of personalized ESM-feedback, based on momentary reports of context related experiences of positive affect, will be presented in this symposium, showing their feasibility and effectiveness in promoting positive mental health in daily life.

PS01.1

Upward spirals of gratitude and positive affect in daily life: an ecological assessment study using the Experience Sampling Method.

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Objectives: The broaden-and-build theory explains how positive emotions are able to initiate an upwards spiral toward enhanced emotional well-being. Among these, gratitude is considered a particularly important positive emotion, due to its beneficial impact on various domains of well-being. Most research on the upward spiral of positive emotions, however, used retrospective measures, with a resolution of days or even weeks. The aim of our research was to assess whether the upward spiral of positive emotions and gratitude also appears at the momentary micro-level in everyday life, and how it relates to positive mental health and psychopathology phenotypes.
Method: Using the Experience Sampling Method - a structured diary technique - 82 subjects from the general population (Mage = 38, SDage = 15) used a mobile app that generated 10 signals a day on 7 consecutive days, asking about momentary mood states among which state gratitude. Subjects also filled out the Mental Health Continuum Short Form to assess positive mental health, and the Symptom Questionnaire 48 to assess psychopathology.
Results: Preliminary results from multilevel regression analyses show that momentary gratitude is reciprocally associated with positive affect ($\beta = .070$, SE = .022, $p < .01$; $\beta = .154$, SE = .026, $p < .0$) but not with negative affect. The upward spiral of gratitude and positive affect is more pronounced in individuals with low levels of psychopathology ($\beta = .165$, SE = .035, $p < .001$) than in individuals with high levels of psychopathology ($\beta = .140$, SE = .038, $p < .01$), and the association is stronger for individuals with high levels of positive mental health ($\beta = .190$, SE = .035, $p < .01$) compared to individual with low levels of positive mental health ($\beta = .109$, SE = .037, $p < .01$).
Conclusion: Ecological assessment techniques, such as the Experience Sampling Method, can help to further our understanding of how positive mental health phenotypes play out in daily life, providing important input for interventions aimed at enhancing everyday positive emotions to increase mental and physical well-being.

PS01.2

Coaching towards positive mental health: effects and mechanisms in daily life

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Objectives: Although coaching interventions are increasingly implemented in healthcare contexts, their effects and working mechanisms are scarcely studied. In addition, most studies so far have relied on retrospective self-report or objective performance measures in quasi-experimental settings, and it remains uncertain to which degree findings from these studies pertain to real-world functioning. In order to ensure that practical applications of coaching research will make a change in the daily life of individuals, studies with improved ecological validity are needed to examine whether the effects of coaching transcend beyond the lab or the doorstep of the practitioner.
Methods: We, therefore, present a two wave (pre-post) longitudinal study, combining retrospective self-report and prospective ecological (daily life) assessments, to gain more insight in the effects of coaching on positive mental health and the working mechanisms involved. The Experience Sampling Method, a structured self-assessment diary technique, is used to map various domains of well-being , strengths use and psychological needs fulfilment in a momentary, daily life context of individuals undergoing a coaching intervention.
Results and conclusion: Through traditional self-report, we additionally obtain information on previously established indicators of positive mental health, and the client-practitioner relationship. Ultimately, by furthering insight into whether and, rather, how coaching works, our study aims to contribute to the improvement and further development of coaching interventions.

PS01.3

Experience sampling in dementia care : An innovative intervention to support caregivers in daily life

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Objectives: Providing care to a person with dementia poses great demands and puts caregivers at risk for mental and physical health problems. There is a need for interventions that effectively support caregivers in daily life and help them to adequately adapt and respond to the daily challenges of dementia. Recent technological developments provide new opportunities to extend interventions beyond the clinical setting into people's everyday lives. In this project, we developed an mHealth intervention, based on the Experience Sampling Methodology, to support dementia caregivers in their daily lives.
Method: The intervention consists of six weeks of ESM self-monitoring, including personalized ESM-feedback from a coach on daily life situations that elicit positive emotions. The intervention aims to promote behavioral change towards situations that are conducive to positive emotional experiences and could consequently strengthen caregivers throughout the caretaking process. A randomized controlled trial was performed to evaluate the process characteristics and effects of the intervention. The intervention was compared with a usual care condition and a pseudo-intervention, consisting of ESM self-monitoring without ESM-feedback, to examine the unique value of the feedback.
Results: The process evaluation revealed valuable information on the barriers and facilitators for future implementation in clinical practice. The effect evaluation demonstrated an increase in retrospective measures of sense of competence and a decrease in perceived stress in both the intervention and pseudo-intervention group after two months, compared to the usual care group. The difference between the intervention and pseudo-intervention group was non-significant, indicating that the ESM self-monitoring already could have increased caregivers' self-awareness. Effects on momentary measures of negative affect appeared immediately after the intervention: caregivers in the intervention group showed a decrease in momentary negative affect compared to the pseudo-intervention and usual care group. Unexpectedly, no effects were found for momentary

positive affect. The focus of our intervention on empowerment of positive caregiver experiences, thus, proved to be particularly important to protect caregivers against stress and negative feelings. Conclusion: This project shows that enhancement of positive rather than negative caregiver experiences increases caregiver resources that could foster the adaptation process and protect caregivers against negative emotions, such as stress and burden.

PS01.4

A Crowdsourcing Approach to Momentary Assessments of Health and Well-being and Automated Generation of Personalized Feedback

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Objectives: Average results are hardly informative at the individual level. Person-tailored approaches have therefore become the new focus in mental health care research.
Method: The HowNutsAreTheDutch (Dutch: HoeGekIsNL) crowdsourcing study was designed to investigate multiple continuous mental health dimensions in a sample from the general population, accounting for dimensionality and heterogeneity, interactivity between symptoms and strengths, and intra-individual variability. HowNutsAreTheDutch enabled participants to (a) compare themselves to other participants via cross-sectional questionnaires but (b) also to monitor themselves three times a day for 30 days with an intensive longitudinal diary study via their smartphone.
This presentation focuses on the feasibility of such large-scale automated self-assessment strategies in which more than 1000 participants completed 90 diary assessments of 43 items related to health and well-being. Automatize time-series analyses based on intensive repeated measurements can determine the temporality of effects within a specific person. Automatized personal feedback included temporal dynamics between well-being and health behavior, somatic symptoms, and/or emotions.
Results and conclusion: Substantial between-person variability was found in the within-person associates of subjective well-being. Because the application was primarily used by a sample of mainly highly educated women, the potential of our intensive diary assessment method for large-scale health promotion may be limited. However, a rich dataset was collected that allows for group-level and idiographic analyses that can shed light on etiological processes and may contribute to the development of empirical-based health promotion solutions. Some first results regarding subjective well-being are presented.

EFPA01 Confidentiality in times of transparency and security

A key ethical principle in professional relations for psychologists, incorporated in the EFPA Meta-code, is confidentiality. Confidentiality functions to protect the privacy and personal sphere of clients, and is of outmost importance to achieve a necessary trustful relation. Confidentiality also serves an important social significance: to secure unimpeded access to health care, so as clients can turn to psychologists, in their legitimate function in society, without the fear that self-exposure of personal information ends up outside the consulting room.
Recently, though, in many countries confidentiality is put under pressure: in times of growing demands for transparency and security in modern societies, institutions and their professionals are met with increasing requests, often accompanied by legislation, to provide privacy-sensitive information on their clients to external parties, such as the government, justice and police, and health care insurance companies. Of course, confidentiality is fundamental, but cannot be absolute; in some situations, breaking confidentiality could be a justified ethical decision. Passing on information about their clients to others is an important task of psychologists, and often in the best interest of the client or of others concerned, such as society. Altogether, current pressures on confidentiality raise critical ethical issues pertaining to the tensions that lie between the psychologist's obligation to protect their client's privacy on the one hand, and society's interests for transparency and security on the other hand.
The topic will be introduced shortly by the convenor. Subsequently, four speakers from different affiliations and countries will reflect on current issues of confidentiality in relation to their national association's ethical code, and to external developments of increasing calls for transparency and security. The symposium will be winded up with concluding remarks by the discussant, and a final plenary discussion.

EFPA01.1

Privacy and confidentiality in Portuguese psychology

Miguel Ricou

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

There are conflicts between organizations and psychologists who work there. Who is the client? The organization that pays the psychologist, or the person that seeks for service? Who owns the information? The psychologist, the organization, or the person? We discuss experiences in the Portuguese Ethics Committee and ways to deal with these privacy problems.

EFPA01.2

Securing e-mail communication: an individual professional duty for psychologists?

Thérèse Michaelis

Société Luxembourgeoise de Psychologie, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

The contribution focuses on the duty of a psychologist to guarantee confidentiality in e-mail communication. Educating psychologists about appropriate technologies would certainly help maximize ethical and competent psychological practice. But should it remain the duty of every single psychologist to secure his or her electronic system?

EFPA01.3

Privacy issues in Dutch psychology

Ilona Jansen

ABV, Psychology, Wageningen, The Netherlands

Trust is a key factor in our work with clients. Privacy issues occur increasingly. In response to related questions from members of the Dutch Institute of Psychologists, a Taskforce Privacy (TFP) was assembled. Our aim: informing, advising and facilitating our members. TFP would like to share and discuss.

EFPA01.4

Data collection, why would it be useful?

Marieke van Geffen

Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Mental healthcare organisations are increasingly requested for information to increase transparency of care. From a privacy perspective, restraint is often the first reaction. However, data collection can provide insights that are valuable for the quality of care. The contribution reflects on benefits and conflicts in data collection, and the role of the professional herein.

EFPA02 Competence as a Common Language for Professional Identity and International Recognition.

The globalization of psychology has resulted in many positive benefits. However, it has also made the regulation of psychological practice across borders difficult and problematic for many countries and individuals. Most countries, and in some cases subunits within countries, such as individual states, provinces or regions, have developed separate and unique regulatory mechanisms to recognize and control professions. How these regulatory systems evolved typically depends on the nature of the legal and legislative structure of the country (e.g., federation of largely autonomous states, or strong centralized national government) and the development of the profession in each society. Currently, there are many different models for psychology education and training, and multiple models for regulation. This situation presents numerous challenges, given the diversity of regulatory approaches and structures around the world. While the literature of the discipline of psychology follows universal formats and can be readily accessed by most in today's technological environment, the way the discipline is taught and practiced varies.
Mobility of professional psychologists between states, nations and regions are closely connected with how the competence of psychologists is rated. Differences in competence regulations, or the lack of quality control, are a hindrance both to mobility and to recognizing psychologist as relevant health service providers. This symposium will take a closer look at how the situation is in different corners of the world when it comes to mobility and competence, from North-America, South-America, Europe, South-Africa and Asia. The International Declaration on Core Competences in Professional Psychology, developed by The International Project on Competence in Psychology, was adopted by both IAAP and IUPsyS in July 2016.
The symposium will be followed by a panel discussion, in another session, on the challenges and eventual need of common benchmarks for competence. Is an international global standard the next step?

EFPA02.1

Guiding the profession, protecting the public

Saths Cooper[1]

[1]International Union of Psychological Science, Johannesburg, South Africa, [2]Pan-African Psychology Union, Johannesburg, South Africa

Our world is shrinking, while psychology is growing as a science and profession. From the vantage point of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), with its global footprint, this presentation will consider the implications of having global benchmarking for the numerous applications of psychology. Questions relating to local, national and regional variance and consonance, and the need for public protection while enhancing psycholog's utility will be considered.

EFPA02.2

Competences, quality of training, and psychological services in Latin America

German Gutierrez

National University of Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

The Latin American region includes a variety of countries with different levels of professional training in psychology, licensing systems, legal status for professions, and areas of practice for psychologists. A general review of the main differences and similarities in the systems of quality assurance of psychological services is presented in this paper. For instance, some countries have national or state review boards and use multiple criteria to grant professional licences, whereas others only build their licensing based on training level; in some cases clear rules of procedure, ethical codes and evidence-based treatments are the general norm, whereas in others, psychological practice is a venture with limited public control. Evidence for a growing adoption of a competence system is shown and a discussion for the implementation of a general model (with local adaptations to development and legal status) is presented, as well as an analysis of some of

the ways in which a competence system could be adapted for applied usage in some Latin American countries and some of the benefits that would be provided for professional communities practicing psychology.

EFPA02.3

Competence defined in the Chinese Psychological Society registration system for clinical psychologists

Buxin Han

CAS Key Lab of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Beijing, China

This presentation will introduce the registration system of Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) for clinical psychologist, and the abstract was submitted for joining the invited ECP2017 Symposium (no. 5584).
Chinese Psychological Society developed its registration system for clinical psychologists since 2006 (http://www.chinacpb.org/a/tousuzhinan/2016/1122/188.html). It was the first effort in China to regulate the diploma education, policy of credit and credential, continuing education, professional conduct, profession of clinical psychology by developing the criteria. The system defined criteria for evaluating the college education program of either Master degree and/or PhD, agencies of internship, clinical psychologist, supervisor and supervision, continuing education project. The criteria system is under revision after 10 years application in relation to the societal development and legislation outcomes.
Problems in facing, necessity and logic of revision will be introduced in the presentation. In recognizing that competence is a Common Language for Professional Identity and International Recognition, the promotion and adaptation of these criteria will also be discussed from the international perspective.

EFPA03 EMDR:effective psychological interventions in mass disasters

EMDR can be an elective treatment for people exposed to traumatic events that involve the whole population. The presentations will show clinical aspects of using EMDR following recent trauma of great magnitude such as earthquakes, terroristic attacks and refugees.
Findings of these studies suggest that EMDR treatment is a valid early trauma-focused intervention in case of mass disasters.

EFPA03.1

EMDR in the field: working in the hot spots of refugees arrivals

Isabel Fernandez

EMDR Europe, Milan, Italy

Objectives:The contribution of the EMDR community to the latest critical and massive events occurring in Europe will be described, since EMDR therapy is having a role of great interest working with refugees and asylum seekers.
Method: According to research and International guidelines EMDR therapy can give a great contribution to refugees to prevent mental disorders, resolving risk factors and facilitating integration and adjustment to a new culture, using and transforming the critical experiences that this population is exposed to in a constructive way. EMDR treatment is implemented in this humanitarian emergency individually and in groups. EMDR clinicians throughout Europe have been involved with different purposes:- to intervene in acute phase of traumatization related to critical incidents, reduction of arousal reactions, prevent the accumulation of traumatic stress- to intervene with refugees to reduce risk factors for mental and emotional disorders- to intervene with the groups in order to enhanca resources and protection factors- to process trauma occurred before, during and after the flight- to intervene with personnel that has been exposed to high levels of stress related to their humanitarian work- to prepare refugees to have further psychological support in European countries, through EMDR Europe networkResults: EMDR treatment is easily implemented with the help of a translator, it has been widely used already with translators in European countries in the last 15 years. Conclusion: The EMDR protocol has been appropriately adapted and integrated without difficulties while working in unstable conditions, with refugees coming from different cultures, religions and languages.

EFPA03.2

Early EMDR Intervention in the wake of a terroristic attack

Lucia Formenti

EMDR Italy, Milan, Italy

Objectives: The contribution of Early EMDR Interventions in the wake of a terroristic attack will be described since EMDR has been proved to be a valid and effective approach to stabilize, normalize and reduce the post-traumatic reactions starting from the acute phase of the event.
Method: Literature shows that traumatic experiences, such as a manmade disaster, can cause significant psychological difficulties for large numbers of people.
The most deleterious effects include mental health problems such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression and other forms of psychological distress and poorer quality of life. When subclinical symptoms are the only symptoms presented, PTSD and other related disorders may have a delayed onset.
After the huge wave of terroristic attacks that Europe is facing in the last years, Early EMDR Intervention programs have been implemented in many countries. The main goal is to alleviate the suffering of the people who are immediately exposed to the traumatic event, while at the same time preventing the transgenerational transmission of emotional pain and violence, at the root of all trauma legacies across generations.
Results & Conclusion: The analysis of the data reported suggests two broad conclusions:
- EMDR is a useful treatment intervention both in the immediate aftermath of disaster as well as later
- the longer treatment is delayed, the greater the level of disturbance experienced by clients

EFPA03.3

Dealing with the aftermath of the earthquake in central Italy: early intervention and psychological support with EMDR therapy

Katja Gasperini

EMDR Italy, Milan, Italy

Objectives: During the presentation the emergency response that EMDR Italy has been developing in the last months after the earthquake that hit central Italy will be described and data about the effectiveness of the treatment will be shown.
Method: In the immediate aftermath of a natural mass disaster such as an earthquake people suffer the psychological impact and develop specific mental health needs. Early surveys confirmed the rise in the incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression, particularly among those who lived and worked in close proximity. Those directly exposed to the event and those experiencing personal loss were found to be most at risk for developing symptoms. A specialized psychological support with EMDR treatment has proven to be very effective in reducing stress reactions and helping the population to recover and to go back to normal life.
Results: EMDR interventions facilitate the reduction of risk factors for mental and physical health, reducing sanitary costs and promoting well being.
Conclusion: It is thus important to consider the role of intervening and fostering recovery as a public mental health initiative, using brief evidence based treatments for trauma as EMDR therapy.

EFPA03.4

Trauma and mental health: Advances in EMDR therapy

Isabel Fernandez

EMDR Europe, Milan, Italy

Objectives of this EFPA event: EMDR has demonstrated effectiveness in treating chronic PTSD and old trauma memories that can underlie most mental disorders. The goal of EMDR treatment is to address past, present and future issues related to traumatic events in order to reprocess them. Once these issues are desensitized and reprocessed, usually post-traumatic symptoms show significant remission. Furthermore, clients report behavioral change and post-traumatic growth. A promising field of EMDR is the application with population exposed to early neglect and interpersonal trauma. EMDR therapy can be effective not only with "A" criteria trauma, but also for "early relational traumas" according to scientific research and several randomized studies. Method: According to both Internal Working Model and Adaptive Information Processing model, negative beliefs, emotions and sensations related to the chronic stress linked to experiences of domestic violence, physical, sexual or psychological abuse, rejection and neglect, may be dysfunctionally stored in memory networks and can contribute to mental disorders. Results and conclusion: During the workshop results of research on changes after EMDR treatment from a neurophysiological, clinical and clients subjective reports will be shown. After processing with EMDR past traumatic experiences symptom remission and coherence and Reflective competences increase significantly.

PS24 The Dutch Routine Outcome Management Project: Opportunies for Psychologists

In the Netherlands a broad discussion about the effectiveness of mental health services and psychotherapy has been ongoing since 1990. Policymakers, financing parties and the public demand more transparency. Treatment services and psychologists have reacjed out to these parties resulting in a constructive dialogue. Three national initiatives were started: a register for the professionals in mental health care, a certification program for the treatment proces and a monitoring system to measure the treatment results. Twenty five years later, the psychologists are registered (BIG), all mental health services are certified according to the norms of the International Standards of Organization (ISO) and a Benchmark Institute (SBG) to ensure that the measurement of treatment results is established and operational.

The Benchmark Institute provides standardized measurement instruments and a protocol to collect data. Each client treated in a Dutch mental health services or in a private practice is asked to participate. The anonymous data is stored in a database and is analyzed with the Benchmark Reporting Module (BRaM). Services and the professionals can access the data, which opens the possibility to compare the effect of individual treatments, to reduce variation in practice, and to improve the effectiveness of mental health care.

The aim of this symposium is to demonstrate the Dutch Routine Outcome Monitoring Project (ROM) in a case-study of a large urban mental health service with an annual caseload of about 20.000 patients a year. After the introduction of the national project three ROM levels can be distinguished:

1. On the organisational level the findings for the client group with Common Mental Disorders are evaluated each year concerning the effectiveness of the different treatment approaches. The results are used to report in the annual review, to negotiate the annual budget, and to determine optimal length and intensity of treatment.

2. On the level of the teams the findings are used for the client group with Severe Mental Disorders to analyse and improve treatment for the cohort. Based on the digital data collection system in the electronic client record (NetQ), the individual treatment results are also used to evaluate and plan the treatment. The principles of Shared Decition Making (SDM) are introduced.

3. On the individual level of clients and professionals the effect of feedback of the findings to the client in a routine manner is evaluated in a randomized controlled trial.

PS24.1

Routine outcome monitoring and feedback for treatment services in the Netherlands

Marko Barendregt

Stichting Benchmark GGZ, Bilthoven, The Netherlands

Objectives: We will explore the aims of benchmarking treatment outcomes and the methodology for providing adequate benchmarking information. The relationship between Routine Outcome Monitoring (ROM) and benchmarking will be explicated as well as the different aims attributed to benchmarking. Also, we will provide results on the variance in outcomes at institutional level.
Methods: The presentation demonstrates theory and methodology of benchmarking treatment outcomes. Data for this study are collected in the context of the nationwide benchmarking registration of treatment outcomes.
Results: Benchmarking is improving oneself by learning through comparison with others. Feedback on one's own performance as compared to that of others is essential for improvement. Treatment outcome might be an important performance indicator for benchmarking as variation in treatment outcome may show potential for improvement. Other objectives for collecting outcomes at the level of service provider are choice of provider by patients and pay-for-performance by financiers/insurers. These other objectives, however, are not benchmarking and may need other methodological requirements and data quality.
Outcomes data are collected routinely by practitioners to monitor symptoms over the course of treatment. For benchmarking, ROM measures at the start and termination of treatment are delivered to the Dutch Institute for Benchmarking in Mental Health Care (SBG). SBG standardizes and reports outcomes to providers as well as insurers, and (eventually) patients.

Benchmark data show that there is large variation in treatment outcomes between institutions. These results are consistent among many different patient groups and persist after risk adjustment. Although these differences as such are not sufficient to prove variation in quality of care, they do provide input for further investigation.
Conclusions: There seems to be major variation in treatment outcomes among providers of health care. Feedback on treatment outcomes is important for quality improvement (benchmarking). Variation in treatment outcomes between health care providers is an important first step in identifying unwarranted variation and eliminating unwarranted variation is an important step in improving quality of health care.

PS24.2

Routine Outcome Monitoring and Feedback to Treatment Services

Jaap Peen[1], Sjoerd Kosterman[2]

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Introduction: A large urban mental health service with an annual caseload of about 20.000 clients a year has introduced the Regular Outcome Monitoring (ROM) system. A digital system of data collection (NetQ) is integrated in the Electronic Client Record (ECD). A procedure to standardize the pre- and post-measurement is in place. On an annual basis more than 5.000 clients with Common Mental Disorders are monitored and evaluated using validated instruments.
Objective: To present how a large mental health institute has implemented ROM in their treatment services for common mental disorders. Implementation challenges like response rates and cooperation of mental health workers will be addressed. Additionally, an example of a ROM-report on the treatment service of clients with depression or anxiety problems will be presented.
Methods: The ROM measurement Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DAS21) is applied both during intake and discharge of a client. The differences between the first and the last DAS21 score is computed for clients who were discharged. The effect-size of Cohen is used as an indicator for improvement.
Results: The treatment of an urban outpatient service for clients with depression or anxiety is standardized and has a duration of nine months in average. Of 416 clients who were discharged, the DASS21 begin and end score of each client was available. The response rate of 36%. The mean Cohen effect-size is 1.0. The standard Delta T is 10. 63% of the clients have an effect-size of 0.5 or higher and are seen as successfully treated.
Conclusions: ROM is a valuable instrument for treatment evaluation. Is opens up new possibilities to benchmark services and to learn from best practice. Benchmarking with facts and learning from feedback will be an important topic for the next years in the treatment services in the Netherlands.

PS24.3

Routine Outcome Monitoring and Feedback to Teams

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Objective: This study shows how to assess, calculate and present treatment outcomes of a psychiatric clinic. It also demonstrates how outcomes are applied and presented in team meetings, and are used to improve clinical work. The principles of Routine Outcome Management (ROM) are shown.
Methods: In a pre- post design treatment, outcomes were measured with the Health of Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS). Two clinicians assessed the status of each patient using the 12 scales of the HoNOS. Patients stayed with an average of three months for treatment in the clinic.
The treatment effect is defined in terms of Cohens effect size: improvement (medium positive d > + 0,5), stability (small d < +/- 0,5), and deterioration (medium negative d > - 0,5).
The treatment effects are presented and discussed with the teams. A graphic representation of the effect for an individual patient is available. ROM principles are demonstrated.

Results: In total 636 patients, mainly with psychotic disorders (65%), were treated during one year in the clinic. The pre- post assessments of 386 patients were available. There are no differences between the patients included and the patients not included in the study.
The treatment effect measured with the HoNOS total score shows an improvement rate of 77%, stability rate of 13%, and deterioration rate of 10%.
The major improvements are seen on the scales: aggressive behavior (H1), substance abuse (H3), cognitive problems (H4), hallucinations and delusions (H6), and problems with social relations (H9). Predictors for a positive treatment effect were identified.
The team discussion of the results focused on practical improvements which could be carried out directly. Shared decision making is introduced.
Conclusion: Through utilizing Routine Outcome Monitoring the magnitude of treatment effect of the psychiatric clinic, based on the clinical assessment, can be demonstrated. More than three quarters of the patients treated in the clinic showed improved of their symptoms. Further research is needed to identify the specific effects of the treatment. The focus for the next few years is the enhancement of monitoring and feedback systems and on introducing the outcome to the patients.

PS24.4

Routine Outcome Monitoring and Feedback for Individual Clients

Flip Jan Van Oenen

Arkin, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Objective: It is documented that patients with common mental disorders improve more by immediate feedback after therapeutic sessions. Consequently we formulated the following research question is: do psychiatric patients admitted to an acute psychiatric unit improve more by applying systematic regularly feedback.
Methods: In a randomized controlled trial an experimental group and a control group of patients of an acute psychiatric service were formed. The experimental group, or feedback group (FB), rated after each therapeutic contact the treatment on three Likert scales. The control group received treatment as usual (TAU) without a rating of the sessions. The effect measurements were carried out at intake (T0), after 6 weeks (T1) and after 12 weeks (T2). The general symptom inventory (GSI) and a patient satisfaction scale were administered. The hypothesis is that the experimental group shows more improvement than the control group.
Results: In total, 287 patients participated in the study and were randomized at intake into a FB group (N=149) and a TAU group (N=138). After 12 weeks, 72 patients of the FB group, and 57 patients of the TAU participated in the follow-up assessment.
There were no statistically significant improvements found at T2 in the FB group, in comparison to the TAU group concerning the symptoms (GSI) and the patient satisfaction. There is evidence that the TAU group showed greater improvement at T1 in comparison to the FB group.
The predictors for improvement are: the therapeutic relationship, medication and psychotherapy.
Conclusion: Systematic feedback after therapeutic sessions has not yield improvement in treatment effect within an acute psychiatric setting. Possible explanations for the lack of improvement is the crisis of the patients and the nature of the patients' psychiatric problems. Another explanation is the considerable improvement of the patients in the control group which reduced a possible contrast between experimental and control group.

PS03 Placebo effects: From medicine to psychology and back again

Classic studies on placebo effects were conducted mainly within medical sciences. A placebo was then treated as a nuisance variable to be controlled for in clinical trials. However, these studies revealed that the placebo is a powerful determinant of health that can influence various clinical and physiological outcomes. As a result, placebo effects became the subject of scientific research aiming to understand their mechanisms. The results of these studies have important implications for both clinical research and clinical practice. In other words, the studies on placebo effects started in medicine but quickly went beyond the scope of medical research and became the subject of psychology, among others. Psychology made a great contribution to the identification of the factors influencing the placebo effects as well as understanding the mechanisms of the placebo effects. The results of the psychological research on placebo effects have lead to the conclusions important for medical sciences.
The results of the studies on placebo effects have lead not only to the development of knowledge on how placebo works but also to the development of knowledge on mind–body interactions. Indeed, placebo effects represent a promising model that sheds new light on mind–body interactions. Thus, not only medical sciences, but also psychology, benefit from investigating the placebo effects.
The aim of the symposium is to summarize and discuss the state of the art of placebo effects from psychological, neurobiological and ethical perspectives. Although placebo effects in pain have been mainly studied for the last few decades, the symposium will go beyond the scope of pain by discussing the placebo effects in tactile perception, motor performance and psychotherapy. The symposium will focus not only on the positive effects of the placebo, i.e. the placebo effect, but also on the negative effects of the placebo, i.e. the nocebo effect. We will discuss both psychological and neurobiological mechanisms of the placebo effects. Practical implications of the results of the studies on placebo effects will be emphasised. Last but not least, the ethics of the placebo use in clinical research and clinical practice will be one of the important issues to be discussed.

PS03.1

Learning mechanisms of the placebo effects

Przemysław Bąbel

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There is growing evidence that placebo effects can be induced by verbal suggestions and the two learning mechanisms, i.e. classical conditioning and observational learning (modeling). Colloca and Miller suggested a learning model of the formation of the placebo effect in which placebo effects are produced by expectancies which are based on the decoding and interpreting psychosocial context that includes indices (e.g., conditioned stimuli), symbols (e.g., verbal suggestions), and icons (e.g., observation of a model). Thus, there are different ways of acquiring and changing expectancies, including: classical conditioning, verbal suggestions, and observational learning. From this point of view, the above mentioned ways of acquiring and changing expectancies do not directly induce placebo effects, but they do it indirectly by acquiring and changing expectancies. In other words, placebo effects induced by classical conditioning, verbal suggestions, and observational learning are mediated by expectancies. Although Colloca and Miller's model mirrors the common view on the role of learning mechanisms in the genesis of the placebo effects, recent findings from my lab supplement that model. First, we found that the effects of classical conditioning may not always be mediated by expectancy. Second, we proved that the effects of classical conditioning may be limited to the participants with high fear of pain as a trait. Third, we found that operant conditioning may induce placebo effects. Thus, it is concluded that (1) three rather than two learning mechanisms are involved in the formation of the placebo effect; (2) the effects of at least one of them, i.e. classical conditioning, are not necessarily be mediated by expectancy; and (3) fear of pain may be an important factor influencing the effects of classical conditioning. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the role of the three learning mechanisms in the genesis of the placebo effects.

PS03.2

Placebo and nocebo effects outside pain

Mirta Fiorio

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Placebo and nocebo effects are so deeply rooted in humans that they extend beyond pain and the clinical context. In particular, placebo and nocebo effects can be found also in the tactile modality and in the motor domain. For instance, it was demonstrated that when individuals think that a treatment has an effect on force, they become actually stronger. These effects can be observed at different levels, from the subjective to the behavioural levels, and are associated to specific neurophysiological changes in the brain. In the case of motor performance, the main neurophysiological changes up-to-now have been detected in the corticospinal system. Not all the individuals, however, show similar placebo and nocebo effects. Individual differences are mainly related to personality traits. In particular, it has been shown that dispositional optimism positively correlates with the placebo response and negatively correlates with the nocebo response, whereas anxiety negatively correlates with the placebo response and positively correlates with the nocebo response. All these issues will be addressed in this talk, in the attempt to better understand the state of the art of the placebo and nocebo literature in the sensory and motor domains.

PS03.3

Placebo effects and the role of patient-clinician relationships

Karin Jensen

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The therapeutic alliance between a patient and treating clinician can modify the outcome in many different medical conditions, and clinician empathy has been suggested to be an important factor for this. Neural correlates to empathy have been demonstrated in various paradigms. In spite of this, there has been little research on empathy among health care professionals and brain responses during patient interaction. A neuroimaging study of physicians' brains indicates that empathy-related neural circuitry is activated during administration of placebo analgesia. Together with other experimental studies, hypotheses about the role of neural concordance between patient/clinician are emerging. Here, the recent findings from studies investigating the neural mechanisms involved in the provision of care will be presented. The role of empathy-, and reward-related neural circuitry will be discussed, in particular in relation to pain in others.

PS03.4

Open-label placebos in healthy participants: An experimental pain investigation

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Recent literature shows the efficacy of open-label placebo treatment in various disorders. In an open-label placebo condition, patients receive a detailed scientific rationale about how placebos work. Open-label placebos were never evaluated in healthy participants and, methodologically, various control conditions are lacking. We tested the efficacy of open-label placebos in a standardized experimental heat pain paradigm. We hypothesized that the open-label group would show (1) smaller placebo analgesic responses compared to a deceptive placebo group and (2) higher placebo responses than control groups. One hundred sixty healthy volunteers were randomly assigned to four condition groups (i.e., open-label placebo, deceptive placebo, passive control group, and no treatment group). Besides the no treatment group, all trial arms received an inert placebo cream. Participants in the passive control group were only informed that they will receive a placebo cream, without any additional information. Pain thresholds and tolerances as well

as subjective pain judgments (i.e., pain intensity and pain unpleasantness) were assessed before and after the placebo cream application. Primary outcomes were the within-subject difference scores of subjective pain intensity and pain unpleasantness. Primary outcomes were subjected to two separate repeated-measures ANCOVAs with treatment group as between-subject factor and pain thresholds and tolerances as covariates. The potential and novel treatment with open-label placebos would provide an ethically acceptable way to harness placebo effects, without violating key principles of openness and transparency in clinical practice. We belief that basic research can make an important contribution in order to understand the underlying mechanisms of open-label placebos.

TS02 Resilience

TS02.1

Autotelic Personality and Psychological Growth Initiative: Mediatory Role of Flow Proneness

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Autotelic personality (AP) (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990) refers to a combination of trait-like personal qualities that would provide ease for entering and sustaining the flow state. On the other hand, personal growth initiative (PGI) is described an active and intentional engagement that leads to personal growth (Robitschek, 1998). The relation between AP and PGI is particularly important since (1) both promise personal growth; (2) they are contingent upon a need for success and related to self-efficacy; (3) autotelic personality constellation might correspond to a general readiness for personal growth; (5) both theories highlight the significance of an intentional and active engagement with life (Robitschek, 1998; Csikszentmihalyi et al., 2002). The aim of the present research is to examine the mediational effect of flow proneness between AP and PGI. The sample consisted of 379 participants (80 males, 299 females; Mean age was 24.90, SD = 7.5). Participants responded to Autotelic Personality Inventory, Swedish Flow Proneness Questionnaire, and Personal Growth Initiative Scale, The results revealed that eighty six percent of the variance explained by the path between the autotelic personality and the personal growth initiative was accounted for by flow proneness as the full mediator. Findings of the study will be discussed, with a special focus on the clinical implications.

TS02.2

Positive Reframing: A Psychological Intervention Technique That Buffers Ego-Depletion

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TU München, Munich, Germany

Objectives: Research has shown that 1) self-control is limited (i.e., ego-depletion) and that 2) controlling situations require a higher amount of self-control than autonomy supportive situations. We were interested in positive reframing, a psychological intervention technique, that refers to the consideration of positive aspects concerning unpleasing situations or boring tasks. Positive reframing should thus instigate positive affective reactions and ease the performance of the unpleasant task. From this theorizing, we posit that positive reframing reduces the amount of required self-control and therefore buffers depletion.
Method: We conducted a dual task experiment with 204 participants using a 2 (controlled motivation vs. autonomous motivation) x 2 (reframing vs. no reframing) between-subjects design. We used a vigilance task followed by a Stroop task, the latter to assess ego depletion.
Results: Results from the two no reframing subgroups show that controlled motivation led to significantly increased depletion when compared with autonomous motivation. This replicates earlier research findings. After reframing, however, controlled motivation was no longer associated with increased depletion, when compared with the no reframing/autonomous motivation subgroup. This corroborates our hypothesis: Reframing buffers ego depletion. Unexpectedly, however, the reframing/autonomous motivation subgroup also showed increased depletion. We speculate that this finding might be due to an overjustification effect.
Conclusion: The findings from this experiment demonstrate that positive reframing can be a suitable intervention technique against ego depletion in a controlling situation. However, in autonomy supportive situations, which are known to require less self-control, positive reframing may not be advisable, since this intervention technique may result in increased, rather than decreased, ego depletion, a finding similar to the overjustification effect.

TS02.3

The Relations Between Stigmatization, Mindfulness and Psychological Well-Being Among Working Breast Cancer Survivors: The Role of Resilience

Hatem Öcel

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This study examined moderating effects of resilience on the relationship between mindfulness, stigmatization and psychological well-being among working breast cancer survivors. The participants were selected from the women who has been diagnosed with breast cancer and they were employed at the time of diagnosis. Participants' ranged from 25 to 56 years in age (Average 40.38 years *SD*= 7.09). The cancer patients completed the mindfulness scale, resilience scale, stigmatization scale and psychological well-being scale. Moderated regression analysis showed that resilience moderated the influence of mindfulness on psychological well-being (β = -1.65, t = -4.35, $R2$değ. = .06, Fdeğ.6,135 = 31.46, p < .00). When patients reported a high level of resilience, those with high mindfulness reported higher scores in psychological well-being. Moderated regression analysis also showed that resilience moderated the influence of stigmatization on psychological well-being (β = .81, t = 3.57, $R2$değ. = .03, Fdeğ.6,135 = 44.18, p < .00). These findings indicate that high levels of resilience can offset the effects of stigmatization on psychological well-being. The study limitations, future research and practical implications of these findings conclude the article.

Key words: Psychological well-being, stigmatization, resilience, mindfulness

TS02.4

"Being There for Each Other": Adolescent Girls' Experiences of Their Same-sex Friendships in South Africa

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Objectives: Previous research has identified same-sex friendships as a protective factor for adolescent girls' mental well-being, while a lack thereof is associated with depression and lower levels of self-esteem among adolescent girls. Yet adolescent girls' friendships have received scant attention in the South African literature. This qualitative study explored how a group of adolescent girls experience their same-sex friendships.
Methods: Ten, 16-year-old white middle-class girls, resident in an all girls' boarding school in the Western Province, South Africa, participated in the study. The data were collected by means of semi-structured interviews.
Results: In a thematic analysis of the data, two key themes emerged from the data. First, the exchange of supportive acts, such as listening to and providing a friend with advice, humor, and nurturance, were regarded as indisputable in their friendships. Second, due to the demands of "niceness", the girls, at times would avoid behaviours that could cause conflict or hurt a friend's feelings, thus devaluing their own experiences for the sake of maintaining an ideal friendship.
Conclusion: Despite the inauthenticity emerging in girls' friendships, this study illustrates how compassionate, reciprocal, and empathetic friendships could contribute towards psychological resilience. Such friendships create supportive environments in which adolescent girls can work through their personal struggles and the challenges associated with adolescence.

EFPA04 Psychology, Ethics and Human Rights: Uneasy bedfellows or good companions?

Over ten years ago, Nimisha Patel wrote "To what extent do psychologists continue to reinforce inequalities by unquestioningly reaffirming existing oppressive theorising and practices, thereby maintaining the status quo and endorsing human rights violations? Or, to what extent do they attempt to facilitate empowerment by those who have suffered human rights violations, and do they challenge the social and political order by offering theoretical and practical alternatives towards a more just psychology? It is argued that for any psychologist committed to the humanitarian values embedded within psychology, the challenge is, first, to engage in critical reflection of their own professional and personal biases, which serve the social order and which contribute to the perpetration of abuses of power and the maintenance of social inequalities; and, second, to seek more just alternatives ?" (Patel, 2003).
Have we made progress since then and has the development of Codes of Ethics contributed to any significant impact of psychology on human rights? The Hoffman Report on the role of psychology in torture techniques (Hoffman, 2015) suggested that Codes of Ethics have limited value unless backed up by effective governance and management of institutional conflicts of interests.
The session will address some of these issues, from different perspectives and associations. The question will be addressed whether we have reached a time when Human Rights and Psychology can be more fully addressed by psychology's professional bodies.

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EFPA04.1

Psychological Science, ethics and human rights competence

Tony Wainwright

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The British Psychological Society Ethics Committee has published guidance on the teaching and assessment of ethical competence in psychology education (Bullen & Wainwright, 2015) that takes as its starting point that while values may be shared and have universal appeal (and this is of course a contested area) the way these values are practiced depends on many complex variables. It also considered the developing field of moral psychology to have much to offer. Furthermore, understanding the psychology of bias, for example, is helpful in explaining why unethical behaviour can develop. The guideline development group used the four component model (Rest, 1982) as a simple and accessible approach. It is proposed that this model could be developed for teaching about human rights and psychology and highlight the way the two related systems overlap.

University of Exeter, UK
The immediate past chair of the British Psychological Society (BPS) Ethics Committee and also a member of the European Federation of Psychological Associations (EFPA) Board of Psychology and Human Rights and a representive of the BPS on the EFPA Board of Ethics.

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EFPA04.2

Human rights and applied psychology

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Human rights and applied clinical psychology share similar values and similar and quite significant limitations. Both have theoretically coherent but in practice radically different methods of approaching social, political and economic problems which give rise to human suffering. Drawing on my work in the field of torture, sexual violence and other gross human rights violations in armed conflicts and in mental health services, a human rights approach to applied psychology is outlined.

EFPA04.3

Reflections on the integration of human rights into codes of ethics

Carole Sinclair

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The *Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists* has included reference to human rights since 1991. The rationale for this and the significance of the distinction made in the *Canadian Code* between moral rights and human rights will be outlined, as well as its concept of psychology as a moral community that has both individual and collective ethical responsibilities. This will be compared with approaches taken in ethics codes and ethical templates (e.g., the *Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists*) from other parts of the world. Reflections on the benefits, difficulties and impact of integrating human rights into ethics codes will be offered.

EFPA04.4

From collusion and cover-up to exposure and policy change

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The American Psychological Association’s collusion with the Department of Defense and the CIA in support of their enhanced interrogation programs stands as one of the great scandals in medical ethics. The presenter, who spent nearly a decade working to expose and correct APA’s ethical failure, will present the history of the controversy, from collusion and cover-up to exposure and policy change, with an emphasis on institutional conditions that promote a culture of collusion and how this might be prevented in the future.

EFPA05 Challenges in transnational mobility

Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein and Switzerland are members of the Association of German-Speaking Psychologists (ADP). The Association of German-Speaking Psychologists is a network that meets once a year. The main objective of the ADP is to strengthen the transnational exchange of German-speaking psychologists and thus increase their mobility. There are numerous challenges which make it difficult for psychologists to move from one German speaking country to another and work there as a clinical psychologist, mainly due to the different professional laws and professional trainings. Currently, transnational exchange is not very common. Psychology students are the exception, since they benefit from the Bologna-process, designed to ensure comparability in the standards and quality of higher education qualifications.
The ADP-symposium will discuss the different possibilities in labour markets and the career opportunities for clinical psychologists. As the scientific part of psychology undergoes a fundamental change, an overview of national and international processes for the standardization of study programs and continuing professional education will be provided. Their implications for quality and mobility will be presented and discussed. Furthermore, a focus will be on the different legal frameworks in the German-speaking countries. In Austria there is a special situation as there are two different professional laws: one for psychologists and one for psychotherapists. Austria will present the legal framework for employee protection in relation to psychological stress and its realization in practice. The best practice model "fit2work – psychological and psychotherapeutic treatment" will be introduced which supports employees with mental disorders to remain employed. Germany will inform about the planned amendment of the Psychotherapy Law and the consequences for psychologists. Switzerland will present the new legal regulations which have an impact on transnational mobility.

EFPA05.1

Chances and risks for psychology in Germany through the amendment of the Psychotherapy Law

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Psychology has been booming in Germany in the last decade at universities and in the labor market. The number of students studying psychology has more than doubled from about 31.000 in 2007 to more than 64.000 in 2014. Many of them focus on clinical psychology and psychotherapy, and want to become professional psychotherapists. Before the Bologna reform a diploma in Psychology was required by law to apply for a postgraduate training in psychotherapy qualifying for a state examination to become a licensed psychological psychotherapist. Since the introduction of bachelor and master degrees the respective federal law has not been adjusted. Therefore, it remains legally unclear, whether a bachelor or a master degree qualifies for postgraduate training and examination in psychological psychotherapy. Furthermore, adult, child and youth psychotherapy are currently regulated differently. The German federal ministry of health now intends to amend the German psychotherapy law. The aim of the ministry is to adjust both the formal academic entry requirements, and to unify the regulations of adult, child and youth psychotherapy similar to medical professions. The ministry intends to implement a new psychotherapy study program starting from bachelor to master level, which directly qualifies for a final state exam to become a licensed psychotherapist. This university training should then be followed by further professional training which qualifies for special therapeutic methods. The chances of this amendment can be seen, for example, in the acknowledgement of psychological psychotherapy as a health profession equivalent to medicine. A major risk of the amendment could be the separation of psychotherapy from study and research programs in psychology, and thus endangering the unity of psychology as a science and profession. Further chances and risks for the future development of psychology as a science and a profession in Germany and its implications on the European level are discussed with respect to different scenarios.

EFPA05.2

Health promotion and vocational rehabilitation: Framework conditions in Austria

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The article provides an overview of legal conditions for employee protection in relation to psychological stress and its implementation in practice, and shows the current offers for occupational reintegration - both from the perspective of the individually concerned person as well as from an operational point of view - on the basis of a concrete project of the Ministry of Social Affairs.
The amendment of the Austrian Protection of Employees Act defines and regulates the obligation to evaluate the workload of psychological stress in all Austrian organisations. Inappropriate psychological strain occurs when work-related psychological stress leads most probably to health impairments among the employees. In Austria mental diseases are responsible for one third of those diagnoses leading to occupational disability or disability pension.
The term "occupational psychologist" was regulated in the Austrian Protection of Employees Act (01.01.2002). Occupational psychologists can be deployed - in addition to occupational physicians and safety specialists - within the limits of statutory regulations of prevention on workplaces, depending on the on-site health threat situation. Furthermore, the amendment of the Austrian Protection of Employees Act (01.01.2013) regulated by law the evaluation of work-related psychological stress. A number of psychological procedures are available to gather psychological stress.
The project fit2work has been established by the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs and several health care institutions. It offers free counselling for those whose workplace is at risk due to (mental) health problems, or who have already lost their jobs, as well as support for companies, who try to reintegrate their employees with (mental) health disabilities sustainably and productively in the company. An overview of both services is presented briefly, the results of the clinical psychological treatment within the framework of a pilot project of fit2work are discussed in detail.

EFPA05.3

Professional mobility: The Swiss perspective

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The Federal Law on Psychology has been in force in Switzerland since 2012. Psychology is now a regulated profession. This means that the term “Psychologist” is protected. It is necessary to have a Master’s Degree in Psychology if someone wishes to name himself “Psychologist”. Moreover, the Law on Psychology regulates the following domains:

1) Psychotherapy
2) Psychology of Childhood and Adolescence
3) Clinical Psychology
4) Neuropsychology
5) Health Psychology

The Law also regulates, amongst others things, postgraduate professional education. At the same time as the new Law entered into force, the recognition of foreign studies in psychology and further education courses, specially in psychotherapy, was established. There is a Federal Commission (the so-called “Commission of Psychology Professions”) which examines every request from European or other countries in the world to work as a Psychologist or Psychotherapist in Switzerland. We are very well documented about who is coming to our country wanting to establish himself as a Psychologist and will show you the relative data. However, we know less about who, with a Swiss Master’s Degree, is working outside Switzerland.

We will present:

- The Federal Law of Psychology
- First experience with the Law
- Implications of the Law
- Data regarding requests to be a Psychologist in Switzerland
- And finish with a discussion regarding international professional mobility among psychologists

EFPA05.4

Professional mobility and the development of psychology in Europe

Christoph Steinebach

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To standardize professional training seems to be important to enhance professional mobility. New developments of Psychology as science and as profession seem to counteract this idea. With the diversity of its basic disciplines and the abundance of theories and findings, the question arises whether the whole breadth of Psychology can still be taught meaningfully in a single study program. This creates a different focus in usual programs, as well as new programs that focus on specialization from the outset. These developments also change the relationship between Psychology and other disciplines and professions. It is common to all to understand psychology as an empirical science. But today the quality of the empirical research is increasingly questioned. Nationally and internationally standards of data collection and data documentation are discussed to enhance transparency and to prevent fraud.
Psychological practice also faces great challenges. Not least the care of victims of violence, abuse, migration, and asylum makes it clear that psychology serves human rights. The knowledge of the fundamental rights of every human being is an indispensable part of professional ethics.
Psychology as an important player in the health care system takes over more and more tasks that were formerly with doctors.
All these changes call for decisions how far to standardize Psychology in study programs, research, and practice. National and international processes for standardization are presented: (1) processes of accreditation or certification at national and international level, (2) the development of new Psychological and interdisciplinary courses, (3) proposals to ensure the quality of Psychological research, (4) the development of offers on human rights in psychological study programs, (5) the anchoring of medical knowledge for future professional practice in the medical system of health care. All this has (6) not only an effect on the content of the study programs and the further education of Psychologists; it also has effects on the didactics of higher education.
In this presentation, national initiatives and international developments are presented. The impact of these changes on the quality of Psychology as a science and profession and the mobility of Psychologists in Europe are discussed.

KEY27 Using technology to increase access to and outcome of behavioural and mental health interventions

KEY27

Internet- and mobile-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental health disorders.

David Daniel Ebert

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Although a large number of studies document the efficacy of psychological interventions for the prevention, treatment and management of mental and chronic conditions, only a minority of the target population actually receive these interventions.
Many limitations of traditional psychological interventions such as limited availability of evidence based interventions as well as potential barriers of utilization could potentially be overcome by providing Internet- and mobile-based health interventions (IMIs).
This talk will provide an introduction to the subject, discusses areas of application, and reviews the current evidence regarding the efficacy of IMIs for the prevention and treatment of common mental health disorders. Subsequently results will be reported from over 25 controlled trials that have been conducted from our working group in recent years. Topics covered include the efficacy of the interventions for a range of conditions, including the prevention of depression, treatment of depression, comorbid mental health and chronic conditions such as diabetes and chronic pain, occupational stress, work-related rumination and sleeping problems, problematic alcohol use, relapse prevention and student mental health. Moreover analyses will be presented for whom and whom not such approaches might be suitable [moderators of intervention outcome), as well as whether such approaches provide good value for money (Cost-effectiveness and Cost-utility). Finally recent results on potential negative effects and risks involved of such approaches will be presented and discussed.

Keywords: Internet-interventions, mobile health, e-health, digital interventions, mental health, behavioral health, wellbeing.

KEY28

The changing face of testing in work settings.

Dave Bartram

Independent Consultant, Thames Ditton, UK

In the past 50 years testing in the work and organizational field has undergone a radical change. We have moved from a reliance on print media in the 20th Century, with the consequential warehousing and version control issues, to a reliance on digital content delivered over the internet in the 21st. This has gone hand-in-hand with a move from test vendors operating at a national or more local level to globalization and the consequent internationalization of test design and delivery. Between the transition from paper to internet, we saw a brief flowering of computer-based stand-alone testing in the 1980's and 1990's, with exciting novel forms and types of test which are only now beginning to appear on the internet as its bandwidth increases. However, cost and lack of networking were major commercial barriers to computer-based testing taking over from paper-based.

This move to the internet and related globalization of industry and commerce has raised a whole host of new issues, including issues of equity and fairness: ensuring equivalence of measures across countries, uses of international norming, management of test security and data privacy, the drive to make test shorter and more engaging while retaining their validity and reliability, and the development of methods of assessment based on internet 'data scraping'.

These developments will continue to change the relationships that exist between test stakeholders: test designers, publishers, test takes and end users of test data. The nature of these changes and their implications for test and testing standards and qualifications will be explored.

TS04 Workplace

TS04.1

Leadership effectiveness, perceived organizational support and work ability: Mediating role of job satisfaction

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The construct of work ability has the potential to guide research and practice on how best to support employees throughout the lifespan. Work ability has only recently gained attention in the Industrial/Organizational Psychology literature, though studied extensively in the occupational health literature. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship of leadership effectiveness and perceived organizational support with work ability, considering the mediating role of job satisfaction. Data were gathered from a sample of 330 employees of an industrial organization in Ahvaz, Iran, who were selected by stratified random sampling method. Among this sample, 72 percent were men and the average age was 41 years. The fitness of the proposed model was examined through structural equation modeling (SEM), using SPSS-19 and AMOS-18 software packages. The indirect effects were tested using the bootstrap procedure in Preacher and Hayes (2008) SPSS Macro program for mediation. Findings indicated that the proposed model fit the data properly. Results also revealed that leadership effectiveness and perceived organizational support significantly correlated with work ability. In addition, job satisfaction mediated these relationships. In an attempt to improve work ability of workers, there is a strong need to make employees feel supported by the organization and supervisors. This may be achieved by educating supervisors and employees regarding the beneficial and associated consequences of good work ability.

TS04.2

The impact of time management training on procrastination

Foroogh Bakhtiari

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The literature shows contradictory results of the influence of time management on some behaviors Macan, 1994). The main goal of this research was the examination how time management training influences on self-reported procrastination. Research design was experimental. The participants were 50 students who were randomly assigned in two groups (experimental and control groups). Tuckman procrastination scale (1991) (TPS) were used as both pretest and posttest. The experimental group received time management training in 10 sessions (every session last 2 hours), while the control group did not received any intervention. The ANOVA method was used to analyze the data. Trainees in experimental group reported a significant decrease in procrastination. The results suggest that time management training is helpful in lessening procrastination.

TS04.3

Work- Life Balance among Turkish White- Collar Employees: The role of Perceived Managerial Support and Ambivalent Sexism Levels of Managers

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Numerous studies showed that work-life balance is related to employees' well-being (e.g., Quick & Tetrick, 2003) and previous research examined organizational and individual level factors (Eby, Casper, Lockwood, Bordeaux, & Brinley, 2015). This study focuses particularly on supervisor as a critical factor in facilitating work life balance. To this end, work life balance, perceived managerial support and managers' ambivalent sexism levels are investigated among 300 white collar

employees and their supervisors. Ambivalent sexism has two dimensions namely hostile sexism and benevolent sexism. Hostile sexism represents traditional conceptions of prejudice against women. Benevolent sexism presents ideas that are superficially positive however it still includes stereotyped ideas of gender (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Although, these two dimensions are positively correlated to each other, benevolent sexism is seen as positive in societies that are low in gender egalitarianism (Fiske, Xu, Cuddy, & Glick, 1996). To this end, we hypothesize that managers' hostile sexism levels will be negatively related to perceived managerial support of employees and this in turn will be related to work life imbalance. In other words, perceived managerial support will mediate the positive link between managers' hostile sexism levels and employees' work life imbalance. We also hypothesize that benevolent sexism levels of managers will be positively related to women employees' perception of managerial support because benevolent sexist managers may show behaviors considered to be prosocial for females. However, these types of behaviors still include stereotyped ideas of gender such as "women are kind, gentle and need protection". Therefore, perception of managerial support will not be a mediator in the relationship between managers' benevolent sexism and female employees' work life balance. Yet, perceived managerial support will mediate the positive link between managers' benevolent sexism levels and male employees' work life imbalance. The data is still being collected. The hypotheses will be tested with structural equation modelling simultaneously for both women and men. Implications of the results will be discussed in relation to the high ambivalent sexism levels in Turkish society that is also characterized by increasing numbers of dual earner couples.

TS04.4

The mediating effect of workplace incivility on the relationship between organizational justice and health

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Objectives: The goal of this study is to analyze to what extent workplace incivility mediates the relationship between organizational justice and health. Past research has focused on antecedents and consequences of organizational justice. Several studies have highlighted its effect on health, showing the positive relationship between justice and employees' well-being. However, few studies have analyzed to what extent workplace incivility might affect this relationships, reducing the positive effects on organizational justice on health. In fact, lower level of organizational justice might be related to higher perception of negative behaviours, which in turns affects negatively people's well-being.
Method. 498 Ecuadorian workers, employed in the educational sectors, answered a cross-sectional questionnaire. The mean age was 40.53 years old (SD = 10.85). Participants' average seniority at the current organization was about 10 years (SD= 10.89).
Results. Preliminary results show that workplace incivility fully mediates the relation between interpersonal justice (R^2 = .14) and informational justice (R^2 = .15) and health. It also partially mediates the relation between distributive justice (R^2 = .15) and health. However, its mediating effect disappears when procedural justice is considered.
Conclusion. The positive effect of some types of organizational justice on health disappears if workers perceive that are victims of workplace incivility. The study allows advancing in the field of organizational justice, showing that when people perceive high levels of justice but are victims of workplace incivility, the positive effects of the former on workers' health diminishes. Future research should study which mechanisms are implied in the negative relationship between organizational justice and workplace incivility.
Keywords: Workplace incivility, organizational justice, workers' well-being, mediating effect.

TS04.5

Positive Employee Behaviors and Occupational Burnout in Health Workers: Moderating Roles of Work Engagement

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Positive employee behaviors (comprising organizational citizenship behavior and workplace commitment) may overstretch and lead to occupational burnout, which may compromise the functionality of health workers and their ability to provide quality service to their patients. Less research attention has focused the moderating roles of work engagement on the connections of organizational citizenship behavior and workplace commitment to occupational burnout, especially in Nigeria where manpower deficit created by the migration of health workers is on the increase. This study, therefore, investigated the extent to which organizational citizenship behavior and workplace commitment are connected with occupational burnout, and how work engagement moderates such relationships in 191 health workers (55 males; 136 females), sampled from 3 public hospitals in Ondo State, Nigeria. Their ages averaged 34.56 years (SD = 8.52). Results of the hierarchical multiple regression indicated that organizational citizenship behavior was significantly related with increased level of occupational burnout. Work engagement significantly reduced occupational burnout in nurses and medical doctors. Workplace commitment was significantly connected with increased level of occupational burnout. Results of moderation test revealed that when interacted with work engagement, organizational citizenship behavior and workplace commitment were related with reduced level of occupational burnout. To sustain the efficiency and well-being of health workers (especially those who engage in extra-role behaviors and are psychologically attached to the organization's goals), management of public hospitals should enhance the work engagement level of employees in order to effectively manage their level of occupational burnout.

TS05 Trauma

TS05.1

Facilitating posttraumatic growth in humanitarian workers: Preliminary findings of an effectiveness study

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Objectives: Humanitarian workers are being exposed to trauma indirectly through witnessing or knowing about the details of the traumatic experiences of those whom they are serving. Even though these experiences have been documented to be typically related with adverse psychological outcomes, there are also findings indicating positive outcomes such as development of posttraumatic growth. The purpose of the current study was to provide preliminary findings on the effectiveness of a psychosocial support program in terms of facilitating post-traumatic growth in humanitarian workers.
Method: The sample consisted of 24 humanitarian workers employed in a non-governmental organization serving to asylum seekers and migrants in Turkey. Pre-test-intervention-post-test design was used; and the data were collected prior to, immediately after and 2 months following the 2-day intervention. A sociodemographic form and the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory were used for data gathering.
Results: The results revealed a significant increase in the total scale and 'relationships with others' and 'philosophy of life' sub-scale scores. **Conclusion:** These preliminary findings based on data acquired from a limited number of participants (it is expected to reach 300 participants by the end of the project) can be interpreted as an indicator of effectiveness of the program in facilitating post-traumatic growth in the target group. This study provides insights into effective strategies for facilitating positive outcomes in humanitarian workers.

TS05.2

Long-term effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy with victims of terrorism who suffer PTSD, major depressive disorder and/or anxiety disorders many years after terrorist attacks

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There are a few studies testing the effectiveness of psychological treatments for mental disorders in victims of terrorism, but it is not clear whether their therapeutic benefits persist in the long term or whether they are generalizable to victims who suffer from mental disorder many years after the terrorist attacks took place (5, 10 or 20 years later). This study tested the long-term effectiveness of a 16-session trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy (TF-CBT) by using a pre-post design with a group of 126 victims of terrorist attacks who had a diagnosis of PTSD, major depressive disorder (MDD), and/or anxiety disorder. Terrorist attacks had occurred between 7 and 40 years ago. Forty nine patients dropped out of therapy and other 12 did not completed a 1-year follow up. At this follow-up, victims who completed the treatment showed large pre/follow-up reductions in posttraumatic stress (PCL-S; d=1.44), depressive (BDI-II; d=1.10) and anxious (BAI; d=0.93) symptomatology, and the percentages of patients with a diagnosis of mental disorder were significantly reduced for PTSD (from 65% to 0%), major depressive disorder (from 46% to 3%) and anxiety disorders (from 74% to 5%). An intention-to-treat analysis revealed similar, significant results. These results suggest that TF-CBT is effective for victims of terrorism who suffer from PTSD, MDD and/or anxiety disorders in the very long term and its benefits persist one year after completion of therapy.

TS05.3

Measuring Collective Efficacy in the Context of Community-Based Child Maltreatment Prevention

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Despite growing recognition of the importance of communities to children's safety, efforts to translate this research into child maltreatment prevention initiatives has been lacking.
In this article, we argue that one of the challenges to developing and evaluating community-based child maltreatment prevention efforts is identifying effective instruments for measuring community-level change. In particular, this article addresses the role of collective efficacy in promoting children's safety, challenges with utilizing the existing measure of collective efficacy in the context of child protection, and the development of a new measure. After articulating a theoretical framework regarding the role of collective efficacy in child protection, existing strategies for measuring collective efficacy are reviewed and the strategy employed to devise a new measure is articulated. Ultimately, the new measure consisted of 15 items, and the scale had relatively high reliability (α=.848). Further, the scale fulfilled the criteria for construct and convergent validity. Because implementation science in the context of community-based child maltreatment prevention is relatively young, there is a need to better understand the mechanisms by which children's safety is ensured. This study contributes to the literature on the relationship between collective efficacy and children's safety.

TS05.4

Posttraumatic stress disorder after childbirth and maternal perceived self-efficacy: French-Tunisian cross cultural study

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Background: Almost 2 to 6% of women fulfil diagnostic criteria of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) after childbirth and 24 to 34% of them expressed symptoms of PTSD (Ayers et al. 2007; Stramrood et al. 2011). Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of PTSD in a French/Tunisian population and to determine the impact of this disorder on the maternal perceived self-efficacy. Methods: French and Tunisian participants were recruited during the last trimester of pregnancy (n= 412) and at 2 months postpartum (n=165). They had completed measures of PTSD by the Traumatic Event Scale (Wijma, 2012) and maternal perceived self-efficacy by the Parent Expectations Survey (PES) (McClennan Reece, 1997). Results: 3, 2% of French women and 21, 4% of Tunisian women suffer of PTSD at two months postpartum. In French population, PTSD impact relational and cognitive dimensions of the maternal perceived self-efficacy respectively (β= -0, 22**; β= -0, 26**). However**,** in Tunisian population, PTSD influence relational and affective aspects of the PES respectively (β= -0, 21**; β= -0, 39**). Conclusion: Mothers with PTSD experienced difficulties in identifying special needs of their children. While, French women think that they did not have general knowledge about Child Care, Tunisian women have difficulties to have stimulating interactions with their children. Psychological support for women during the perinatal period is needed to prevent post-partum disorders and its consequences.

TS06 Students and adolescents

TS06.1

What makes them (in)vulnerable? The role of life events, loss, and friendship quality for adolescent well-being trajectories

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Subjective well-being, despite its trait-like character, fluctuates at least temporarily in the context of critical life events and experiences of loss. Intimate social bonds are of major importance for achieving, keeping, and re-achieving high levels of well-being. While these are well-known facts about adult subjective well-being, little is known about individual well-being trajectories and factors causing or preventing depression of individual "set-points" during adolescence. Our study extends previous perspectives by analyzing whether intra-individual stability of well-being is already prevalent in adolescence, and examining the short or long-term impacts of life events, personal loss, and friendship quality. We use data for two adolescent samples (a cohort of 9-year olds followed up until age 16, and a cohort of 15-year olds followed up until age 21), taken from the Swiss Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth COCON. Subjective well-being was assessed at five (younger cohort) and four time points (older cohort), respectively. We use "latent state latent trait" structural equation models to identify an impeding impact of life course transitions (leaving a familiar peer context) and loss of close persons, and a protective role of verbal exchange with friends. Results are discussed in view of the particular challenges and social resources encountered during adolescence, with conclusions drawn regarding potential long-term effects on adult subjective well-being.

TS06.2

Psychological and Socio-Economic Correlates of Student Loan Payment Behavior

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Using data (N=371) collected by means of a four-wave longitudinal survey of young adults attending college in US, we sought to determine if those students' loan payment status (i.e., paid off, on time, or behind, excluding default) differed in psychological, socio-economic, or financial knowledge and behaviors. ANOVA analyses revealed that those who were behind in their payments exhibited both more negative and less positive problem-solving orientations and a greater tendency to use avoidance style. They perceived themselves as having lower financial self-efficacy and greater obstacles with the repayment system. The W4 data showed them to be suffering higher levels of emotional stress, more symptoms of depression, and lower life satisfaction. Chi-square analyses showed that those who were from lower SES families, among the first generation college graduates, or unemployed tended to be behind in their payment; no differences were found in gender and ethnicity. Across all four waves, no differences in *objective* financial knowledge or healthy financial behaviors were found. We concluded that student-loan repayment behaviors have more to do with certain psychological and socio-economic factors that come into play during the loan payment period, and less to do with objective financial knowledge or behaviors displayed over time. Our findings should help young adults develop effective problem-solving skills and financial self-efficacies and also increasing earning capabilities.

TS06.3

Developmental trajectories of self-esteem in adolescence: The role of parental control and communication among Taiwanese adolescents.

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Self-esteem has been recognized to be vital in adolescent development, and is affected by parenting behaviors. This study used general growth mixture model (GGMM) to examine development of adolescent self-esteem under various parental control and parent-adolescent communication among Taiwanese adolescents.
Data were obtained from a longitudinal panel study involving self-esteem, parental communication, and parental control from T1to T3. Participants were 1990 adolescents. General growth mixture model was used to assess the relation between parental control and communication and adolescent development of self-esteem at baseline and the growth rate of self-esteem over time.
Four parenting styles were classified by latent class analysis: neglectful (low control & communication); unrestricted (low control & moderate communication); monitoring (high control & moderate communication); authoritative (high communication & control. The results indicated that at T1 adolescent with authoritative fathers or mother reported the highest self-esteem, whereas adolescent with neglectful fathers or mothers reported the lowest self-esteem. Over time, adolescents with authoritative fathers or mothers reported the highest self-esteem, whereas adolescents with neglectful fathers or mothers continued to report the lowest self-esteem. Adolescents with authoritative parenting benefited most in developing high self-esteem, whereas adolescents with neglectful parenting displayed the opposite effect.

TS06.5

Psychometric characteristics of the Turkish version of Steen Happiness Index

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Objective: This study aims to translate and adapt the Steen Happiness Index (SHI, Steen 2005) into Turkish by examining psychometric characteristics of Turkish version of SHI in a Turkish sample. The SHI is a 20-item index measuring the three kinds of pathways to happiness: the pleasant life, the engaged life, and the meaningful life (Seligman, Steen, Park & Peterson, 2005).
Method: The participants were 200 college students at Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey. The participants were administered the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985), The Positive-Negative Affect Scale (Watson, Tellegen, & Clark, 1988), Oxford Happiness Inventory (Hills ve Argyle, 2002), Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999), and a semi-structured demographics form.
Results: The data is currently being analyzed for psychometric characteristics of the Turkish version of SHI. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, item analysis, criterion related validity, internal consistency and test-retest reliability methods will be computed. **Conclusion:** The findings will be further discussed with respect to the relevant literature in positive psychology.

TS07 Understanding human behavior

TS07.1

The joint effects of attention cuing and transcranial stimulation on visual acuity

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The present study examined the mutual influence of cortical neuroenhancement and allocation of spatial attention on perception. Specifically, it was directed to explore the effects of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS) on visual acuity in Landolt gap task performance, with and without preceding attention cues. Replicating the method of Yeshurun and Carrasco (1999) we reproduced the effects of cuing on performance, generating significant attentional benefits and costs to performance at congruent and incongruent cued locations respectively. Anodal tDCS, applied to posterior occipital area for fifteen minutes, improved performance during stimulation. Reaction time was lower, and response sensitivity higher in the tDCS Stimulation group, compared to Sham control group. Additionally, tDCS interacted significantly with the effect of spatial cuing, in post-stimulation test trials. Reaction time was lower in congruent trials (benefit) and higher in incongruent trials (cost) in the Stimulation group compared to the Sham control group, with attention redirection costs of incongruent cues significantly larger than congruence benefits. These findings indicate a magnification of attention modulation by cues through external enhancement of striate cortex by tDCS,. It is hypothesized that neuromodulation of visual cortex during manipulation of attention, may affect its connections with higher attention areas, resulting in improvement of attention allocation.

TS07.2

The Effects of Autonomic Lability and Stimulus Modality on Acquisition andExtinction of Instructed Fear

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Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the effects of instructed fear on acquisition and extinction of expectancy of trauma in relation with autonomic lability characteristics of the participants by utilizing CSs of different biological relevance.
Method: A total of 200 college students served as subjects in the study. Pictures of a snake and a spider were used as ecological stimuli; the geometrical figures with different colors were used as arbitrary stimuli. First, a four-minute SCR baseline was taken for autonomic lability measures. Then the participants were instructed that they were given an electrical stimulation after one of the two figures displayed, and they might get at least one and maximum of three electrical stimulations throughout the session randomly. The participants took five blocks of trials. Each block included a IS-sec presentation of either CS+ or CS-, and a rating of their expectancy of trauma. Finally, the participants took 10 blocks of extinction trials. There was no electrical stimulation throughout the experimental sessions.
Results: The SCR data and expectancy ratings together with lability measures indicated that (1) biological relevancy of stimuli had differential effects during acquisition, but not extinction; (2) autonomic and cognitive measures of fear yielded parallel results; (3) autonomic lability was found to be linked to the conditioned responding by the stimulus modality.
Conclusion: The findings of the present study indicated that the lability and stability are the psychophysiological traits which are associated with the autonomic reactivity to the acquisition and extinction of fear-related stimuli. In terms of the biological relevance of the fear-related stimuli, ecological CSs elicited more conditioned fear responses than arbitrary CSs. In addition being labile or stabile played role in acquisiton and extinction of fear responses, not only autonomically, but also cognitively in instructed fear procedure.

TS07.3

Web-based communication and e-waste recycling: infographics as a persuasive message.

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Objectives: Persuasion research mainly focuses on messages content or structure (arguments quality, quantity, processing models…). On the web, however, as users tend to scan rather than read, the argumentation doesn't hold as much stakes for persuasion (Nielsen, 2008). In this communication, we examine graphic design as a way to improve persuasion. We created a Web-based Binding Communication (WBC) with infographics as persuasive message for e-waste recycling.
Method: After exposing participants to a 2 (Communication: Binding vs non-binding) × 2 (Persuasive message: Infographics vs simple text) design, we measured how many of them clicked on a link providing location of amenities where they can bring their e-wastes and thus complete their recycling plan (cf. Nickerson et al., 2010). We hypothesized that the WBC should be more persuasive than message-only conditions (Joule et al., 2007); and also that, due to its graphic multimodality, infographics into a WBC should be more persuasive than simple-text WBC.
Results: We found a higher efficiency for the WBC with infographics than for the 3 other conditions, which all proved to be equivalently less persuasive. However, clarity and comprehension of the message didn't seem to mediate the persuasive effect of the infographics.
Conclusion: Graphic components of messages are worth studying, as multimodal design is to be considered for persuasive web-communications to overcome lower attention span.

TS07.4

The Reliability Of Hemodynamic Measures Obtained Via Functional Near Infrared Spectroscopy (*f*NIRS) By Using N-Back Task

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Objectives: The present study aims to examine the reliability of the measures obtained through functional near infrared spectroscopy (*f*NIRS) which is used in specification of the executive functions related to the hemodynamic activity of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex of the brain, during a verbal version of n-back task. In general, researchers investigated the reliability of *f*NIRS by applying test-retest method. In this study, besides test-retest method, alternate forms reliability was also examined.
Methods: From the 50 university students, who were performed verbal n-back task before, 14 students were re-tested after 3 weeks with the same procedure in which includes 3 trials with different orders of 0-, 1-, 2-, and 3-back. N-back tasks were computerized and presented via MATLAB. Hemodynamic measurements were obtained by 16-channeled *f*NIR system via COBI (Cognitive Optical Brain Imaging) Studio Software. For the alternate forms reliability, verbal n-back task with different letters were presented by following the same procedure.
Results and Conclusion: Channel-wise linear mixed effects analysis used to investigate similarity of the responses on parallel tests and the stability of the hemodynamic responses obtained from two testing situations. The results showed consistent results both in hemodynamic and behavioral measurements.

TS07.5

Are general and social self-efficacy related to reactions to disability among mobility impaired people?

Laura Alciauskaite, Liuda Sinkariova

Vytautas Magnus university, Kaunas, Lithuania

Introduction: Recent studies suggest that every physical disability results in array of reactions which can range from negative affectivity to successful adjustment to disability. General and social self-efficacy are the resources helping the individuals to solve disability-related problems but there is a lack of research analysing how these two types of self-efficacy are related to emotional reactions to disability.
The **aim of the study** was to assess the relationship between general and social self-efficacy and reactions to disability among mobility impaired people.
Methods: The study included 108 men and 201 women with mobility disabilities, aged between 18 and 88. General and social self-efficacy were assessed using Self-Efficacy scale and reactions to disability were assessed using Reactions to Impairment and Disability Inventory, measuring six reactions: denial, depression, internalized anger, externalized hostility, acknowledgement and adjustment.
Results: Regardless of age, individuals reporting higher general and social self-efficacy demonstrated lower scores of depression, internalized anger and externalized hostility and higher scores of acknowledgment and adjustment to disability compared to individuals reporting lower general and social self-efficacy.
Conclusions and implications: Both general and social self-efficacy promoting interventions and activities may improve the emotional adjustment to disability in mobility impaired people.

KEY01

Brain circuits for space

Edvard Moser

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The medial entorhinal cortex is part of a neural system for mapping of self-location. One of the first components to be detected in this internal map was the grid cell. Grid cells fire electric impulses when animals are at particular locations that together tile the environment in a periodic hexagonal pattern, like in a Chinese checkerboard. The medial entorhinal cortex was soon found to include a wider spectrum of functional cell types, such as head direction cells, speed cells, and border cells, intermingled among the grid cells. In this lecture, I will show that additional specialized cell types are present when spatial behavior is tested in environments with salient objects or landmarks. A subset of medial entorhinal cells fires in a vector-like manner at distinct distances and directions from objects inserted in the recording enclosure, irrespective of where in the enclosure the object is located, and irrespective of the identity of the object. In the second section of the talk, I will show that grid cells retain spatial relationships not only across recording environments but also from awake exploration to sleep, consistent with the idea that grid cells, and the entorhinal network as a whole, are part of a network-generated continuous attractor-like representation of local space. I will discuss possible roles of inhibitory networks in this representation and show that different functional cell types may be regulated by distinct classes of GABAergic interneurons. Finally, in the last part of the talk, I will discuss how the entorhinal-hippocampal navigational circuit evolves during the formation of the nervous system during the first weeks and months of life and I will discuss how immaturity of the circuit at early developmental stages may influence properties of medial entorhinal cell types.

TS08 Childhood trauma

TS08.1

Life changing events: sexual addiction and trauma

Fausta Nasti[1], Di Marino Melania[1], Parascandolo Isabella Francesca[1], Mautone Anna Grazia[1], Vassallo Maria[2], Giorgio Di Lauro[3]

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Objectives: The aim of this work was to explore the relationship between sexual addiction and childhood trauma, specifically sexual, physical and psychological abuse. Sexual addiction is a dysfunctional preoccupation with sex, often involving the obsessive pursuit of non-intimate sexual encounters. We hypothesize that hyper sexuality is a dissociative mechanism to regulate not-modulated emotions that were not mentalized in early relationships with primary caregivers. Nevertheless, pleasure that comes from this compulsion can't be disregarded. Therefore, it can be defined as a combination of gratification, impulsiveness and compulsiveness.
Method: Subjects were recruited primarily by the treatment center for Behavioral Addictions that has been activated within the Department of Addictions in the North of Naples. The assessments includes tests to measure the effectiveness and cognitive areas, such as the Dissociative Experiences Scales (DES). Data have also been collected through the genograms family tree and the anamnestic cards.
Results: Our results suggest that childhood sexual abuse is strongly associated with hypersexuality, and that the vast majority of our sample have dissociative symptomatology.
Conclusion: This findings have been very useful to develop individualized therapeutic programs, focused on the identifying and regulation of traumatic emotions implicated in sexual compulsion and on regaining integrity.

TS08.2

Trauma exposure and hopelessness in youth living in armed conflict areas

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Objectives: There has been considerable evidence indicating that exposure to political violence, armed conflict and terrorism may be traumatizing for young populations and have adverse effects on their mental health. Youth in conflict areas are usually surrounded by disadvantaged circumstances and feelings of hopelessness appear almost as an integral part of their experiences. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the associations between trauma exposure, world assumptions, social support and hopelessness in youth.
Method: The sample of the study consisted of 247 university students living in an armed conflict area in Eastern Turkey. The age range was 18-29 with the mean of 22.32. Along with a Sociodemographic Information Form; Traumatic Experiences Check List, World Assumptions Scale; Beck Hopelessness Scale and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support were used to collect data.
Results: A structural mediation model was tested in which social support and world assumptions were hypothesized to be mediators in the relationship between trauma exposure and hopelessness. Results provided support for the hypothesized mediation model. Social support and world assumptions significantly mediated the relationship between trauma exposure and hopelessness.
Conclusion: Social support and world assumptions emerge as substantial resilience or vulnerability factors which can be taken into consideration to address hopelessness in young living in conflict areas.

TS08.3

Specific autobiographical memory in adolescents exposed to childhood maltreatment.

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Childhood maltreatment is a major risk factor for emotional problems in adolescence and adulthood, and has deleterious effects on cognitive functions such as working memory (WM). A key aspect in the study of the cognitive and affective consequences of maltreatment is related to autobiographical memory, especially regarding the difficulty retrieving specific memories, known as overgeneral memory (OGM). In this study, autobiographical memory tests (SCEPT), WM (WISC-IV) and a depressive symptom assessment (CDI) were administered to 48 adolescents with a history of maltreatment, who had been removed from their family and were living in *homes for minors in custodial care,* and to 61 controls non maltreated. The results show that adolescents with a history of abuse remember fewer specific events and that both WM and depressive symptoms are involved in OGM. Adolescents who have been maltreated by their families exhibit high OGM and this impaired capacity for specific memory retrieval is partially associated with WM and depressive symptomology. Developmental studies are needed to address the specific mechanisms that may lead to OGM, as well as how OGM may lead to, and exacerbate, psychopathology. Future studies should also address how variability in trauma characteristics (e.g., age of onset) and means of coping are associated with memory and depression. As future research, we suggest in-depth neuropsychological assessment to identify the possible involvement of the different cognitive functions in OGM in adolescents who have been exposed to abuse during childhood. Furthermore, work should be done on developing intervention programs to mitigate OGM, as it has been shown to be a mediating factor in the appearance of psychopathologies such as depression in adolescent and adult victims of childhood maltreatment.

TS08.4

Relations among Childhood Trauma, Dissociation, and Trauma Related Symptoms

Hivren Ozkol[1], Faruk Gencoz[2]

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Although the relation of childhood trauma with dissociation and trauma related symptoms have been studied, the relations among types of childhood trauma, types of dissociation, trauma related symptoms have not been studied. The role of dissociation in the relation between childhood trauma and trauma related symptoms has also been ignored. In this study, associations among types of childhood trauma, types of dissociation, and trauma related symptoms. 736 adults from Turkey completed a questionnaire set which includes 6 scales and a demographic information section. Results showed that dissociation fully mediates the relation between childhood trauma and PTSD symptom severity and, it also mediates the relation between childhood trauma and DESNOS (disorders of extreme stress not otherwise specified) symptom severity. Physical neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse were found to be related to psychoform dissociation; whereas physical abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect and, sexual abuse were associated with somatoform dissociation. Lastly, emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse significantly predicted DESNOS symptom severity whereas physical abuse and emotional neglect was related to PTSD symptom severity. Results demonstrate that dissociation, PTSD and DESNOS symptoms should be taken into account while developing a treatment plan for childhood trauma survivors. This presentation aims to provide suggestions for treatment of childhood trauma.

TS08.5

Adaptation of the Structured Interview for Disorders of Extreme Stress - Self Report (SIDES-SR) for Turkish Samples

Hivren Ozkol

Isik University, Istanbul, Turkey

Individuals with childhood trauma history consistently demonstrate psychological disturbances that are not included in the posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) diagnosis. A substantial number of the survivors of childhood trauma meet criteria for disorders of extreme stress not otherwise specified (DESNOS). The Structured Interview for Disorders of Extreme Stress-Self Report (SIDES-SR) was developed by Pelcovitz et al. (1997) to measure the presence of the six clusters of symptoms of DESNOS diagnosis: alterations in regulation of affect and impulses; alterations in attention or consciousness; alterations in self-perception; alterations in interpersonal relations; alterations in biological self-regulation; and alterations in sustaining beliefs. This study aimed to adapt the SIDES-SR to be used for Turkish Samples. After the translation process, SIDES-SR was administered to 736 participants. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to analyze the factor analytic structure of SIDES-SR using structural equation modeling in LISREL 8. Results showed that internal consistency is high (Coefficient alpha is .90). The six-factor model provided a reasonable fit to the data. Results indicate that SIDES-SR has good validity and reliability results in Turkish population.

IS02

My optimism wears heavy boots: So much research, so few implications, towards more effective interventions in mental health

Pim Cuijpers[1], Steve D. Hollon[2], Angelique Cramer[3], Jelte Wicherts[3], Claudi Bockting[4]

[1]VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
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Despite four decades of experimental and neuroscientific research as well as clinical intervention studies, effect sizes for treatment efficacy for common mental health disorders have not increased. In this panel we will discuss factors that contribute to these disappointing results as well as potential routes to improve mental health science.

Even though psychological and pharmacological treatments are effective for most mental disorders (including the most prevalent ones, i.e. depression and anxiety disorders), only half of treated patients experience a clinically meaningful reduction in symptoms or achieve full remission for these disabling conditions. The fact that a substantial proportion, does not or only partially, respond to existing treatments is highly problematic and expensive. Moreover, relapse rates in major depressive disorder (MDD) are unacceptably high even for patients who do respond to treatment. Despite four decades of experimental and neuroscientific research as well as clinical intervention studies, effect sizes for treatment efficacy have not increased and novel treatment modalities for mental health disorders are largely lacking in routine clinical care. Mental health care will benefit from a rigorous and critical evaluation of the current state of affairs of its research efforts. In this panel, we will discuss factors that contribute to these disappointing results as well as potential routes to improve mental health science. Panel members are international experts in the field of methodology, clinical psychology/ psychiatry and some are part of the theme group 'My optimism wears heavy boots' (NIAS https://www.nias.nl/theme-groups/Overview%20of%20Theme%20Groups/my-optimism-wears-heavy-boots) working on a rigorous and critical evaluation of mental health science ; i.e. Pim Cuijpers, Professor of Clinical Psychology VU University, Amsterdam, Steve D. Hollon, Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University, USA, Claudi L.H. Bockting, professor of Clinical Psychology at Utrecht University, Angélique O. J. Cramer, associate professor in models and methods for clinical psychology and Jelte M. Wicherts associate professor of methodology at the University of Tilburg.

EFPA06 Ethical challenges in forensic psychology

During assessment/evaluation of the mental state of defendants in a judicial framework forensic psychologists may be confronted with specific ethical dilemmas. For instance the question how to handle important information about the parents of a juvenile defendants in an expert report. Ethical dilemmas also emerge on a regular basis in the forensic field with respect to the question how to deal with the media in an ethical way.
Presenters from Norway, the UK and the Netherlands will comment on a variety of ethical issues in the forensic field during this symposium.
Knut van Dalen, member of The National Committe of Forensic Medicine and chair of the Ethics Appeal Board of the Norwegian Psychological Association, will talk about ethical challenges encountered when working as a forensic psychologist in Norway since the Utøya massacre in Norway 2011.
Pål Grøndahl, also from Norway, will talk about ethical issues in dealing with the media both when an expert is appointed in a case as when an outside expert is asked to comment on a specific case.
Martin Fisher, forensic psychologist in the United Kingdom, will talk about ethical issues in managing the client hierarchy in custodial forensic settings.
Ans Schouten, forensic psychologist at the Dutch Institute on Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, will pay attention to ethical dilemmas encountered during the assessment of the mental state of juvenile defendants, especially to questions concerning the privacy, autonomy and best interest of the juvenile.
Jannie van der Sleen, member of Board of Ethics of the Dutch Psychological Association will present the results of a recent discussion in the Netherlands on the potential bottlenecks between the Dutch Ethical Code for Psychologists on one side and expert reports for the court in which the mental state of defendants is assessed on the other side.
The presenters will talk for about 15 minutes each. After the presentations there's room for discussion with the participants of the symposium about the different subjects.

EFPA06.1

Potential bottlenecks between the Dutch Ethical Code for Psychologists on one side and expert reports for the court in which the mental state of defendants is assessed on the other side.

Jannie van der Sleen

Ethical Board of the Dutch Association of Psychologists, Utrecht, The Netherlands

In the Netherlands experts reporting for the court on the mental state of defendants felt that the Dutch Ethical Code for Psychologists didn't fit their working field. Therefore the Ethical Board of the Dutch Association of Psychologists sent out a questionnaire to experts in this field and organized an invitational conference on this subject with the intent to get clarity about this problem. During this presentation the results of these actions will be discussed.

EFPA06.2

Ethical challenges encountered when working as a forensic psychologist in Norway.

Knut Dalen

nevropsykolog.no AS, Hovet, Norway

After the Utøya massacre in Norway 2011, the psychologists` position in forensic medicine has been strengthened. Typically, two psychiatrists were doing forensic evaluation together. Nowadays one psychiatrist and one psychologist working together is the far more common. Ethical challenges when working as a forensic psychologist will be addressed.

EFPA06.3

Managing the client hierarchy in custodial forensic settings: ethical issues

Martin Fisher

NOMS, UK

In their practice in England and Wales, Forensic and other practitioner psychologists working in the Public Sector will often be faced with client needs that present competing demands. In terms of ethical practice in these settings practitioners need to be able to systematically and defensibly organise their practice to be responsive to these demands, being mindful of political, practice and ethical consequences for the practitioner psychologist.
Theoretical and practical approaches will be discussed to enable a framework for decision making and decision taking to be developed

EFPA06.4

EFPA - Experts: Sobriety vs. speculations in forensic psychiatric high profile cases

Pål Grøndahl

Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

A few penal cases are extremely serious, such as homicide or special sexual offences. That may be due to number of victims or type of victims (children, celebrities etc.). In most countries the court will appoint forensic psychiatric- or psychological experts to examine the mental status of the defendant with regard to accountability; mens rea. In such serious cases the media will usually cover the case extensively. They will try to interview all the legal parties and the forensic experts. A few examples of such high profile cases will be given. The ethical issues in dealing with the media will be discussed both when the expert is appointed in the case and as an outside expert asked to comment the case. A few guidelines in contact with the media will be suggested.

EFPA06.5

Ethical challenges in assessment of juvenile offenders

Ans Schouten

Dutch Institute on forensic psychiatry and psychology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In this presentation attention will be paid to questions regarding the privacy, (growing) autonomy and the best interest of the juvenile.
By discussing cases attention will be paid to issues like: Do we try to persuade a juvenile to participate in an assessment for court? In how far do we respect his position in the judicial process? Which information do we give to parents, for instance about pregnancy and sexual relations?

EFPA07 Community Psychology in a changing world

This ECPA (Associated member of EFPA) symposium examines political radicalization, globalization, technological innovation, migration, and climate change as the key issues of the 21 century outlining some new challenges and roles for community psychologists.
The first presentation discusses how globalization and technological innovations have benefitted primarily cosmopolitan, economic and intellectual elites. Delocalization of jobs in emerging countries, has further lowered work opportunities and quality of life of white males with low education and of young people in general. Reacting to these structural changes, young leftists used the internet and social networks to spread "identity politics" focused of rights of minorities; instead, extreme right wing movements created sites supporting white supremacy and opposing immigration, increasing political polarization.
A second presentation focuses on the ISIS foreign fighters, proposing a phenomenological analysis of the first propaganda booklet in Italian posted on the web, exploring the needs on which this media campaign is based: the needs for security, identity, self-esteem and social reassurance. It also investigates the role of injustice, social exclusion, and identity formation issues through the contribution of sociology, clinical and social psychology perspectives.
A third presentation is devoted to migration issues: in spite of growing academic interest surrounding the impacts of M-RD and deportation, little attention has been given to the potential relationships between the violence that affects people in their countries of origin, and contemporary immigration and deportation policies.
The last presentation examines the rhetoric and images utilised to evoke responses in media messages about climate crisis. A comparison of messages and initiatives that 'work' and those that lead to resistance and uncooperative responses are examined. Key strategies that utilize the ideas of community psychology are proposed. Moreover, some examples that draw from practices in local communities and environmental activism will be explored.

EFPA07.1

The Islamic State: Propaganda and Recruitment 2.0

Giuseppina De Cristofaro[1], Caterina Arcidiacono[2]

[1]*University Federico II, Naples, Italy*
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This paper investigates the dynamics of propaganda and recruitment of the nascent Islamic State, in order to understand how and trough which techniques it manages to enlist new supporters in western countries. Examining websites and propaganda documents published online, highlights a disquieting reality, in which social media and new technologies have a highly effective communication potential. The paper reports the results of a phenomenological analysis of the first propaganda booklet posted in Italian on the web, that explored the needs on which this media campaign is based: the needs for security, identity, increased self-esteem and social reassurance. It also investigates the role of injustice, social exclusion and the factors related to identity through the contribution of sociology, clinical and social psychology perspectives. What emerges is a description of a modern state which overcomes the shortcomings of most Western countries no longer able to meet the needs of many young people: a universe that offers a strong and totalizing model for which it is worth fighting because it can bring justice, respect and equality.
Finally, this contribution will discuss the role of psychology as a decolonization tool of the unconscious and, not least, it will identify possible strategies to respond to the social needs that make the caliphate attractive for Western youth.

EFPA07.2

Globalization, social networks, and political radicalization: new challenges for community psychologists

Donata Francescato

ECPA, Rome, Italy

This paper examines how globalization and social networks have contributed to political radicalization in Western countries, and outlines some new challenges and roles for community psychologists.
Globalization and technological innovations have spread faster across countries than within them, benefitting cosmopolitan, economic and intellectual elites, widening the productivity gap between global firms and local national companies. Delocalization of jobs in countries with lower labor cost and fewer environmental regulations, has further lowered employment opportunities and quality of life of white males with low education and of young people in general. Reacting to these structural changes, young leftists have used the internet and social networks to spread "identity politics" focused of rights of minorities and favoring immigration of refugees; instead, extreme right wing movements have created sites supporting white supremacy and opposing immigration, increasing the political polarization. Community psychologists should become more involved in decreasing this political divide: examining how users of social networks engage in online and offline political participation, promoting more dialogue between immigrants and locals, and building bridges of mutual understanding. Results of two pilot research and intervention projects on these topics will be briefly discussed.

EFPA07.3

Experiences of Migrant Women Confined in Italian Detention Centers

Francesca Esposito[1], José Ornelas[2]

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Under conditions of mass mobility, and increasing criminalization of much of this movement, migration-related detention (M-RD) has become part of a set of border control measures implemented in most countries of the world. In academic research little attention has been given to the potential relationships between the violence that affects people in their countries of origin, and contemporary immigration and deportation policies. Further, even less effort has been devoted to understanding how gender shapes such relationships. Drawing on 588 hours of participant observation and thirty-nine interviews, this contribution aims to fill this gap by exploring the experiences of migrant women detained inside Rome's detention center, the largest Italian M-RD facility. In particular, the narratives of five women are analyzed through a thematic narrative analysis. Such narratives illustrate how women's experiences of victimization and agency – in their countries of origin, transit and settlement – are deeply intertwined and strongly influenced by structural realities. Furthermore, they disclose how much gender can influence women's migration in all the stages, playing a role in its causes and consequences, as well as permeating the identities, practices, and institutions involved in the process of its management and control. In particular, the gendered and racialized nature of the M-RD regime is discussed, revealing how the detention and deportation machine works to reproduce and reinforce the racial and gender hierarchies of mainstream society. Adopting a feminist stance, enriches the knowledge of these new sites of confinement, giving voice to a custodial population that has long been silenced.

EFPA07.4

Climate messages and public engagement?

Jacqueline Akhurst

University of Rhodes, Grahamstown, South Africa

The presentation will consider the rhetoric and images utilised to evoke responses in media messages about climate crisis. Drawing on a video clip used at a global climate change conference along with research about public attitudes to calls for changed behaviour, the challenges of such communications will be highlighted. The unintended messages of such communications will be discussed, emphasizing how people are alienated and become disengaged when confronted with frightening images designed to provoke fear. Then, examples of the results of the climate crisis in South Africa will be given, show how different media messages and ways of soliciting assistance via social media led to very inspiring pro-active responses in certain instances. A comparison of messages and initiatives that 'work' and those that lead to resistance and uncooperative responses will highlight key strategies that utilize the ideas of psychology. More constructive ways of engaging in climate-aware social change will be considered from a community psychology perspective, based on Kagan et al.'s (2011) ideas about a key aspect of practice being that of stewardship, including especially the encouragement of contributions and belonging, looking after our world and people, with compassion being central, not wasting things, lives or time, and thinking long-term. Such ideas are supported by the writings of Harré (2011) and *Ubutu* culture. Finally, some examples that draw from practices in local communities and environmental activism will be explored.

TS09 Trauma

TS09.1

Prevalence, severity and correlates of secondary trauma among substance abuse counselors

Ayna Johansen[1], Eva Kristiansen[1], Ingerid Bjelland[2], Shedeh Tavakoli[3]

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Counselors working in the field of substance abuse treatment are vulnerable and at risk for developing trauma symptoms similar to those experienced by their often traumatized clients. They are however rarely studied in terms of their secondarily exposed trauma at work. Educational Objectives: This presentation will teach participants to recognize and understand secondary trauma, which will support both counsellor self-care and supervisory skills of substance abuse counsellors. Purpose: This study assesses the prevalence, severity and correlates of secondary traumatic stress among a sample of Norwegian substance abuse counselors. Methods: Using a survey research design, 353 respondents were recruited through employers, workers unions as well as social media. Results: 22% of the respondents experienced secondary trauma, and a lot more experienced symptoms of secondary traumatic stress. In addition, STS correlated strongly with burnout, work place violence, supervision and support from leaders and colleagues. Men experienced significantly higher rates of STS than women. Conclusions: In accordance with past research results indicate the counselors experience a high workload, and are indirectly exposed to traumatic life experiences through their work with traumatized populations. Gender should be explored as a potential moderator of secondary trauma risk factors. The findings have implications for potential preventive and interventive strategies.

TS09.2

Traumatic exposure and secondary traumatic stress in humanitarian workers: The mediating role of burnout

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Objectives: Humanitarian workers are continuously being exposed to highly traumatic content within the context of their work with traumatized populations. Such experiences of the humanitarian workers have been conceptualized as "vicarious trauma" or "secondary traumatic stress"; and research on the vicarious effects of trauma indicates that the symptoms are similar to those of direct victims. In the literature, the concepts of secondary traumatic stress and burn-out have frequently been referred to together. Moreover, recent research reports that burn-out contributes to the development of secondary traumatic stress. The purpose of the current study was to examine the mediating role of burnout in the relationship between the level of work-related traumatic exposure and symptoms of secondary traumatic stress.
Method: The participants were 94 humanitarian workers employed in a non-profit and non-governmental organization providing support for asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey. Sociodemographic and Exposure-Related Information Form and The Professional Quality of Life Scale were used to collect data. **Results:** It was found that burnout fully mediates the relationship between exposure to traumatic material and secondary traumatic stress, explaining 42% of the total variance.
Conclusion: The results suggest that burnout may increase the risk of secondary traumatic stress in humanitarian workers; and provide new insights for prevention and intervention efforts targeting these groups.

TS09.3

Gender And Perceived Leader Support Moderate Secondary Trauma In Substance Abuse Counselors

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III. Women counselors working in the field of substance abuse treatment may have greater susceptibility than men for developing trauma symptoms similar to those experienced by their often traumatized clients, but the field has been reluctant to explore the validity of this claim. This study is a first to examine if, and explore potentially why female substance abuse counselors are more susceptible to develop secondary trauma than their male colleagues. Educational Objectives: This presentation will teach participants to understand gender effects in substance abuse counselling, which can support counsellor self-care and supervisory skills of substance abuse counsellors, as well as critical thinking in regard to gender effects in substance abuse counseling. Purpose: This study examines moderators of secondary traumatic stress among a sample of Norwegian substance abuse counselors. Methods: Using a survey research design, 353 respondents were recruited through employers, workers unions as well as social media. Results: Men had significantly greater risk of meeting cutoff for diagnosis of secondary trauma (SD; X 2 = 5,96, p=.02). Men's ST was mediated by perceived work stress (F=5,82, p=.02), while women's was not. No differences were observed in terms of reported threats, levels of burnout, and neither gender was protected by their amount of work experience in terms of developing symptoms of burnout and ST. A three-way interaction effect (F=10.01, p=.00) was observed between gender, perceived leader support and burnout in predicting symptoms of ST such that women seemed to be protected by good relations with superiors, while men were not. Conclusions: In contrast to past research women were not more likely to develop symptoms of secondary trauma, and amount of work experience did not moderate symptoms of distress. The study is a first to examine the interactive effects of gender and perceived leader support, and the findings suggest men and women may feel and behave differently within contexts of work overload and supervision. The findings have implications for the design and application of gender-sensitive, preventive and post-exposure interventions with substance abuse counselors.

TS09.4

Exposure to Traumatic Events and its impact on Emotional Problems of Internally Displaced Youth

Tasnim Rehna, Rubina Hanif

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Research on children affected by armed conflict and displacement, around the world, demonstrates increased risk for a range of mental health problems (Barenbaum, 2004; Lustig et. al. 2004; Stichick, 2001). In particular, research has emphasized the many ways in which exposure to war-related traumatic events are likely to contribute to subsequent mental distress i.e. anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and in some cases, longer-term psychopathology (Barenbaum, 2004). Since Pakistan, particularly the tribal areas, has been the victim of terrorism and armed conflict for the last many years and people, in bulk, have been displaced from their home towns; thus the consequences are even worst for Pakistani children as compared to rest of the globe. The present study, therefore, was planned to study the impact of the experience of traumatic events on emotional problems of internally displaced youth. A sample of 300 young adolescents (boys = 244, Girls = 56) with an age ranging from 12 to 16 years (M= 15.27, SD=1.20) was taken from Swat, Bannu, and Peshawar districts of Pakistan. Adverse Life Events Scale (Rehna & Hanif, Unpublished) and School Children Problem Scale (Saleem & Mehmood, 2011) were administered on youth. Results showed that Anxiousness, Aggression and Feelings of Rejection were the most prevalent problems among youth. Regression analysis revealed that exposure to traumatic events accounted for up to 77% of variance in emotional problems of internally displaced youth. These findings

indicate that exposure to war-related traumatic events significantly predict emotional problems among youth. These findings have been discussed in the light of literature and cultural constructs.

TS09.5

Delivery of Trauma-Focused Therapy Services to Hispanic Immigrant Children in Three NYC Public Schools: An Outcomes Assessment Study

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This study reports on an innovative treatment "TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy" developed by Dr. Giuseppe Costantino, oriented to reduce traumatic stress in Hispanic/Latino children. The treatment program was conducted at NYU/Lutheran Family Health Centers in New York City, USA, with a grant by SAMSHA. Three hundred and sixty four children were given baseline assessments consisting of the UCLA PTSD Reaction Index for DSM-IV, Children's Depression Inventory, and the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale-2. School children from three public schools age range 6 to 11 years old, were treated with the "TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy", a culturally competent technique which has pictures targeted to deal with issues of trauma, anxiety and depression. Data collected 6-month post-intervention indicated dramatic improvements in psychological wellbeing across all measures of PTSD, depression and anxiety. Before the treatment Hispanic/Latino children evidenced considerable risk for PTSD, but after 14 sessions they improved significantly. After the treatment, only 7.1% of the children exceeded the 37 threshold of the UCLA scale that is typically associated with a diagnosis of PTSD, compared to 20% pre-treatment. Additionally, moderate PTSD was reduced from 25.7% pre-treatment to 15.9% post-treatment, and mild PTSD was reduced from 22.3% to 10.6%. The results suggest that "TEMAS Narrative Trauma Therapy" is a valid and cost-efficient method of clinical intervention with at risk Hispanic/Latino children that it is feasible to offer in school settings.

TS10 Substance use problems

TS10.1

Long-term effects of exercise during youth or adulthood on cocaine reactivity in mice: qualitative developmental differences

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Epidemiological studies suggest that physical exercise could have preventive properties on drugs vulnerability. Animal research showed that rats or mice housed with a running wheel (a model of physical exercise) can exhibit attenuated drug seeking and drug-induced psychomotor hyperactivity in comparison with their sedentary counterparts. **Objectives**: the aim was to evaluate the longevity of the protective effects of exercise on cocaine vulnerability and the influence of the developmental stage during which exercise is applied (in 4 experiments). **Method**: females and males C57BL/6J mice, aged 28 (youth) or 77 days (adults) were housed with (n=56) or without (n=28) a running wheel. After 3 weeks, half of the exercised mice (n=28) were deprived of their wheel (3 housing conditions/experiment). Three weeks later, mice were tested for sensitization to the psychomotor-activating effects of 8 mg/kg cocaine over 9 once-daily sessions (controls: saline solution). Mice were also tested 30 days later for their long-term expression of sensitization. **Results**: continuous wheel-running housing reduced cocaine responsiveness in both females and males regardless of the age on which exercise was introduced. Exercise performed exclusively in youth, but not over adulthood, reduced durably cocaine responsiveness, particularly in females. **Conclusion**: the likelihood of the long-term protection of exercise against cocaine responsiveness may depend on the age of exercise application and the gender.

TS10.2

Substance Abuse and Consequences of Sexual Temptation: No Sex, Safe Sex, Risky Sex, and STDS

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Objectives: University students' substance abuse and risky sex contribute to STDs. We develop and empirically test a formative theoretical model of sexual temptation involving substance abuse (cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana), safe sexual behavior (use of condom/barrier for oral and vaginal intercourse), risky sexual behavior (unprotected sex and multiple sexual partners), and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs: gonorrhea, HIV, and genital herpes). We simultaneously explore these constructs, controlling membership in social groups (fraternity/sorority, varsity athlete, and club sports) and perceived norm of substance abuse.
Method: A total of 687 American university students completed the National College Health Assessment. We use structural equation modeling (SEM) to test the goodness of fit between our formative theoretical model and actual data.
Results: Results reveal the following discoveries: Membership in campus social groups is positively associated with STDs, whereas perceived norm of peer substance abuse is negatively related to STDs. Under the influence of substance abuse, we test three outcomes of sexual temptation as related to STDs. Those who have no sex do not contract STDs. For those who fall into temptation, substance abuse is more strongly related to risky sex which leads to STDs than safe sex which does not. Those engaging in risky sex have significantly higher cognitive impairment than those practicing safe sex.
Conclusions: Substance abuse contributes to STDs through risky sex only. Those having risky sex suffer higher cognitive impairment than those practicing safe sex. We provide novel implications to policy makers, practitioners, and researchers.

TS10.3

MDMA Users' Life Stories: A Narrative Study of Gay Youths in Taiwan

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Objectives: This research aims to understand Taiwanese gay youth MDMA users' life stories and the intersections between their gay identities and MDMA use. The research has a purpose to confront the discriminatory discourses that oppress the varied forms of relationship and sexuality within gay population.
Method: The researchers employed a qualitative research paradigm. Specifically, narrative inquiry was utilized for this research. Two gay men participated in the research and they received 2-10 hours of in-depth interview. All the interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim for a narrative analysis.
Results: The results demonstrated 10 stages of MDMA use: Latent Stage, Bumping Stage, Exploration Stage, Entering Stage, Addiction Stage, Indulgence Stage, Decay Stage, Depression Stage, Reflection Stage, and Returning Stage. Participants showed that they spent a longer period of time in the Latent Stage because of lack of social support. The results indicated that the participants' open relationship was a form of trusting their partner that was often associated with MDMA use. Finally, these 10 stages were not linear; rather, participants were going back and forth in these stages. Participants reported that they decided to use MDMA less frequently than before.
Conclusion: Given that LGBT population have encountered stigmatization in Taiwan, being a drug user and having a gay identity would result in a form of double discrimination that silences gay men. Psychologists and other helping professionals need to be equipped with more knowledge of subcultures of the gay community, including drug use, as well as various forms of relationships and sexuality.

TS10.4

Cannabis use among adolescents. The relative role of alcohol consumption, psychological and demographic factors

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There are few studies which have examined the relative role of alcohol consumption, psychological and demographic factors for cannabis use in representative school-based adolescent samples. The core aim of the present school-based adolescent study was to investigate the relative role of such factors for cannabis use among Norwegian adolescents. In 2014, a total of 60351 pupils aged 13-19 years across Norway were invited to participate in a questionnaire survey and 47463 pupils responded positively to the enquiry (response rate 79%). The current study was based on data from adolescents who completed the illicit drug use module of the questionnaire (n=28953). Multivariate results showed that last year alcohol intoxication was the strongest predictor of having used cannabis as the sole illicit drug the last year. The findings also showed that the most substantive predictor of last year cannabis use frequency was alcohol intoxication frequency in the same period. Those who solely had used cannabis generally shared more psychological and demographic characteristics with users of additional illicit drugs than with non-illicit drug users. For instance, male gender, poor mental health, poor perceived family economy, high perceived parental alcohol consumption and to be allowed by parents to consume alcohol were associated with an increased risk of membership in the two illicit user groups. Cannabis seems to complement rather than substitute alcohol consumption. The findings may be used in early psychological interventions among adolescents at risk of initiating the use of cannabis.

PS04 Career Transitions in a Global Context: Clients and career practitioners experiences

This symposium considers career transitions in a global context. Transition has always been a feature of careers. With the impact of globalisation, the frequency of career transitions has increased; the world of work has moved from stability to fluidity. Re-skilling, up-skilling, and lifelong learning are essential elements of twenty-first century careers and integral with career transition. Growing numbers of university students are aged 25 or over. International students seek opportunities to enhance career options in their home or destination countries. For people with migrant, asylum seeking, and refugee backgrounds, international career transition is unavoidable as they re-establish in new countries. Transition of any kind is unique to individuals and multifaceted; it is associated with deeply intrapersonal experiences, and may involve navigation of cultural contexts, geographic dislocation, disruption to, and making of new social networks, and socioeconomic challenges. Career practitioners assist individuals with career transitions but they too, are not immune from the need to adapt and change brought about by more diverse client groups, advances in theory and practice, changes in service delivery models and technology. This symposium considers the career transition experiences of international students, young people with refugee backgrounds, adults returning to university study, and career and employment practitioners. The objectives of the symposium are to highlight a range of contemporary career transitions, and consider the challenges and possible support strategies. Implications for career theory, research, and practice are considered.

PS04.1

Finding voice through narrative career interviews: Exploring the career development of young African females with refugee backgrounds

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Young people with refugee backgrounds (YRB) resettling in developed countries, transition through a complex process of career development. Successful integration of YRB is linked with their career development. YRB's career development is a non-linear, heterogeneous and multi-dimensional process contingent upon various cultural, contextual and relational stories and influences of the pre- and post-migration journey. YRB experience 'self in transition' and 'active waiting' that contribute to the emergence of anticipated future directions as well as a loss of voice and agency as a result of challenging transition processes. Additionally, the world of work in countries where most YRB are resettled is undergoing dramatic shifts. Access to meaningful and decent work is no longer a given for many people including those with refugee backgrounds who face unexpected and unanticipated challenges when moving towards their anticipated future directions. Shaping a richer understanding about how previously constructed anticipated future directions reshape after resettlement could facilitate a more detailed exploration of the complex career development process of YRB. Little research has been conducted on the career development of YRB after resettlement, particularly qualitative research that can generate culturally and contextually pertinent experience-near data.

Objectives: The current research used a qualitative exploratory multiple case study method to explore the career stories of three young African females who as a result of being forcibly displaced travelled together, spent years in refugee camps, and finally resettled in Australia.
Method: To facilitate the exploration of participants' life-career stories and to give voice to their lived experiences, narrative career interviews were conducted using a narrative storytelling approach. Interviews were analysed using a voice centred relational method.
Results: The unique plot of each participant's story reflected the operation of various voices, relationships, social structures and dominant narratives, influential in constantly reshaping future career plans.
Conclusion: Narrative career interviews assisted participants to gain a sense of agency useful for the actualisation of their preferred career plans through finding voices that were lost or diminished during multiple transitions. Implications for research and practice will be considered.

PS04.2

Transitions of international students from university to employment

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Individuals choose to study in other countries for a variety of reasons related to perceptions about opportunities and conditions in their home countries in comparison to destination countries. One of the main reasons that people become international students is to improve their employment prospects post-graduation. Although the majority of international students return home, many express interest in pursuing employment in the destination country as a pathway to permanent immigration or as an avenue to increase their employability in their home contexts. Consequently, there has been a shift from considering international students as temporary learners to positioning them as a highly skilled source of human capital and desirable immigrants for destination countries. This shift in perspectives underpins the importance of considering international students' career development needs while living and learning in higher educational settings and preparing them for employment options post-graduation.

Objectives: The main objective of this research study was to investigate the factors that influence international students' career development for successful transitions from higher education to employment in the Canadian context.
Method: Participants in this study included 15 international students who self-identified with the goal of remaining in the destination country post-graduation. Participants included international students in their first, second, or third year of a university program, A modified version of the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique was used in the design of interviews and analysis.
Results: The critical incidents reported by international students emphasized lifestyle considerations, family commitments, available instrumental and social support, and their personal capacity to overcome perceived barriers over time. International students engaged in an ongoing decision-making process of navigating circumstances and relationships within both their home and destination countries.
Conclusion: Rather than a one-time decision, the transition from university to employment must be viewed as a constructed and contextualized process that includes multiple influences. International students require local support services, both formal and informal in nature, to navigate ongoing and emerging demands in educational and employment systems. International student transitions need to be viewed in more holistic ways that take into account conditions and relationships in both the home and destination countries.

PS04.3

Career transitions, lifelong learning and older university students

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Career transitions in a global world of work have resulted in lifelong learning. Mature students and their experience of tertiary education is an area of career psychology in which there is currently a lack of research. In particular, little published data related to the transition experience into and from tertiary education of mature students is available internationally and there is even less literature examining these students within the South African context. The transition into tertiary education by mature students can be for a wide variety of reasons, and the path of mature learners into higher education is, in contrast to that of traditional entry students, considerably less linear and more unpredictable, often involving numerous breaks and transitions. Many more mature students are pursuing their first tertiary qualification with the goal of earning a degree qualification. Other mature students have an initial degree and are returning to higher education to change careers or to strengthen their work skills. In addition, as baby boomers retire, many enrol in higher education with a long-deferred dream of a first or an advanced degree. The transition from a tertiary education institution is a significant career development milestone as well, especially for mature students who have worked prior to attending tertiary education. Successfully transitioning from tertiary education back into employment is important, especially for mature students who have worked before and who may have made considerable sacrifices to engage in tertiary

education.For instance, many of these mature students have given up employment, lived off a reduced income while studying, and have focused on the attainment of a particular career goal.

Objectives: This research explored the transitions of mature students into, during and from university education.
Method: Qualitative data was gathered through the use of semi-structured interviews. The data obtained was subjected to thematic content analysis using Tesch's model.
Results: Results provided insight into the reasons for and the resilience strategies needed to successfully re-engage with university education.
Conclusion: The qualitative findings may help university career services and career practitioners to better understand the career transitions and support needs of this growing enrollment of students.

PS04.4

Professional identify transformation

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In response to the global economic crisis, the European Public Employment Service (PES) 2020 Strategy outlines some of the changes to the role and function of careers and employment counsellors working in these services that have become necessary. A much broader view of employment and unemployment is required, with career and employment counsellors needing to operate differently, in roles and capacities that require them to adopt, and adapt to, a new professional identity formation that involves new skills, new competences and new understandings.

Objectives: Supporting this professional identity transformation, to enable counsellors to meet the challenges of their evolving roles, is a key objective of the four year (2014 - 2018) research program, funded by the European Union, reported in this paper.
Method: This comprised participatory design, so that learning support (online and face-to-face) could be developed that met their needs and requirements. Central partners in the ongoing research are the PES in the UK, Slovenia and Croatia. These were selected to contrast with regard to their size and operational culture in different country contexts. As part of the training support, an IT application was developed to support counsellors with the use of labour market information (LMI) in their practice.
Results: The focus of the first two years of research has been the exploration of the nature and extent of the professional identity formation of different staff groups within the PES partners (for example, work coaches, counsellors, employment advisers and managers). An initial phase of familiarisation involved the systematic analysis of the learning needs required to support the successful professional identity transformation of PES counsellors, together with their managers. Subsequently, close collaboration has identified specific requirements that reflect the operational contexts of different PES organisations located in different social and economic contexts. An extensive Associate Partner network has also enabled the piloting of solutions in organisations across Europe. The project team has involved senior managers as well as practitioners, to ensure sustainable development.
Conclusion: A positive outcome has been achieved, including fundamental change management and demonstrable impact. The presentation will report on developments and their evaluation.

PS05 Broadening suicide research from a focus on risk to a life worth living: Meta-analytic, longitudinal and experimental methods

Suicide remains a significant global health concern. In Australia, suicide is the leading cause of death for both males and females aged 15 to 44 years (Suicide Prevention Australia, 2015). The World Health Organization (2014) has declared suicide prevention a global imperative. Therefore, accurate risk assessment, identification of protective factors, and effective prevention strategies are important public health targets. To achieve these aims barriers to suicide research must be addressed, contemporary risk-centric theories must better account for the influence of protective factors, and more longitudinal studies and creative experimental designs to test putative causal factors are needed.
This symposium has five objectives. (1) Provide a meta-analytic cost-benefit analysis of the widespread concern among researchers and ethics boards that exposure to suicide related content may be harmful or dangerous; (2) Test an ambivalence framework of suicide where the desire to live is concepualised as a separate dimension to the desire to die, and their dynamic interplay is examined over time; (3) Test the temporal sequencing of the causal factors (rumination, entrapment, suicidal ideation) proposed by the Integrated Motivational-Volitional Model of Suicide (O'Connor, 2011); (4) Use novel experimental designs to test interventions that can mitigate the deleterious impact of thwarted interpersonal needs posited by the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (Van Orden et al., 2010) to be proximal causal antecedents of the wish to die; and (5) examine the moderating influence of individual differences in personality (neuroticism and attachment styles) on the negative impact of experimentally induced feelings of perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness on the desire to escape this interpersonal adversity.
Implications of conceptual and methodological advances in suicide research on the safe and ethical management of risk and resilience are discussed. Particular emphasis will be given to the benefits and challenges of advancing understanding of suicide risk by taking into account the dynamic interplay or risk and resilience factors and by employing innovative experimental methods permitting causal inferences in a field where ethical constraints have favored primarily non-experimental approaches.

PS05.1

Enhancing Resilience to Suicidality Using Mindfulness Training

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Objectives: These studies aimed to test the causal effects of two risk factors posited by the interpersonal theory of suicide (Joiner, 2005) to be proximal antecedents of the wish to die and identify life-sustaining factors that may attenuate their impact.
Method: A novel experimental analog task was used to induce perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness and test the resilience conferred by individual differences in zest for life (N = 92) and the impact of mindfulness training (N = 52) as an acute or modifiable form of resilience in two samples of undergraduate students. A longitudinal survey design was then used to examine whether mindfulness prospectively predicted lower suicide risk over time in university students (N = 230) and whether these protective effects were mediated by zest for life.
Results: Higher zest for life and brief mindfulness training both attenuated the impact of experimentally-induced perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness on the desire to escape, a potential antecedent to suicide risk. Dispositional mindfulness predicted lower suicide risk (ideation, intent, and likelihood for suicide) over time and these effects were fully mediated by individual differences in zest for life.
Conclusion: In line with an ambivalence model of suicide, zest for life may be a proximal protective factor that provides an important counterbalance to the desire for death. Mindfulness training may be a valuable means of enhancing zest for life and in doing so mitigate the likelihood of suicidality in the face of thwarted interpersonal needs.

PS05.2

Personality and the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide: Do Neuroticism and Insecure Attachment always confer vulnerability?

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Objectives: These studies sought to examine the role of individual differences in personality and attachment style in conferring risk or resilience for experiencing the interpersonal risk factors for suicide proposed by the interpersonal theory of suicide (Joiner, 2005). It was hypothesized that high neuroticism individuals, as well as those with a fearful-avoidant attachment style would be more reactive to these interpersonal stressors. However, it was expected that the dismissive-avoidant attachment styles preference for autonomy and self-reliance would buffer them from the impact of these interpersonal stressors, and confer resilience.
Method: An experimental paradigm utilised interpersonal and performance based feedback to induce feelings of thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness in order to observe the effect on desire to persist in a team-based computer task. Participants were undergraduate students who were selected on the basis of personality (N=113) and attachment style (N=88) to permit examination of the role of individual differences in moderating the relationship between these interpersonal risk factors and the desire to persist or escape from the task.
Results: Results indicate that neuroticism confers increased sensitivity to the induction of thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness, which was in turn associated with diminished persistence. Similarly, those individuals with a fearful-avoidant attachment style reported the greatest desire to escape from experimentally induced thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness. In contrast, no differences were found between the dismissive-avoidant and securely attached groups, indicating that individuals with a dismissive-avoidant attachment style may exhibit equivalent resilience to interpersonal risk factors for suicide as securely attached individuals.
Conclusions: Consistent with the interpersonal theory of suicide, neuroticism and fearful-avoidant attachment confer vulnerability for suicidal desire because they are more impacted by the thwarting of interpersonal needs. However, a dismissive avoidant attachment style appears to buffer against the experience of interpersonal adversity, conferring resilience. These findings have implications for considering how distal risk factors such as personality traits and attachment style may interact with more proximal interpersonal risk factors to predict those at risk for suicidal ideation.

PS05.3

Ambivalence about Suicide: Embracing Life after Emergency Care

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Objectives: Previous research suggests that an individual's suicide risk is influenced by the internal struggle between the wish to live and wish to die (e.g., Kovacs & Beck, 1997). Two studies investigated changes in the relative strength of the wish to live and wish to die in non-clinical and emergency care samples. We examined whether the relative strength of the wish to live and the wish to die amongst suicidal patients following hospital discharge and a period of recovery differ from a non-clinical sample.
Method: Undergraduate university students (*N* = 331) and emergency care patients (*N* = 128) were assessed on suicidal ambivalence and risk and protective factors. Emergency care patients, half of whom had been admitted following an acute suicide attempt, and half had been admitted for other reasons but reported suicidal ideation, were assessed at intake and for a six-month follow-up period.
Results: Latent profile analyses showed that 80.5% of university students identified a prevalent wish to live, whilst 19.5% reported ambivalence between living and dying. No participants endorsed a predominant desire to die. In contrast, during hospital admission most emergency care patients endorsed a wish to die (79.5%). Over time, the clinical sample demonstrated both an increase in the proportion *and* strength of participants identifying a wish to live. After six months,

the clinical sample was found to mirror the class patterns identified amongst the university cohort, with 92.7% endorsing a stronger wish to live. Moreover, patients who migrated towards a wish to live and a small group of patients who maintained a residual wish to die differed in the degree to which they showed increases in zest for life during the 6-month follow-up period.
Conclusion: Considering temporal changes in the relative strength of the wish to live and wish to die provide critical insight into risk and resilience following discharge from hospital after heighted suicidal ideation or an attempt. Present results suggest that successful post attempt recovery may depend on a renewed zest for life and a focus on a life worth living.

PS05.4

What's the Harm in Asking? A Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review of the Impact of Asking about Suicide in Research Studies

Caroline Blades, Werner Stritzke, Andrew Page

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Objectives: One obstacle that may hinder research on suicide is the assumption that assessing suicidality may make individuals more likely to engage in suicidal thoughts or behaviours, a concern expressed by ethics committees, researchers, and clinicians (Bajaj et al., 2008). However, decisions by ethics committees which are overly cautious when approving research proposals will hinder important research. The aim of this study was to provide an evidence-based cost-benefit analysis of this concern and offer risk management guidelines. This was achieved by conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine whether asking about suicide or exposure to suicide-related content in research settings led to changes in participants levels' of distress, suicidal ideation or suicide attempts.
Method”A systematic search of four electronic databases comprising of peer-reviewed and unpublished literature from 1965 to 2016 identified 11 published studies and one unpublished dissertation appropriate for inclusion (total N = 8,756). Three dependent variables were recorded: levels of suicidal ideation and distress, and number of suicide attempts.
Results: Results indicate most individuals exposed to suicide-related content were not negatively affected, and some experienced beneficial effects following exposure. Conversely, it appeared that a small proportion of individuals (e.g., 4% in one study) may be at higher risk of engaging in suicidal thoughts or behaviours following exposure. However, these increases were small in magnitude and individuals remained on the low end of the scale measuring suicidal ideation.
Conclusions: Ethical research guidelines advise that risk assessments should be informed by an evidence-based cost-benefit analysis. The findings of the current study suggest the risk to be managed in suicide-related research is small and may lead to significant benefits for participants. Therefore, decisions by ethics committees which are unnecessarily restrictive may hinder important research. While it is paramount that risk management protocols are in place to manage any risk however small, this process should be evidence-based and calibrated relative to the potential benefits such as insight and help seeking prompted by exposure to suicide-related content during research participation.

TS11 Cross cultural issues and migration

TS11.1

Integration and Adaptation of the Turkish People Who Migrated from Bulgaria to Turkey

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In this research, integration and adaptation of Turkish people who immigrated from Bulgaria to Turkey was investigated. The sample of the study consisted of 405 participants (211 women and 194 men). The instruments used to collect the data are Acculturation Scale's Integration Subscale, Rosenberg Self- Esteem Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Social Distance Scale, Perceived Discrimination Scale, System Justification Scale and Attitudes Towards Majority Group Scale. The results showed that increase in meeting frequency with majority group friends, education level, contact wish with majority group and perceived group discrimination predict increase in integration; whereas increase in meeting frequency with immigrant friends, the number of visits to Bulgaria in the last five years and perceived individual discrimination predict decrease in integration. It was also found that, while married participants have higher levels of satisfaction with life and system justification, single participants have higher levels of self esteem, contact wish with the majority group and integration. Furthermore, participants married with majority group members have less perceived group discrimination and perceived individual discrimination compared to participants married with minority group members, whereas they have higher levels of self esteem and contact wish with the majority group. Finally, the study revealed that the social distance level of women is higher than men.

TS11.2

Assessing the Basic Needs of Syrian Children Working on the Streets From the Ecosystem Perspective

Ahmet Ege, Gülsüm Ege

Hacettepe Univesity - Department of Social Work, Ankara, Turkey

The Syrian crisis, which started in 2011, is one of the most critical crises that the world and Turkey have ever witnessed. Due to the lack of economical and social support Syrian families in Turkey have been experiencing, their children started working in various jobs on the streets in unprotected and unsafe environments. Most of these children encounter language problems, problems with other children working on the streets, problems adapting to the environment and problems regarding accessing social services.
In this context, it would be necessary to discuss the problems encountered by many of the children working on streets with specific focus on Syrian children from the perspectives of "the ecosystem theory" that deals with the individual with his environment and searching the problems at the points of interaction between the individual and his environment and "child rights". The ecosystem that surrounds the child must be well-understood before defining the services to be provided to children. All social contact points of children must be included in efforts aiming at understanding the problems encountered by Syrian children working on the streets or at child welfare.
The most critical lacking dimension in these children's ecosystems is the school system. From this perspective, being unable to enjoy the right of education along with other existing problems will also bring about severe psycho-social problems. At this point, services that are designed, or will be designed must aim at children's reintegration into education.

TS11.3

What Account For Prejudice Against Refugees? And Do Tragic News About Their Plight Help Attenuate Negative Perception of Them?

Ahmet Demirdag, Derya Hasta

Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Two studies were conducted to explore the role of perceived threat (realistic threat [RT] and symbolic threat [ST]; Stephan and Stephan, 2000) in prejudice against Syrian refugees in Turkey, together with the mediating role of empathy and collective guilt between them. Also, the effect of exposure to plight of the refugees on reduction of negative perception of them was investigated. The first study examined RT and ST as predictors of prejudice against refugees and demonstrated that both of them explain a substantial proportion of the variance in prejudice. The second study was conducted after extensive coverage of media on desperate situation of the refugees who were trying to reach European countries across Aegean Sea during summer 2015. To test whether tragic news about the refugees led to a reduction in their negative perception, perceived threats and prejudice in the second study were compared with those in the first study, which produced a significant decrease in these variables. Moreover, empathy and collective guilt were examined as potential mediators between perceived threats and prejudice. The results showed that both of them partially mediated the effects of perceived threats on prejudice, such that perceived threats led to lesser empathy and collective guilt which, in turn, resulted in greater prejudice. The results were in line with and discussed in terms of the relevant literature, together with policy implications.

TS11.4

An Ethnic Comparison Of The Relationship Between Stigmatization, Religiosity And Quality Of Life Among Single Mothers In Lagos, Nigeria.

Uzochukwu Israel

University of Lagos, Akoka Lagos, Nigeria

We live in a society where having children out of wedlock is seen as a "societal aberration" and young girls who fall victim to this go through a lot of stigmatization and discrimination and this affects their happiness and quality of life. Such individuals may resort to religion for solace and a way of improving their wellbeing. The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between stigmatization, religiosity and quality of life among single mothers from three ethnic groups. Data was collected from 100 single mothers in Lagos using the following instruments: World Health Organization Quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF), Religious Affiliation Scale (RAS) and the Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Scale (ISMI). The following statistics were employed for the analysis: Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test the relationship between quality of life, religiosity and stigmatization, while One-way ANOVA was used to test the difference among ethnic groups on stigmatization. Also computed were the mean and standard deviation scores. The findings revealed a significant negative relationship between stigmatization and quality of life among single mothers. This implies that if stigmatization increases, quality of life decreases. Also, quality of life had a significant positive relationship with religiosity while no significant difference was found on stigmatization between the ethnic groups studied. The results were discussed in line with relevant literature and recommendations and suggestions were made for future research.

TS11.5

The Challenging Identity and Practice of a Psychologist within an African and European context

Lindsay Fredman

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Objectives: Mental Health services in South Africa have been severely under resourced, both historically and currently. This has necessitated creative programs to meet the psychological needs of a population under stress from poverty, the burden of HIV, and the effects of a turbulent and ofetn violent society. One of these programs was the wellness program developed to address the psychological needs of youth and childcare workers on a national program working with children and families affected by HIV. This paper explores the challenges of a clinical psychologist in an African context working within this program in urban and rural environments. The paper examines the roles of a psychologist providing psychological services effectively in changing and challenging contexts.
Method: The paper examines the key themes that emerged over a ten year period of providing psychological support to the child and youth care workers. This will be done using case examples, narratives from the recipients of the process examining the key themes and drawing from the literature on resilience, effective practice and changing roles of a psychologist within an African and global context.
Results: The development of a creative and groundbreaking model of psychological service delivery is presented which highlighted the need for psychologists to be creative, develop their own resilience and be reflective of efficacy of their practice given the challenges facing delivery of psychological services in an under resourced context.
Conclusion: Drawing on the themes and narratives in the paper, reflections and implications will be drawn for the identity and practice of psychology in a global perspective.

EFPA08 The contribution of psychology to sport and exercise

The EFPA Task Force in Sport and Exercise Psychology and FEPSAC (European Federation of Sport Psychology) present a mutual symposium on the contribution of researchers and practitioners in the field of sport and exercise. The presentations are centered on research and practices illustrating different theories, methodologies, and interventions in the field of sport and exercise. Emphasis will be put on the certifications developed by EFPA for the Europsy certificate in sport psychology and by FEPSAC for the Specialist certificate in applied sport psychology.
The EFPA Task Force in Sport and Exercise Psychology have been working on the Europsy certificate in sport psychology since 2012 to define the criteria of an European Specialist Certificate in Sport Psychology. The main purposes of the EuroPsy certification in sport are to provide a common standard of competence of professional training and academic education in sport psychology and to facilitate the mobility of sport psychologists across the countries of the European Union by setting a common benchmark standard.

EFPA08.1

Therapeutic Support in Sport

Satu Kaski

Sport Psychology, Helsinki, Finland

Objectives & Method: In elite sport, mental disorders occur as well as elsewhere. The most commons are: depression, anxiety and eating disorder. Injuries create also another challenge as well as so-called close shave situations, big failures and disappointments.
Results & Conclusion: Psychotherapy and therapeutic support can help athletes. Its special features need to be considered, so that the athlete's performance does not decrease because of the therapist's interventions.

EFPA08.2

The use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in supporting an active and healthy ageing

Marco Guicciardi

University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

Objectives & Method: ICT system can improve the quality of life of older adults and their caregivers by gradually increasing the level of activities performed in daily living. Moreover, personalized prompts and supports can motivate and maintain a regular physical activity. Results & Conclusion: The exercise psychologists can provide a professional service collaborating with the ICT and healthcare systems.

EFPA08.3

Certification in sport psychology - reflections of the EFPA task force

Christopher Willis

Austrian Professional Association of Psychologists, Innsbruck, Austria

Objectives & Method: The EFPA task force in sport psychology will present their work during the last five years. The main goal was to define the minimum standards that European psychologists should meet in order to qualify for independent practice in the field of sport psychology.
Results & Conclusion: Furthermore this seminar will cover following topics: What are the day to day challenges of sport psychologist? What does it take to be a competent sport psychologist? Which frameworks should we use to create and sustain a culture of competence for sport psychologists? What are typical education and training routes in Europe? How can the EFPA task force develop a

European Certificate in Sport Psychology in order to promote the further development of sport psychology in Europe?

EFPA08.4

Social, occupational and cultural adaptation in Antarctica

Michel Nicolas, Sheryl Bishop, Karine Weiss, Marvin Gaudino

University of Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France

Objectives & Method: This study investigated psychological, social, occupational and cultural variables in adaptation to a one-year wintering in Antarctica with 13 international participants. Results & Conclusion: These psychosocial issues have important implications for pre-mission selection and training, monitoring and support of crews during the mission and post-mission readaptation highlighting the role of psychologists in stressful and extreme situations.

EFPA08.5

The use of ICT in supporting an active and healthy ageing

Marco Guicciardi, Romina Lecis, Mauro Murgia

University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

Objectives: active ageing may be defined as the process of optimizing health, social participation and security in order to enhance the quality of life of older adults (WHO, 2002). Recent researches show that taking part in arts and crafts activities, maintaining a regular physical activity or socialize with other peers in the second half of life can delay the onset of cognitive and memory deficits and mood disturbances that often lead to dementia in very old age. Method: ICT systems can enhance individual and social well-being and improve the quality of life, gradually increasing the level of activities performed in daily living, by older adults, their relatives and caregivers. ICT should provide meaningful and engaging daily activities that are stimulating, enjoyable and fun. Results: different studies have shown that: a) the current generations of older adults are generally more receptive towards the adoption of ICT and b) their attitudes toward the adoption and maintenance of ICT can become even more positive if the technology can positively affect their physical and mental well-being. Specifically, to reach this goal it is important to recognize the need for a specific training and a continuous support for the elderly, who need to feel self-efficacy in using new ICT, that must ensure more possibilities of interacting in natural setting and engaging the whole body. This requires first to deeply consider how persuasive technologies can provide an additional incentive to engage in healthy behavior, as regular physical activity, providing guidance and coaching that can be tailored to the older individual. Conclusion: different strategies derived from the motivated choice model (MCM), the technology acceptance model (TAM) and the hedonic-motivation system acceptance model (HMSAM) will be discussed to promote pleasant environments and exploratory physical activities that foster relaxation and positive emotions, optimal experiences, engagement and cognitive absorption, while older experience new opportunities for social connectedness.

KEY29

The dynamics of autobiographical memory

Dorthe Berntsen

Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

This keynote address marks Center on Autobiographical Memory Research [CON AMORE] Aarhus University as the recipient of the Aristotle Prize 2017. Autobiographical memory refers to the ability to remember events from the personal past. It is conceived as a distinct neurocognitive (brain-mind) system that combines and extends more basic systems in constructing representations of events. It is also central for imagining events in the personal future. This presentation provides an overview of some key findings in autobiographical memory research in three areas. First, I review findings on characteristics of involuntary (spontaneously arising) versus voluntary (strategic) recollections. Second, I review recent findings on the distribution of memories across the life span, showing that the temporal location of the reminiscence bump (i.e., an increased frequency of memories from adolescence and young adulthood in older and middle-aged adults) varies with cueing method. Third, I briefly address symmetries (and asymmetries) between mental time travel into the past and future, notably findings showing that such processes can happen involuntarily. The findings illustrate autobiographical memory as a dynamic system that involves interactions between multiple factors and is capable of self-organizing its content in response to situational constraints.

TS13 Health psychology

TS13.1

Breast Cancer in Women Immigrants and Refugees: Barriers to Screening, Medical and Psychosocial Care

Helen L Coons

Health Psychology Solutions, Denver, Colorado, USA

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women world wide, and is related to approximately a half a million deaths globally each year. In addition, women from low-income countries are far more likely to have advanced breast cancer at the time of diagnosis. This presentation will review barriers to breast cancer screening, medical treatment and psychosocial care in female immigrants and refugees in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the United States. The past several years have seen a marked increase the number of families leaving war torn, countries with marked conflict, violence and inconsistent access to health care. As refugees, women frequently move from town to town or country to country over short or extended period of time with little access to health and mental health care in general much less screening, medical or psychosocial care for breast cancer. If they had cancer screening or treatment prior to leaving their country, any future treatment is likely to be limited, inconsistent, and not likely to meet the standards found in well-resourced and stable countries. In addition, research suggests that women who have immigrated to other countries with subsequent stable residence still have lower rates of breast cancer screening with mammography than non-immigrants. Differences in rates of cancer screening among women who are refugees or immigrants may reflect lack of access to basic primary and ob/gyn care, mammography, ultrasound or diagnostic breast surgery and treatment, inability to afford general and cancer care, geographic, cultural and linguistic factors, religious and cultural customs affecting women's and family's comfort with breast exams by a male health care provider, health beliefs about mammography and cancer care in general, and stigma, among other factors. Finally, basic psychosocial care and mental health treatment is far less available to immigrant and refugee women with breast cancer. The presentation will outline efforts in vaired countries to address the disparties in breast cancer screening and treatment among women with immigrant or refugee status. The presenter is health psychologist who presents at the national and international level on breast cancer and serves on the APA Board of Directors.

TS13.2

A Review of Interventiıons Including Sun Protection Behaviors and Exposure to UV

Ayla Hocaoglu, Ozlem Sertel Berk

Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives: Skin cancer is gradually increasing all over the world and adverse effects of illness can been decreased by sun protection behaviors in three quarters of patients. Ninety percent of nonmelanom and sixty-five percent of melanoma are occurred because of exposure to UV (rays). Recreational exposure to UV like sunbathing is accepted as first reason in all melanoma which cause skin cancer (WHO, 2010). Because of the importance of this topic, interventions which aims to increase sun protection behaviors and decrease UV are increasing. The aim of this study is review all studies which have intervention to decrease sun exposure and increase sun protection behaviors.
Method: EbscoHost, PsyArticles, Medline, Science Direct and Ulakbilim databases were scanned by using "sun protection" and "intervention" as key words. 417 studies were reached firstly and then exclude studies which don't meet inclusion criteria. Finally 25 studies were fully analyzed.
Results: Studies in this review are theory based except 9 of them. Most of studies which are theory based are recruited Theory of Planned Behaviour. Sun protective behaviors including wearing sun glasses, broad brimmed hat and sun protective clothes, using +15 sunscreen and exposure to UV including stop sunbathing, avoiding sun lights and staying shadowes at 10.00-15.00 were used as outcome variables. Sun Protection Behaviour Scale (SPBS) is mostly used instrument. A few study used objective measurement like examination of expert by spectroscopy and visiting to medical centre. Results showed that studies which are theory based and tailored to

patients are most effective. Appearance-based intervention including skin aging photos is most effective in women but health based intervention including skin cancer information is most effective in men. Methodological problems including lack of controlling sex, different settings, measurement times differences, absence of follow up assessments are mostly seen .
Conclusion: Because of tanning and beautiful norms are matched, sun protections behaviors are decreasing and sun exposure is increasing especially in adolescence. There is need more studies which examine various interventions' effects.

TS13.3

Development and Evaluation of a Group Psychoeducation Program for Patients with Multiple Sclerosis

Dilek Demirtepe-Saygili

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Chronic illnesses require a long term adaptation process and some patients have difficulties in coping, resulting in a worse psychological well-being. Psychosocial intervention programs to improve coping were developed for various chronic illnesses. The aim of the present study is to develop a group psychoeducation program for patients with a specific chronic illness, which is Multiple Sclerosis (MS). Interviews with patients, together with intervention studies from the literature were taken into account and the content was shaped according to the needs and characteristics of the patients. The program was presented as a pilot study which consists of 10 sessions for stress management and 10 sessions for emotion regulation and effective communication. It was applied to 3 different volunteer MS patient groups. To evaluate the efficacy of the program, focus groups were conducted with participants who completed the 20-session-program. Content analysis of the focus group meetings revealed 3 themes, namely, coping, social support and self-confidence. Thus, the most effective characteristics of the program were teaching new ways of coping, decreasing loneliness and increasing self-confidence. The program can be applicable for patients who have difficulties in adaptation to living with chronic conditions, such as MS. Further experimental studies are needed to test the efficacy and generalize the findings.

TS13.4

Unintentional medication non-adherence: do patients' beliefs matter?

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Background. Medication non-adherence among patients with chronic conditions still remains an issue in the healthcare system. Recently health psychologists started to differentiate between intentional and unintentional aspects of this phenomenon. It is believed that intentional medication non-adherence is determined by rational, thought through decisions based on patients' beliefs about illness and treatment; unintentional, on the other hand, is more circumstantial or related to personal characteristics, thus does not involve deliberation. The aim of this research was to analyse common and distinctive predictors of intentional and unintentional medication non-adherence.
Method. 303 subjects (age M=58) diagnosed with hypertension and diabetes participated in this research. Self-report questionnaire was constructed to assess various adherence behaviours, illness and treatment beliefs, along with other psychological and sociodemographic variables.
Results of structural equation modelling show that unintentional medication non-adherence is predicted by conscientiousness and vocational status of the patient, whereas intentional medication non-adherence is predicted by subjective norms and frequency of side-effects. However, both types of medication non-adherence are predicted by patients' beliefs regarding benefits of and barriers to the treatment and also perceived illness duration. These results indicate that patients' beliefs play an important role in unintentional medication non-adherence as well.

TS14 Teaching and education

TS14.1

Risk Factors For Student Attrition At A South African University

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Objectives: This study identifies factors which contributed to students' improved performance at a South African University.
Method: 443 academically at risk students were assessed using a computerised diagnostic checklist and ordered logistic regression was used in the analysis.
Results: Significant factors found to worsen students' academic performance included: awareness of the course content at the outset of their studies, campus location (which may relate to the type of degree being offered), and a positive sense of self. Factors which improved academic performance included: achieving good marks for both theory and practical work, being older, a space to study, being female, knowing how to prepare for the examination format, experiencing a life-altering event, and being assured of employment.
Conclusion: Reasons for these findings are discussed, including the construct that self-efficacy and overconfidence impacts on self-regulating behaviour. In addition the development of resilience and coping skills following a traumatic life event seems to have impacted positively on student's academic performance.

TS14.2

Career Counseling in an Italian group of middle school students

Sara Santilli, Laura Nota

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Life Design approach (LD) represents a new paradigm for career counseling and development in the 21st century. It emphasizes the need to support people to become experts in co-construction and Life Design processes, to anticipate and deal with career transitions, and to consider the hope for a foreseeable future, optimism, future orientation, resilience, useful to individual's future planning and behavior, and career adaptability.
In line with the LD approach was developed a LD career counseling group with middle school students.
To evaluate the effectiveness of the training, a quasi-experimental design was developed. In this study were involved 108 middle school students (54 boys and 54 girls) with a mean age of 13.09 years (SD = .467). The students were randomly assigned to the experimental group (54 students) and control group (54 students).
All the participants filled out in pre and post training the "Career Adaptability Inventory" (DiMaggio et al., 2016), "Pro.Spera" (Genevra et al., 2015), to analyzed hope and optimism toward the future and "Design My Future" (Santilli et al., 2015) to investigate resilience and future orientation.
The effectiveness of the training was examined with a series of repeated measures variance analysis. Results highlighted that the experimental group was characterized by higher levels of adaptability than control group, specifically in concern, curiosity, confidence. Additional the experimental group presents higher level of hope, resilience and future orientation than control group.
The results obtained with social validity analysis, support the importance to carried out career counseling LDgroup interventions.

TS14.3

Risky Behaviour Of University Students: Do We Need To Prevent It?

Laima Bulotaite

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A lot of research show, that behavioural health problems can be prevented and we are at the threshold of a new age of prevention (Hawkins, Jenson etc., 2015). Despite this, the approach to risky behaviour has changed dramatically. Recognizing the importance of risky behaviour for young people some researchers start offering to regard it as a normal, even desirable development of youth, and describe it in such terms as "experimenting" or "research" (Zimmerman, 2010; Boyer, 2006). Still the question leaves open of how to distinguish positive experimenting, acceptable risk from harmful, unacceptable behaviour. University students engage in a number of risky behaviours, which are associated with academic failure, sexually transmitted diseases and other personal adverse consequences (Arnett, 2007; Ansari & Stock, 2010). Trying to find appropriate prevention strategies for university students risky behaviours, we started with a survey. 664 students participated in the survey. Mean age - 20,4 years. 76% female, 24% - male.
We used specially designed questionnaire to detect 12 types of risky behaviours (drug use, binge drinking, smoking, driving under the influence of alcohol, extreme sports etc.) and reveal social and psychological factors of risky behaviour. The results showed that only 5,2% of students are not involved in any risky behaviour. 11,3% of students are involved in one type of risky behaviour, 49% - 2-4, 34,5% - 5+ types. Recognising the wide spreading, new approach and peculiarities of university students risky behaviour, impact of social and psychological factors, we developed recommendations on prevention possibilities and perspectives.

TS14.4

How does household chaos, daily hassles and mother's satisfaction about social support relate with child-specific aspects of the mother-child relationship?

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Objectives: There is an increase on within family studies in the literature. Contrary to between family studies, the effects of the subsystems in the family and the dynamic interactions among these subsystems can be seen by through within-family studies. The current study aims to show that the same environment may be perceived differently by each child in the family.
Method: We examined the influences of household chaos, the intensity and frequency of daily hassles and mother's satisfaction about social support and child-specific aspects of the mother-child relationship in a socioeconomically diverse sample of 100 Turkish families. Each family included two children aged 4-8 years. Mothers completed Confusion, Hubbub, and Order Scale, Parenting Daily Hassles Questionnaire, Parental Support Survey and Expression of Affection Inventory. The data was analyzed using the AMOS program through path analyses.
Results: The results of the study showed that the same environment was experienced differently by older and younger child in the same family. There was an indirect relationship between household chaos and mother's satisfaction about social support via intensity of daily hassles. Furthermore, there was an indirect relationship between the intensity of daily hassles and mother's affection to younger child via mother's satisfaction about social support.
Conclusion: The findings highlight the relevance of using two children per family to explore the operation of family systems. Limitations and future directions will also be considered.

TS14.5

Stress generated by class assessments and its influence on cognitive tasks in young school children

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Objectives: The anxiety generated by a test assessment has a major impact on knowledge restitution at school. However, there is a lack of research on the nature of the interaction between the stress reactions and cognitive performance in young students. We present here the results of two experiments run in real school contexts. The participants (N=128, aged 11-12 y.o.) were students of St Petersburg (Russia) public secondary schools.
Method: The assessment task used the curriculum of Technical and Natural Sciences. The pupils were asked to decide whether the object presented was technical or not. The tests were carried out under two conditions: assessed and not assessed. Heart rate changes in response to stress were recorded and analyzed by means of the HRV spectral analysis (Parin, 2008; Thayer, 2012).
Results: The results of both experiments show that class assessment situations are very stressful for the students of this age. Moreover, when a time constraint was added (5 sec max to respond) the students show a general significant increase in stress reactions, whatever the assessment condition. Interestingly, girls were more stressed by the assessment context than boys who were clearly more affected by response time constraints. Finally, when the assessed test was first preceded by a not-assessed training test, the stress did not increase and its consequences on performance were rather limited.
Conclusion: The results of this experiment raise doubts as to whether the assessed context allows young school children to fully access to their personal resources and to show their real performance.

TS15 Personality and health

TS15.1

Risk Factors and Personality Traits of Incarcerated Women: A Multiple Case Study

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Objectives: The population of incarcerated women is slowly increasing and yet there is no definite pattern or commonality among their personalities that can help identify possible offenders in the future. This study focused on determining the risk factors and common personality traits among the incarcerated women in the Correctional Institution for Women (CIW) located in Mandaluyong City, Philippines.
Method: Using multiple case study, ten female inmates under minimum security were randomly picked by the administration of the institution to participate in this research. Four sessions were conducted to assess the personality traits and risk factors of the inmates. Risk Factor Questionnaire, MMPI-2, HTP, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study Questionnaire were used to assess the variables of this study.
Results: Findings showed that majority of the respondents belong to dysfunctional family; some experienced physical and sexual abuse, as well as psychological disturbances; but noteworthy was that all respondents came from hostile environment. Further, most of them possess risky personality traits such as aggressiveness and deceitfulness.
Conclusion: The study inferred that the unfortunate life events of the respondents as well as having destructive personality traits contributed their incarceration.

TS15.2

Social activities, physical health, and personality on well-being of the elderly in Japan

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to clarify the comprehensive relationships among social activities, physical health, personality, and well-being of the elderly in Japan to explore a way to improve high quality life of the elderly. Lyubomirsky et al. (2005) revealed activities, circumstances, personality are important predictors of well-being respectively but it is necessary to understand allover relationships of three predictors and well-being because they seems to affect each other.
Method: 288 elderly (mean age =73.15, SD=5.12) in no need of care responded a questionnaire including social activity (frequency to participate community activities), physical health (mobility capability and anxiety of fall), personality (BIG5), and well-being (satisfaction with life, environmental mastery, self acceptance, personal growth, positive relationships, autonomy, purpose in life).
Results: Structural Equation Modeling revealed a path diagram with good fit index (X2(48)=51.32, p=.35, AFGI=.95, CFI=.99, RMSEA=.01). Extraversion significantly predicted satisfaction with life, environmental mastery, self acceptance, personal growth. Mobility capability related to anxiety of fall negatively that decreased environmental mastery, self acceptance, and positive relationships. Participation to community activities increased satisfaction with life, environmental mastery, self acceptance, positive relationships, and purpose in life. Importantly, the mobile capability enhanced social activities and extraversion enhanced both activities and mobile capability.
Conclusion: We discussed the possibility that technology such as walking assist robots can intervene to improve mobility capability that increases frequency of social activities relateing to well-being of the elderly.

TS15.3

The Relationship Between Interpersonal Problems And Driver Behaviors

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According to the previous studies personality characteristics, types and correlates are related to driver behaviors (i.e., errors and violations); however, interpersonal dimensions of personality (IDP) have not been investigated in relation to those behaviors so far. IDP is described by Interpersonal Circumplex Model which pioneered the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-Circumplex (IIP-C), a tool to evaluate IDP. The IIP-C has two main dimensions of relational affiliation and dominance defining different interpersonal problem types. This study aims to explore the interpersonal problems- driver behaviors relationship. The participants (54 female, 72 male licensed drivers) completed a demographics form, the IIP-C and Driver Behavior Questionnaire. The results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that being dominant, hostile/submissive and vindictive in interpersonal relationships is positively related to violations factor; while being dominant, hostile/submissive, and hostile/cold is positively related to the errors factor of driver behaviors. Evidencing the interpersonal problems and aberrant driver behaviors relationship is a theoretical contribution to the literature investigating personality and interpersonal relationships at traffic context. From practical point of view, the results showed that in preparing intervention programs for the overly violating or error prone drivers, their interpersonal problem types could be considered.

TS15.4

Mental health and Wellbeing: Advances at the United Nations and in Civil Society Initiatives, Importance and Impact for Psychologists in Europe and Worldwide

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Objectives. The importance of mental health and wellbeing cannot be underestimated, given that mental illness affects one in four people over the course of their lives and will account for more than half of the economics of disease over the next two decades. Youth are particularly at risk, with suicide a top-three cause of death among youth worldwide. Impressive progress in global mental health will be presented, along with next steps and opportunities for psychologists.
Method. Historic events will be outlined, including the inclusion of mental health and wellbeing in the United Nations new Global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development; a historic meeting convened by the World Bank and WHO; a historic Congress of Mental Health in Russia; a consortium being built by mhNow; a new Well-being Society; the new Ministry of Happiness of the United Arab Emirates, and others.
Conclusion: Important opportunities for psychologists will be described, including involvement in United Nations activities like commissions and summits on issues like poverty, work, health, disaster risk, and migration, and a new campaign by the Psychology Coalition of NGOs accredited at the United Nations to identify research and programmes being done by psychologists that can be scaled up. Connections and opportunities for participants' programmes will be described, as best practices and multi-stakeholder partnerships are a goal of the new UN agenda. Specific strategies used in policy advocacy to achieve successful outcomes will be outlined, given that an increasing number of professionals are recognizing the essential importance of this involvement.

TS16 Understanding human behavior

TS16.1

Justifying Decisions: Making Choices for Others Enhances Preferences for Impoverished Options

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Background: Prior research has found that people prefer impoverished over enriched options. However, individuals make decisions either for themselves or for others every day.
Objectives: The present research investigates how and why the decision target (self or other) influences preferences for impoverished and enriched options. On the basis of theories regarding justification, we hypothesized that participants who made choices for others preferred impoverished over enriched options more than those who made choices for themselves because the former group believed that they should justify their decisions to others more than the latter group.
Method: In two studies, the participants made hypothetical decisions either for themselves or for others between an impoverished option and an enriched option. They also indicated their perceived justification.
Results: Preferences for impoverished and enriched options were influenced by the decision target. The participants who made decisions for others preferred impoverished over enriched options more than those who made decisions for themselves. In addition, perceived justification mediated the relationship between the decision target and preferences for impoverished and enriched options.
Conclusion: Self-other differences exist in the trade-off between impoverished and enriched options.

TS16.2

Effect of automatic attention on change blindess: How do attractive faces change the results?

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Attractive faces are processed selectively and are known to lead to an attentional bias. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the effects of automatic attentional bias according to facial attractiveness on change detection performance. In this study, accuracy and reaction time for correct change detection were evaluated using the flicker task (see: Rensink, O'Regan, & Clark, 1997; Simons & Levin, 1997). The correct recognition score was also evaluated using a surprise recognition task. A total of 110 university students (51 females, 59 males) voluntarily participated in the experiment. The accuracy and reaction time analyses for the change detection implied that the changes were detected most often and the fastest in which only the target was attractive, while the changes were detected least frequent and most slowly in which the distractors were attractive. The results indicated that attractive faces both draw and hold the attention automatically in the flicker task, and in this way these faces reduced change blindness if they were target. Additionally, the reaction time for the correct detection performance decreased when viewing attractive female faces. Attractive faces were also more memorable than average faces. This finding revealed the close relationship between attention and memory. The results are interpreted in terms of their evolutionary meaning.

TS16.3

Tests of the dual-coding account of categorical colour perception: perceptual space is the real culprit.

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Effects of linguistic category boundaries on colour perception have been explained by the use of linguistic and visual codes simultaneously rather than a warping of perceptual space as argued by Özgen and Davies (JEP: General, 131, 2002). This dual-coding account predicts that categorical perception effects can only be manifest on high-level tasks involving memory and supra-threshold discrimination but not on low-level perceptual discrimination tasks. Here we demonstrate that this is not the case by comparing low-level perceptual discrimination and higher-level 'cognitive' tasks. We find that regardless of the task level, the same pattern of perceptual and cognitive sensitivity is observed within and across category boundaries. We also show that there is a clear effect of the colour metric used to conduct such studies, which unless carefully controlled, could result in erroneous conclusions (e.g. Roberson et al, Cognition, 112, 2009). The use of a truly perceptually uniform colour space (i.e. CIE L*u*v*) eliminates boundary effects on both low and high level tasks. Whereas if a pseudo-perceptually uniform space such as Munsell is used, boundary effects are strong on both types of task.

TS16.4

Do female participants perform better with female experimenters? Gender as a situational determinant of Stereotype Threat.

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Although stereotype threat (Steele & Aronson, 1995) is a widely used paradigm in applied social psychology, its experimental basis are not automatically ecological. While researchers commonly declare that diagnosticity is required so that one’s performance is impacted, two studies aimed to determine if such a threat could emerge without involving a diagnostic condition.
In study 1, 60 men received whether a threatening or a non-threatening instruction, and they were taken by a male or a female experimenter. We assessed their perception of stereotype threat (PST : Kang & Chasteen, 2009) and their performance. Results showed a gender x diagnosticity x PST interaction effect (p=.01): PST had a negative effect on performance in the diagnostic-female experimenter condition (p=.01) but not in the other conditions (ps >.17).
In study 2 (n= 59 women) we only manipulated the gender of the experimenter, assessed PST and performance in a math test (O'Brien & Crandall, 2003). Results showed an interaction effect of experimenter gender and PST on performance (B=-2.02, t(56)=-2.04,-2.05, p=.045) indicating that Ss had lower scores when they were high on PST and in the male-experimenter condition. Those results are proposed to be the first step of an ecological-experimental model of stereotype threat. Replications and further investigations will aim to confirm that diagnosticity could not be the only way -but one the ways- of inducing stereotype threat.

TS16.5

The effects of colors on choice behavior

Hui-Yi Lo

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Color is one of the most frequently used elements for sensory marketing. Marketers frequently use color strategies to create different stimuli to attract consumers' attention. Red and blue have been shown to have different associations within human cognition. Certain colors are often associated with particular flavors. For example, blue is often associated with spearmint flavor. Single sensory stimulus is frequently applied by marketers for designing a package, a container, or a label; this may be inaccurate, however, since senses are interactive with each other, and consumers often perceive products and brands through multiple senses.
Objectives: This study focused on two points: understanding how different sensory stimuli affect choice behavior when consumers use different purchasing platforms; why the congruence of impressions plays a pivotal role in shaping consumer responses obtained from two senses.
Method: Two experimental studies were used. To minimize the possibility of brand name recognition being brand- or product-specific, experimental products excluded any brand logo and name recognition. Also, product use and consumer involvement were used to measure familiarity. After manipulation checking, five target categories were selected.
Results and Conclusion: Findings suggested that during online choice tasks, female participants relied more on using color-associated cues than did male participants. The effects of color are evoked from learned associations (e.g., flavors associated with certain colors). When the packaging color of beverages was inconsistent with pulp or content color, participants generated incongruity between vision and taste. Results also suggested that the same color using different contexts could generate different perceived choices.

TS17 Parenting

TS17.1

The Investigation of Relationships between Children's Sibling Relationship Quality, Adjustment Problems and Marital Conflict Perception

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The purposes of this study are to investigate the moderating role of marital conflict between sibling relationship quality and children's adjustment problems. In addition, whether sibling relationship quality differs in terms of siblings' age space and birth order was investigated. For that purposes, 131 students who were 9-14 ages, filled out that Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict Scale, Sibling Relationship Scale, Personality Assessment Questionnaire.According to the analysis which was conducted to show whether there is the moderating role of marital conflict between sibling relationship quality and children's adjustment problems relationship, only moderating role of "perceiving threat from conflict" between children's differential treatment by father perception and adjustment problems was significant. In addition, "perceiving threat" moderated the relationship between "admiration-acceptance of sibling" and adjustment problems related with hostility/agression.According to analysis which was done to investigate whether sibling relationship quality differed as a function of siblings' age space and birth order revealed that children, whose age spacing with sibling is 6-13, perceived more differential treatment by father in their sibling relationship. Furthermore, while first children of their family reported more jealousy-competition, conflict, differential treatment by father and mother; second-born children reported more positiveness and admiration-acceptance. The results are discussed in the light of literature.

TS17.2

Self-perceived adulthood status moderates links from perceived parental psychological control to Chinese youth's wellbeing

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Prior research has mainly studied various correlates of youth's self-perceived adulthood status (i.e., not being an adult yet, being "in-between" - not being an adult yet in some aspects and being an adult already in other aspects vs. being an adult already). We hypothesized that youth's self-perceived adulthood status may also make a difference in how they may be affected by parental control during the transition to adulthood. We examined this issue in a sample of university students (134 females, 66 males; mean age=21.02 years, SD=1.20) in Guangzhou, a big city in Southern China. Only two students regarded themselves as "not an adult yet," 122 students "in-between," and 76 students "an adult already." Among students who regarded themselves as "an adult already," perceived parental dependence- and achievement-oriented psychological control (i.e., parents making youth feel guilty and showing disapproval when youth individuate from parents and when youth are not striving for excellence) was related to dampened life satisfaction, self-esteem and vitality, and heightened depression, whereas among students who regarded themselves as "in-between," perceived parental psychological control was related to heightened depression only and unrelated to life satisfaction, self-esteem or vitality. The findings suggest that youths who regard themselves as an adult already may be particularly likely to be affected negatively by parental control.

TS17.3

Effects of extended families' reactions on their adult children's intermarriage decisions in Turkey

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Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

Objectives: This study aims to examine the effects of extended families' reactions, their positive and negative attitudes, and interventions on their adult children's intermarriage decisions as well as intermarried couples' coping strategies with these reactions. Method: Qualitative data was collected by semi-structured interview technique with forty-three Alevi-Sunni intermarried spouses (18 couples and 7 individuals) in Izmir. Collected qualitative data was analyzed by using content analysis. Results: Analysis revealed that couples faced both positive and negative reactions of their extended families. The sources of positive reactions of extended families relied on preceding familiarity to intergroup marriages, pre-marriage contact, and socio-economic and political proximities. On the other hand, the negative reactions were based on the effects of social stigma of intermarriages, prejudices, anxieties of social exclusion and discrimination. The findings of the research showed that extended families' reactions influenced marriage satisfaction, and stability of the couples. In order to preserve their marriage stability, couples developed coping strategies to negative attitudes of their extended families. Conclusion: This investigation is an important step to shed light on the dynamics of the relationships between Alevi-Sunni intermarried couples and their extended families.

TS17.4

Perceived Parenting Attitudes and Adolescents' Emotion Regulation Difficulties: The Mediating Role of Family Functioning

Gülsün Ünal Yarar, Ece Çelebi, Esra Sarıçamlık, Gizem Cesur

Istanbul Commerce University, Istanbul, Turkey

Research documented a strong relationship between perceived parenting and adolescents' emotion regulation strategies (Morris et al., 2007). In addition, poor family functioning was related with negative emotional outcomes (Crandall et al., 2016). However, the underlying mechanism of the associations among parenting, family functioning and emotion regulations is still not clear. The present study aims to contribute the literature by investigating the role of perceived parental attitudes and family functioning on adolescents' emotions regulation difficulties.
The sample consisted of 378 high school students; 265 female (%70.1) and 113 male (%39.9). The mean age was 15.38 (SD = .61). Demographic Information Form, The Parenting Style Scale, The Regulation of Emotions Questionnaire and The McMaster Family Assessment Device were used. The results of the mediation analyses showed that family functioning partially mediated the relationship between perceived maternal psychological autonomy and internal-dysfunctional emotion regulation ($z = 2.62$, $p < .05$). Moreover, family functioning partially mediated the relationship between perceived maternal acceptance/involvement and external-dysfunctional emotion regulation ($z = 2.02$, $p < .05$).
The significance the results lie in the fact that they provide valuable implications for developing interventions to improve adolescent mental health. They emphasize the importance of working on the whole family system rather than targeting only parents.

TS31.2

Importance of Psychosocial Family Factors Measured in the 1st Grade for Social Competence in the 2nd Grade of Elementary School

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Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to investigate what psychosocial family factors present at the entry to the 1st grade are important for social competence of elementary school children in the 2nd grade.
Method: Subjects were 403 1st graders attending 42 classrooms in Kaunas, Lithuania. Social competence was measured by means of a questionnaire including subscales for interpersonal and learning-related social competence. Measures of psychological family factors included Parent-Child Relationship Inventory and Perceived Relationship Quality Components questionnaire. Information was also collected concerning parent education, income, experience of divorce and emigration.
Results: Results revealed that parent-child relationship, parent education, income, and experience of divorce in the 1st grade were significantly, albeit weakly linked to learning-related social competence in the 2nd grade. Also, parent income and education in the 1st grade was linked to interpersonal social competence in the 2nd grade. Regression analysis containing significantly correlated variables revealed that only parent education was significant predictor of learning-related social competence, while parent income predicted interpersonal social competence in the 2nd grade.
Conclusion: Results of the present study suggest that socioeconomic status variables are more predictive of social competence than psychological aspects of family functioning such as spouse relationship quality or parent-child relationship.

IS03 Can meta-research applications inform substantial critiques in mental health research?

While a burgeoning field in other disciplines, meta-research ("research on research") and its applications have penetrated very little in clinical psychology and mental health research in general. Consequently, clinical psychology is still a field lacking substantial critiques, despite its enormous public health implications and its declarative adherence to the standards of evidence-based medicine. In the absence of such critiques, it is difficult to determine with certainty how much of the research in clinical psychology, psychotherapy outcome research and mental health research in general is in fact sound, relevant and useful and how much of it is conversely "research waste", tarnished by biased, low quality studies, hunting for fleeting small effects or touching on aspects with little relevance for patients and clinicians.
The symposium sets to employ the tools of meta-research to highlight problems in this field, analyse their extent and reverberations, as well as suggest potential solutions. Speaker presentations will focus on depressive disorders, critically discussing aspects related to both their etiological theories and the corresponding evidence base, as well as their various treatments and their potential caveats or even harms. The benefits and limits of meta-research tools such as meta-analyses, on both aggregate and individual participant data, will be analysed. Discussions will also touch on the field's delay and reticence in adopting research integrity practices that are becoming norm in other scientific fields, such as looking for ways to improve reproducibility of findings, reducing publication bias or aspects to minimize risk of bias in clinical trials, such as prospective registration.

IS03.1

What does evidence tell us about our leading etiological theories of depression?

Claudi Bockting

Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Despite the large body of literature on etiological theories for onset of Major Depressive Disorder, a systematic search of 100.000 screened articles indicate that a very small proportion of them (0.09%) prospectively studied the evidence. A critical evaluation of our leading etiological theories will be discussed including implications for mental health.

IS03.2

Is Cognitive Behavior Therapy Enduring or Antidepressant Medications Iatrogenic?

Steve D. Hollon

Vanderbilt University, USA

Patients treated to remission with cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) are half as likely to relapse following treatment termination as patients treated to remission with antidepressant medications (ADM) but it is not clear whether CBT is enduring of ADM iatrogenic. Strategies are described for disentangling the two.

IS03.3

How to mis-use clinical trials and meta-analyses

Winfried Rief

University of Marburg, Erlangen, Germany

Many clinical trials and meta-analyses follow a very obvious goal: to confirm the evidence of principal investigator's favorite interventions. Current examples that allow to highlight how to achieve favorable outcomes for a specific psychotherapy are presented. Finally, we will discuss together how to proceed with psychotherapy research in general.

IS03.4

Do internet-based interventions in the treatment of depression more harm than good in some patients?

David Daniel Ebert

Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Evidence on differential treatment effects and harms of internet interventions is scarce. We report results on moderators of treatment outcome, response, remission and deterioration rates in sub-groups based on an individual patient data-meta analysis of therapist assisted internet-based guided self-help interventions in the treatment of depression.

IS04 Interpersonal Stress and Depression

Depression is among the most common and costly of mental health problems, with a lifetime prevalence rate of approximately 17%. According to the World Health Organization (2016), depression affects an estimated 350 million individuals worldwide and represents the leading global contributor to disability. In addition to its high personal burden, including cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and social impairment, depression is costly to society in terms of treatment and lost productivity. When both direct and indirect costs were computed, depression was estimated in 2010 to have a global cost of at least US $800 billion – a sum expected to double over the next 20 years.

Depression results from complex interactions among biological, psychological, and social factors. Adverse life events (e.g., rejection, bereavement, psychological trauma, unemployment), particularly those stressors which are interpersonal in nature, are potent risk factors for depression. Depression, in turn, can also generate greater stress and dysfunction, further exacerbating an individual's symptoms, and limiting his/her ability to cope.

Empirical research has focused increasingly on interpersonal variables associated with the development and maintenance of depression. A number of key interpersonal risk factors have been identified (e.g., stress generation, maladaptive interpersonal styles, early maladaptive schemas, avoidance, excessive reassurance seeking), and are among the most robust predictors of the onset and course of the disorder. In this symposium, researchers will present data on various aspects of interpersonal stress and depression. David Dozois will describe empirical studies focused on cognitive predictors and behavioural mediators and moderators of stress generation in depressed individuals, as well as responses to interpersonal rejection across individuals with a range of depressive symptoms. The impact of rejection experiences on cognitive processing will also be highlighted. Jessica Hamilton will present research on the association between physiological responses to stress (resting and stress-reactive respiratory sinus arrhythmia), stress generation, and subsequent depression, in a sample of late adolescents with a history of clinical and subclinical depression. Richard Liu will present longitudinal data on the specificity between forms of child abuse, maladaptive interpersonal styles, and stress generation. Jeremy Stewart will focus on whether specific types of lifetime stress exposure facilitate the transition from suicidal ideation to suicide attempts in a sample of adolescent inpatients (suicide ideators, suicide attempters, and non-ideators). Electrophysiological markers associated with social rejection in adolescent suicide attempters and ideators will also be discussed. Finally, Lauren Alloy, an internationally renowned depression expert, will serve as the Discussant for this symposium.

IS04.1

The generation of interpersonal stress and responses to rejection in depression

David Dozois, Katerina Rnic

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Objectives: Stress has long been established as a precipitant to depression, especially in cognitively vulnerable individuals. Depression-prone individuals are not merely passive respondents to life stress, but also play an active role in generating depressogenic life events (notably rejection) that serve to maintain the disorder. In this process of 'stress generation' (Hammen, 1991), the occurrence of stressful life events that the individual has contributed to are termed 'dependent' events, as opposed to those that are fateful, or 'independent.' A paucity of research has examined the mechanisms of stress generation and why interpersonal stress is particularly salient within vulnerable groups. This talk will present two main studies: (1) a longitudinal design which investigated cognitive and behavioral predictors of the stress-depression relationship and (2) an experimental design that examined predictors of responses to rejection and cognitive sequelae of being ostracized.
Method: In study 1, female participants (n = 151) with elevated depressive symptomatology were administered cognitive and behavioral indices. At 3-month follow-up, participants were administered a semi-structured diagnostic interview and the Life Events and Difficulties Schedule, a semi-structured contextual interview that assesses the number and severity of life events experienced since baseline. Study 2 examined real-time responses to rejection in 307 females.

Participants completed measures of depressive symptoms, core beliefs, and rumination. Rejection was then experimentally manipulated in the laboratory using an interactive game whereby participants were randomly assigned to be included or excluded from the game by computer-programmed players, whom participants were led to believe were real-life peers. Participants completed measures of distress and information processing immediately following rejection and additional distress measures after a 20-minute delay.
Results: Bootstrapping models (Study 1) revealed that the relation between core beliefs and interpersonal stress/depression was mediated by maladaptive interpersonal behaviors. Moderation analysis (Study 2) demonstrated that cognitive variables (e.g., rumination) and depressive symptoms predict a delayed recovery from the experience of rejection. Moreover, individuals with depression showed biased information processing as a result of rejection. **Conclusions:** These findings suggest that several cognitive and behavioral vulnerabilities not only lead to stress generation, but also impact the manner by which stress is subsequently experienced.

IS04.2

Childhood abuse and interpersonal stress generation: Mediation by maladaptive interpersonal styles

Richard Liu, Evelyn Hernandez, Zoë Trout

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Objectives: Stress generation is the tendency for depression-prone individuals to experience a higher rate of life stress that is, in part, influenced by their own behavior. Although empirical support for this phenomenon has been found over the last two decades, more research is needed to clarify the role of specific types of life stress relevant to this effect. In the current study, we build upon the stress generation hypothesis by evaluating whether the specific type of life stress involved is contingent upon the nature of the individual's particular vulnerability. Childhood emotional abuse and interpersonal vulnerability factors were predicted to be associated with prospective interpersonal dependent but not non-interpersonal or independent life stress. Additionally, these interpersonal factors were examined as mediators of the association between childhood emotional abuse and interpersonal stress generation.
Method: Data were collected from 185 undergraduate participants at two time-points, four months apart. At baseline, participants completed measures of depressive symptoms, childhood abuse history, interpersonal risk factors (i.e., rejection sensitivity, excessive reassurance-seeking, and negative feedback-seeking), and a diagnostic interview for depression. At the four-month follow-up assessment, participants completed a life stress interview.
Results: Childhood emotional abuse prospectively predicted greater interpersonal dependent life stress. Among the interpersonality risk factors, only rejection sensitivity mediated this relationship. Consistent with the stress generation hypothesis, neither childhood emotional abuse nor the three interpersonal risk factors prospectively predicted non-interpersonal dependent life stress and independent life stress.
Conclusion: These findings suggest that targeting interpersonal vulnerabilities in clinical settings, particularly rejection sensitivity, among individuals with a childhood emotional abuse history, may help to reduce the occurrence of interpersonal dependent stress, thus possibly decreasing risk for future depression.

IS04.3

Adolescent Suicidality: Stressor Specificity and Underlying Mechanisms

Jeremy Stewart[1,2], Erika Esposito[1,2], Nina Lutz[1,2], Genesis Vergara[1,2], Grant Shields[4,5], George Slavich[3,4], Randy Auerbach[1,2]

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Objectives: Suicidal thoughts and behaviors are common among adolescent inpatients; however, only one-third of youth who think about suicide make an attempt (Nock et al., 2013). Although life stress is unequivocally associated with suicide-related outcomes, it is unclear which specific type(s) of stress facilitate the transition from ideation to suicide attempts. Thus, we aimed to identify stress domains (Study 1) and corresponding neural mechanisms (Study 2) that differentiate adolescent suicide ideators and attempters.
Method: Study 1 recruited 41 recent (i.e., past month) attempters and 86 ideators who completed the Stress and Adversity Inventory (Slavich & Epel, 2010), an online measure of several domains of perceived life stress severity. Study 2 probed electrophysiological correlates of social rejection among adolescent suicide attempters (n=16; target n=25) and ideators (n=17; target n=25) using the Chatroom Task (Guyer et al., 2011). In this task, participants created an online profile describing their interests and categorized 60 photographs of same-sex youth into those with whom they were "Interested" versus "Not Interested" in chatting with online later. Participants were told that they would receive feedback regarding other adolescents' choices (i.e., interested or not) during an EEG assessment; however, during acquisition, they received equal amounts of acceptance (Interested) and rejection (Not Interested) feedback. Preliminary analyses focused on the late positive potential (LPP), an event-related potential maximal over parietal-occipital midline areas 400-1000 milliseconds after stimulus onset that indexes sustained encoding of motivationally salient information.
Results: In Study 1, attempters had significantly more severe perceived stress, regardless of domain, than ideators, $F(1,125)=5.89$, $p=.02$, $\eta p^2=.05$. However, in pairwise comparisons, attempters and ideators *only* significantly differed in stress characterized by Humiliation (e.g., bullying), $t(125)=2.68$, $p=.008$, $d=.49$, and not in other types of stress, $ps>.27$, $ds<.21$. In Study 2, LPP analyses revealed a significant *Group* (ideator, attempter) X *Feedback Valence* (acceptance, rejection) interaction, $F(1,30)=5.37$, $p=.03$, $\eta p^2=.15$. Ideators had greater sustained encoding—indexed by enhanced LPP positivity—of acceptance compared to rejection feedback, $t(16)=2.46$, $p=.03$, $d=.60$, while attempters showed no differentiation, $p=.65$, $d=.12$.
Conclusion: Rejection may be influential in conferring suicide risk. Given interpersonal stress intensifies in adolescence, coping interventions targeting rejection are crucial for suicide prevention.

IS04.4

Physiological markers of stress generation and depression among high-risk late adolescents

Jessica Hamilton[1,2], Lauren Alloy[1]

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[2]*Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, USA*

Objectives: Interpersonal stress is among one of the most robust predictors of depression. However, little work has examined how physiological responses to stress may influence the occurrence of stress and subsequent depression, which may highlight potentially modifiable targets for prevention and intervention. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) is considered to be a peripheral marker of the parasympathetic nervous system, and an index of self-regulation and adaptability. Thus, the present study evaluated physiological markers of resting and stress-reactive respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA and RSA reactivity) as predictors of depressive symptoms and interpersonal stress generation, a mutable and potent vulnerability for depression.
Method: In a sample of late adolescents (N = 105; 18-22 years; 76% female), individuals with a history of clinical and subclinical depression participated in micro-longitudinal assessments with a diagnostic interview, in-laboratory socio-evaluative stressor task (TSST), and two weeks of daily assessments of stressful events and depressive symptoms via electronic daily diary.
Results: Our multilevel modeling analyses revealed that: 1) only lower levels of resting RSA predicted greater depressive symptoms over the next two weeks; 2) only blunted RSA reactivity predicted greater interpersonal stress generation, but not independent stressors; 3) interpersonal stress generation mediated the relationship between RSA reactivity and depressive symptoms, but not resting RSA and depressive symptoms; and 4) sex differences only occurred in the relationship between resting RSA and depressive symptoms.
Conclusion: These findings highlight the unique roles of resting RSA and RSA reactivity in emotion- and social-regulation processes in risk for depression. Specifically, individual differences in resting RSA contributed to higher levels of prospective depressive symptoms, particularly among women. Further, blunted RSA reactivity contributed to the occurrence of interpersonal stressors, which

prospectively predicted depressive symptoms, thereby highlighting one pathway through which certain individuals with remitted depression may be at heightened risk for interpersonal difficulties and depressive recurrence. Clinical implications of these findings will be further discussed.

EFPA09 Ethics of Clinical Supervision: Culture, definitions, human rights, and context

The ethics of clinical supervision, although a neglected topic, has major impacts on global practice of psychology. In this symposium, a global lens will be applied to address multicultural clinical supervision, definition complexities, ethics, human rights and social justice, and social, and contextual aspects. Clinical supervision provides the foundation of expertise through establishment of competencies and ethical practice. Although competency-based supervision is a growing phenomenon internationally, attention needs to be focused on enhancing the value attached to supervision, a distinct professional practice that has the potential to provide the structure and protocol for supervisees to practice ethically and professionally. Internationally, there is high variability in value attached to supervision, multicultural context, and to the underlying ethical foundations ensuring and prioritizing human rights. The highest duties of supervisors are protecting the public, gatekeeping for the profession, and enhancing the development, growth, professionalism, and competence of supervisees. Lack of agreement on definition, cultural components and competence, and contextual aspects present barriers to implementation and more widespread training and leads to devaluation or inattention to the entire process of clinical supervision. In this symposium, presenters from Norway, South Africa, New Zealand, Turkey, and the United States will compare views of ethics of supervision and human rights through their local contexts.

EFPA09.1

Developing a rights-based, culture-sensitive approach to clinical supervision

Anthony Pillay

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

While supervisors are unlikely to willfully cause harm to their trainees or patients, supervision practices can inadvertently undervalue issues of cultural significance. Against the backdrop of South Africa's multicultural society and its history of human rights violations, the presentation explores these important factors in supervision.

EFPA09.2

Developing common European guidelines for supervision

Nina Dalen

nevropsykolog.no, Oslo, Norway

Europe is known for its multifaceted diversity. This diversity is also reflected in a rich variety of higher education systems. The presentation will explore how EFPA Board of Ethics is facing the diversity, preparing guidelines for supervision, with professional ethics as a focal point of supervision.

EFPA09.3

Are Guidelines Enough? Ethics and Social Justice in Clinical Supervision

Carol Falender

Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Although Guidelines for Clinical Supervision were developed in the United States, less attention has been devoted to multiculturalism and human rights and ensuring that supervisees receive ethical supervision. This presentation describes progress on these fronts and ideas for future enhancement of clinical supervision to address complexities.

EFPA09.4

Supervision in Aotearoa/New Zealand: Developing cultural competence in a post-colonial society

Fiona Howard

University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand, New Zealand

In Aotearoa/New Zealand, the Treaty of Waitangi provides the foundation for ethical practice and cultural competence. This presentation explores a bi-cultural approach to supervision which foregrounds issues of diversity, giving prominence to the values of respect and dignity of persons and acknowledgement of power within relationships.

EFPA10 Sport, health and clinical psychologists supporting Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches

The past decades have witnessed an increased involvement of psychologists in the support provided to Olympic athletes and coaches (1). While this involvement has generally been focussed on the psychological preparation of Olympic athletes, a growing need has been detected for interventions focussed on mental health and psychological disorders (2). In order to ensure a structured system of support covering the spectrum 'performance enhancement to therapeutic treatment', the Olympic Committee of the Netherlands (NOC*NSF) has, since the end of 2013, ensured the support of sport, health and clinical psychologists. Flanked by lifestyle coaches and psychiatrists, these psychologists are part of an interdisciplinary team consisting of 30 experts.
This symposium will be opened by the panel chair with a brief introduction on the development and context of psychology support provision to Olympic and Paralympic athletes at international level and the perspective of the Olympic Committee of the Netherlands (NOC*NSF) on the development of an interdisciplinary team of psychologists in support of Olympic and Paralympic athletes of TeamNL in preparation, during and after the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. This introduction will include data relevant to the preparation and support before as well as during the 2016 Rio Olympic Games.
This introduction will be followed by a panel discussion with three team members with each a specific expertise (a sport psychologist, a health psychologist and a clinical psychologist) on three major topics, namely (1) the challenges experienced when starting and continuing to work with Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches; (2) the competences perceived to be required to work with Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches; and (3) the lessons-learned and/or best practices related to working with Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches. During each round of questions, the audience will be provided by the panel chair with an opportunity of interaction with the panellists (e.g., questions, remarks, feedback).
Finally, the symposium will be concluded with reflections and recommendations on the significance of education and continued professional development (CPD) of sport, health and clinical psychologists in view of working with Olympic and Paralympic athletes and on the role of psychology associations (EFPA, FEPSAC) and Olympic organisations (EOC, NOC*NSF) in ensuring a high quality of support provided by psychologists to Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches (3,4).

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EFPA10

Working with Olympic and Paralympic athletes and coaches as sport, health or clinical psychologist: The case-study of the interdisciplinary approach of the Olympic Committee of the Netherlands (NOC*NSF) (patronaged by NOC*NSF and FEPSAC)

Paul Wylleman[1]
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TS18.1

Effects of personality on maladaptive behavior in childhood

Iori TANI

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Objectives: The high rate of the school absenteeism among elementary and junior high school students is consistently pointed out in several studies in Japan. Investigation of the factors related to maladaptive behavior is important to prevent of absenteeism in elementary and junior high school students. This study examined the effects of personality by self-rating scales on maladaptive behavior by teacher and parent-rating scales in a Japanese sample of elementary and junior high school students.
Method: Participants (n =4688, aged between 9 and 15years) completed the Five Factor Personality Inventory for Children (FFPC)(Soga, 2000) by self-rating, Teacher's Rating school adaptation scale for elementary and junior high school students(Ohnishi et al ,2012; 2013) by teacher-rating, and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire（SDQ）for Japanese（Matsuishi et al,2008）. Stability of the factor structure was examined using multiple population analysis in the SEM. Developmental changes were examined by ANOVA. The effects of personality on maladaptive behavior were examined by hierarchical multiple regression analysis.
Results: To examine the effects of personality on maladaptive behavior , we conducted a hierarchical multiple regression analysis with the following order of entry: (1) Step 1- age and gender; (2) Step 2- the Big Five personality traits. The results show following.
(1)Conscientiousness is significantly, negatively related to academic performance and health by teacher-rating, (2)Agreeableness are significantly, negatively related to interpersonal relationships by teacher-rating. (3) A total of 4-14% of the variability in maladaptive behavior by teacher-rating was accounted for, with age and gender accounting for 0-8%, the set of personality is an additional 2-7% of the unique variance in age and gender. (4) Neuroticism is significantly, negatively related to emotional stability by parent-rating, (5) Conscientiousness are significantly, positively related to prosocial behavior. (6) A total of 5-11% of the variability in maladaptive behavior was accounted for, with age and gender accounting for 1-5%, the set of personality is an additional 3-6% of the unique variance in maladaptive behavior by parent-rating.

TS18.2

Risk seeking, self-evaluated risk readiness, tolerance of uncertainty and Big Five traits in decision-making under uncertainty

Yulia V. Krasavtseva, Anna Y. Razvalyaeva

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

An individual’s capabilities to adapt to the modern ever changing and uncertain environment are largely contingent on the ability to make prognostic choices.
Objectives of the study were to establish: 1) the framing of decisions in probabilistic and deterministic choices among medical and psychology students; 2) the relation of choices and personality characteristics. In accordance with the prospect theory (Kahneman, Tversky, 1981), people tend to be risk averse in choices involving gains and risk seeking in choices that involve losses.
Method. Samples of medical (n = 64) and psychology (n = 73) students were asked to self-assess their readiness to risk, given questionnaires to measure implicit risk theories, the Big Five personality traits and tolerance of uncertainty, and offered to solve a verbal task involving a human life risk dilemma.
Results. The comparison of samples of those studying at a medical university and at the faculty of psychology, demonstrated no difference in the framing effect between samples. We established correlations between preference of probabilistic choices and personality traits, decision-making styles, self-evaluated risk readiness and implicit risk theories. Those medical students, who made deterministic choices, were significantly more intolerant of uncertainty, less conscientious and open

to experience, and rated themselves as less ready to risk. Conscientiousness was linked with lower hedonistic risk-taking among medical students. Psychology students with a preference of deterministic choices are less agreeable and tolerant of uncertainty.
Conclusion. The results of this study suggest that the attitudes to risk and uncertainty, self-evaluated readiness to risk, as well as the Big Five personality traits regulate the ability to make probabilistic decisions. The higher an individual's self-assessment of readiness to risk and the higher one's tolerance of uncertainty, the more likely one is to make a choice with a probabilistic outcome.
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TS18.3

Do all narcissists have the same background? Early maladaptive schemas and attachment in overt and covert narcissism

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Objectives: It is important to differentiate grandiose (overt) and vulnerable (covert) narcissism for therapeutic interventions due to possible different etiological factors. Yet limited attention has been paid to the etiological factors of these two forms of narcissism. Hence, the purpose of the current study is to explore the differences and similarities in the early maladaptive schemas and attachment dimensions underlying these two forms of narcissism in a Turkish sample. Method: The sample of the study will be consisted of 400 adult participants. The participants will complete Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form-3, Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised, Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale and Narcissistic Personality Inventory. Results: The associations of overt and covert narcissism with the early maladaptive schemas and attachment dimensions will be tested by using multiple regression analyses. Conclusion: The current investigation will represent one of the few empirical studies to explore the differences and similarities in the etiological factors underlying two forms of narcissism. Hence, the expected findings may be a step toward developing and implementing appropriate clinical interventions for these populations. Some implications will be discussed for the field of clinical practice of schema therapy.

TS18.4

Financial preparation for retirement and personality traits: results from Lithuanian national representative sample

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Retirement can be seen as one of the major life transitions. Despite the importance of this transition, decisions regarding financial preparations and planning that are closely related to well-being during retirement years mostly rely on personal choices. Therefore, identification of factors determining successful financial preparation for retirement is crucial. Undoubtedly, personality traits are considered to play important role in various aspects of life, however, research linking personality and transition to retirement is lacking. The aim of this research is to analyse links between personality traits and set of variables indicating successful financial preparation for retirement. Method: 374 pre-retirees (43% male; mean age=55,5) and 433 retirees (38% male; mean age=72,2) participated in the study. Sample composition represents the structure of Lithuanian population. NEO-FFI was used to assess personality traits. Additionally, set of indicators of financial preparation for retirement was analysed (e.g. saving for pension, retirement planning, satisfaction, etc.). Results: analysis showed that all personality traits were related to some indicators of financial preparation. Neuroticism was related to lower satisfaction, more deliberation, but limited action. Contrary, extraversion was related to optimism, satisfaction and use of financial tool aimed at increase of earnings. Conscientiousness was related to feelings of competence and use of some financial savings tools.

TS18.5

Recruitment situation: how much truth about personality traits can the NEO PI-R tell?

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One of the most used personality inventories – NEO PI–R does not have validity scales. Therefore, one encounters the problem when NEO PI-R is used in recruitment situation and a person is motivated to present him(her)self in a positive way. The goal of this research was to compare real NEO PI-R profile with the profile when a person is motivated to present him(her)self in a more positive way.
Method. Experiment consisted of two stages. Between subject design was used in Study I. The first randomly assigned group had to fill in inventory sincerely, the second group was asked to imagine applying for a job position they want. Within subject design was used in Study II. Participants filled in the inventory two times: they had to answer questions sincerely, after two weeks they were asked to imagine applying for the job position they want and try to present themselves in a good way.
Participants. Total 104 students of various Lithuanian universities participated in the research. 75 of them participated in Study I, and 29 participated in Study II (age 18-31, 20% males).
Results. Both studies demonstrated similar results. Substantial and most noticeable differences were found in neuroticism and conscientiousness. Persons, who were motivated to present themselves in a positive way demonstrated lower levels of neuroticism and higher levels of conscientiousness. No differences in openness were estimated. There were multiple differences in facet scales found also.

TS19.1

Typical European psycho-political mentalities and relationship with democratic, Communist, and Nazi/Fascist heritage.

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Five prevalent psycho-political mentalities were derived from the European Values Study data set (EVS, wave 4, 2008), they were: (a) secularized democrats, (b) religious democrats, (c) non-democratic skeptics, (d) intolerant economically deprived traditionalists, and (e) authoritarian (anti-democratic) religious radicals. K-means cluster analysis was performed on 73 variables of N = 63,281 respondents from 44 countries. A relationship has been identified between the incidence of respective mentalities and the political past of the European regions. While all five mentalities occurred in each country, their prevalence differed: In the countries with democratic heritage, prevalent mentality was (a) secularized democrats; in countries with a Nazi or Fascist past, the prevalent mentality was (b) religious democrats; (c) non-democratic skepticism represented a plurality in post-communist Central Europe and post-Soviet Baltic states; while core post-Soviet countries were most often represented by (d) intolerant traditionalism. Democrats (secularized democrats and religious democrats) were more prevalent among the elites (managers and professionals) than in general population in every country.

TS19.2

Appling psychological science to social diagnostics and policy planning: A research project to sustain local policy for youth

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SINClab - Social inclusion Laboratory has been developing with different public entities a series of applied research projects focused on the design of social policies and their actual strategic implementation either at the local or the regional level. Such projects cover several areas, from education, to social inclusion, active aging, or youth policy.
In this presentation we focus on an ongoing 3-year project promoted by the Municipality of Porto to develop a Municipal Plan for Youth. The research team took on the role of designing and implementing an applied research project that provides the Municipality and its partners with mechanisms that support at the scientific, technical and operational levels the planning of local policies and action for youth.
Some core-assumptions were established with both the Municipality and all partners involve (namely juvenile and students' associations and collective movements) for local youth policy: strategic framework, empirical support of both policy and action, strengthening of local youth network, actual involvement and participation (individual and collective) of local youth community, measurement of social impact.
We discuss how an applied psychology approach framed the project as a whole, and present some major results from the Social Diagnostics and how it translated to the municipality's youth policy, both at its strategic planning (the Municipal Plan for Youth) and at the design of strategic action (the Plan of Action 2017).

TS19.3

Trust in social systems and institutions: conceptualisation, measurement, expression, changes

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In many sciences trust does not only count as a fundamental mechanism for satisfying social relationships but also for the functioning of society. Trust measurement does usually not differentiate between particular societal systems. However, conventional poll ratings have repeatedly shown that citizens show varying degrees of trust in different societal systems and institutions. Political parties and commercial enterprises, for instance, are shown just little trust; moreover, recent election results are commonly explained by decreasing trust in politics and politicians.
The current contribution is based on the results of an online study (N = 459) and tries to answer whether and in what way a psychological differentiation of trust into different systems can be empirically justified. Furthermore, we investigate how strongly or weakly trust is currently developed towards societal systems, and if and why people have the feeling that it has decreased or increased during the past 12 months.
A principal component analysis differentiates systemic trust into 11 components. Subjects' trust in the social and health system as well as in the executive was highest (as well as trust in other humans in general). Trust was lowest in the internet, the economy, and in politics. Subjects experience that their trust in all systems has decreased, mainly on the basis of personal experiences, (refugee) policy, and perceived abuse of power or injustice.

TS19.4

Prenatal androgen effects on economic and social decision-making: A meta-analysis

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Objectives: Research interest in hormones and economic behavior has noticeably increased over the past few years. In particular, there now is a burgeoning literature on prenatal androgen action (PAA) effects in this field. PAA has permanent (organizing) effects on the brain and behavior in later life and commonly is operationalized retrospectively via the second-to-fourth digit ratio (2D:4D) marker. Extant reviews of the 2D:4D/economics literature are narrative ones and, owing to research progress, increasingly are outdated. Hence, our research goal was to synthesize the available research evidence from the 2D:4D/economics literature to a first-time meta-analysis.
Method: We retrieved eligible research reports through state-of-the-art, multi-tiered literature search strategies (databases, cited ref searches, preprints, grey/fugitive literature, personal contacts with researchers). This resulted in more than 80 eligible samples, addressing a variety of (behavioral or self-reported) outcomes (risk measures, altruism, cooperation, trustworthiness, moral judgment, venture performance, consumer behavior, etc.).
Results: A field-wide (all-in-one) meta-analysis shows 2D:4D effects on economic outcomes are smaller (r < .12) than widely stated in the literature. This key finding holds in subgroup analyses per study outcomes. Both classic and novel publication-bias tests indicate there is evidence distortion in this field. Specifically, meta-regression results show a decline in published effects over time (2006-16).
Conclusion: The 2D:4D/economics literature is affected by publication bias and further peculiarities impeding research progress (data-driven approaches, data-analytic flexibilities, lack of replications, scatter of reports). Insights and derivations from this meta-analysis may foster to develop a more organized and cumulatively-orientated research agenda in this field.

TS19.5

The Relationship Among Perceived Justice With Satisfaction And Behavioral Intentions: The Role Of Previous Positive Encounters And Types Of Satisfaction Differentiation

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Objectives: This study investigates the role of previous positive encounters and the differentiation of customer satisfaction orientation (toward the given solution and toward the organization) on the relationship among fairness treatment procedures (associated with procedural, interactional and distributive justice), and complainants' satisfaction and behavioral intentions in a catering service post-complaint context.
Method: To this end, experimental 2X2 factor designs were conducted with 608 Spanish undergraduate students.
Results: ANOVA analyses revealed a modulation of previous positive encounters on the relationship of fairness treatment with satisfaction toward the organization and behavioral intentions. Non-significant effects of previous history were found in the relationship between fair treatment and satisfaction toward the solution.
Conclusion: The article concludes with implications for managers and scholars, and opportunities for future research.

PS06 Measuring anxiety, worry and negative thoughts: identifying some descriptors and offering an evolutionary view.

Anxiety, worry and negative thoughts are manifestation of our brain emotional structures, necessary for survival, and exerting important adaptive function. However, for some individuals in contemporary life, when anxiety and worries are too intense, they can impair well-being; they have frequently reached clinically relevant levels, as well as affecting millions of people around the world. Paradoxically, anxiety and worries are social strategies used to make us feel good. The cognitive model of anxiety proposes that negative/distorted cognitive evaluation of danger corresponds to a central element of fear and is therefore a critical aspect for understanding the etiology, maintenance and treatment of non-adaptive anxiety. The aim of presentation of Professor Margarida Matos, PhD from University of Lisbon, is to understand what adolescents' worries are, the strategies used to cope with them, and what makes adolescents feel good. Participated 3869 Portuguese adolescents and the results indicate that schools and families seem to be an under-estimated and under-used resource in promoting adolescents' well-being and coping strategies. The presentation of Professor Tania Gaspar, PhD from University Lusiada of Lisbon offers results from the scale "For me it Easy", a measuring instrument of personal and social skills used to assess the impact of a Social and Emotional Skills Promotion Program. The study includes 960 Portuguese children and adolescents. The instrument demonstrated good psychometric properties and the factor structure identified 5 dimensions of personal and social skills. The work of Professor Eliane Falcone, PhD from State University of Rio de Janeiro, presents the construction and evaluation content validity evidences of Anxiety Cognitive Scale (ECOGA), from a narrative review of cognitive anxiety thoughts. In this Scale, were identified 17 cognitive descriptors of clinical anxiety, classified into four categories. The study of Professor Cristina Miyazaki, PhD, is a description of depression, anxiety and alcohol consumption among Brazilian medical and nursing students from FAMERP, Brazil. The presentation of Professor Angela Donato-Oliva, PhD from State University of Rio de Janeiro, discusses, theoretically and from an evolutionary approach, the social role of anxiety and its maladaptive character in clinical manifestations. These fundamentals allow us to identify and treat the cognitive processes involved in clinical social anxiety, identifying the cognitive descriptors of anxiety and may be a useful resource for the research and cognitive intervention of anxiety-related mental disorders. Thus, this symposium intends to integrate the evolutionary approach, helping intervention and evaluation perspectives for understanding and improving treatment of clinical anxiety.

PS06.1

Anxiety defense mechanisms': The role of social dimension

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Anxiety is a natural and useful reaction for surviving; it is part of our defense mechanism. Anxiety is activated when we consider that a situation is dangerous, even it is not. Physiological responses are the same as those that appear in fear: increase of heart rate, sweating, cold extremities (hands and feet), increased blood pressure and others that prepare the body to react. This trace was selected by evolutionary process and the behaviors of fight, freeze, flight or ask for help express an emotional state behind this complex process. However, whenever this reaction is disproportional to the threat and becomes dysfunctional, we may be looking at psychopathology. In this case, the response is exaggerated and takes longer that it should be. Usually, we will find a social component in a anxiety response and the individual thinks that he/she does not have enough resources to face the problem or evaluates that the situation is more threatening than it really is. In fact, anxiety is provoked by internal and external factors and at the cognitive level the thoughts related to the social dimension are crucial. In primates, it is usual to seek social support to mitigate situations of anxiety. Through an evolutionary view, the aim of this presentation is to describe, theoretically, some cognitive mechanisms that are present in anxiety in different social contexts. We expected to highlight some underlying aspects in psychopathology, demonstrating that some symptoms are attempts to establish some kind of homeostasis in the body.

PS06.2

Negative thoughts and anxiety: The Anxiety Cognitive Scale (ECOGA)

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Anxiety is referred to as a future-oriented emotion that prepares the individual for situations of threat and danger, involving cognitive, affective, physiological and behavioral responses, for the purpose of self-protection. In contemporary life it reaches clinically relevant levels, as well as affecting millions of people around the world. The cognitive model of anxiety proposes that negative/distorted cognitive evaluation of danger corresponds to a central element of fear and is therefore a critical aspect for understanding the etiology, maintenance and treatment of non-adaptive anxiety. Considering the high prevalence of anxiety around the world, evaluating and treating anxiety and its consequences constitutes a challenge for the areas of research, prevention and intervention. This study presents the construction and evaluation content validity evidences of Anxiety Cognitive Scal e (ECOGA), from a narrative review of cognitive anxiety thougths, there were identified 17 cognitive descriptors of clinical anxiety, classified into four categories. Such descriptors based the construction of the items, which was evaluated in terms of understanding and adequacy by eight experienced judges, and by nine individuals with low education to evaluate their level of understanding about items. After the evaluation of the judges and participants, one item has been deleted and eleven modified. The ECOGA pilot version has 73 items and, after the evidence of content validity, the factor structure still needs to be known for continuing the search for other validity evidences.

PS06.3

Negative and positive Thoughts about Social and Personal Skills in children and adolescents

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The personal and social skills play a key role in children and adolescents development, as well as their behavior towards risk factors.
The Scale "It is easy for me" is a measuring instrument of personal and social skills was used to assess the impact of a Social and Emotional Skills Promotion Program. The study includes 960 Portuguese children and adolescents with a mean age of 12.5 years (SD = 1.61). Were included 56.8 % boys of different educational levels. The studied version of the instruments demonstrated good psychometric properties and the factor structure identifies 5 dimensions of personal and social skills (Basic Skills, Problem Solving, Emotional Regulation, Interpersonal Relationships and Defining Objectives).
The vast majority of children and adolescents (70%) considered that they hadaverage personal and social skills. The dimension that presented a better perception of skills was theof "Emotional Regulation" competence.
Gender and age differences in the "It is easy for me" scale were analyzed using the ANOVA test.In the Total Scale no gender differences were found. Statistically significant differences related to gender were found in three dimensions of personal and social competence. In the dimension "Problem Solving" and in the dimension "Emotional Regulation" were the boys that presented higher values of competences, in the dimension "Basic Skills" were girls who presentedhigher level of competence.
Statistically significant differences were found between the three age groups in almost all dimensions of social and social competences, with the exception of the "Interpersonal Relations" dimension, there were no statistically significant differences. In the total scale and in the dimensions "Resolution of Problems"; "Emotional Regulation"; "Basic Skills" and "Goal Setting" were children up to 12 years of age who presented higher skills.

Were boys and children who presented a greater perception of social and social skills.
The Scale " It is easy for me " can be considered an instrument that meets a need and contributes to the research and evaluation of intervention in children and adolescents, especially in prevention and promotion of personal and social skills and healthy development.

PS06.4

How useful is it to Worry? Worries, Coping Strategies and Well-being during Adolescence

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Worries are sub-clinical negative thoughts that can impair well-being, when they are too intense or too frequent. The aim of this study is to understand what adolescents' worries are, the strategies used to cope with them, and what makes adolescents feel good.
Participated 3869 Portuguese adolescents, 46.8 % boys, attending grades8th and 10th, mean age 14.7, *SD* =1.18, included in the Portuguese HBSC survey in 2014.
In a first quantitative study simple descriptive analyses and qui-squares established the state of art and gender and developmental differences, in a second qualitative study content analysis was carried on regarding open questions about frequent worries and how to cope.
It was clear that the majority of adolescents get worried frequently, part of them let worries interfere significantly in their lives, and the best coping strategy is trying to fix the problem or distraction. Family, peers and leisure time are important issues in young people's well-being. School seems part of "the problem" but never "part of the solution", not part of a perception of wellness. Family seems part "of the problem" but also part of the perception of wellness, and less frequently "part of the solution". Peers are sometimes " part of the problem" , but also part of the wellness, and also " part of the solution ". Sometimes peers are related to risk behaviours. The implications for health promotion interventions in families and in schools are discussed together with implications for public policies in the area of mental health.

PS06.5

Depression, anxiety and alcohol consumption among Brazilian medical and nursing students from FAMERP Medical School

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FAMERP Medical School, São Jose do Rio Preto, Brazil

Schools should be prepared to meet their students' psychosocial needs, and excessive alcohol use is frequent among college students and associated with negative consequences, like injury, risky sexual behavior and poor academic performance.
Objective: to identity depression and anxiety symptoms, alcohol consumption and difficulties faced in college.
Method: 216 medical (n = 102) and nursing (n = 114) students from a public Brazilian medical school filled the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Anxiety Inventory, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), and answered questions about their main difficulties in college.
Results: 82.4% were female, and the mean age was 21.2 (SD = 2.29). Anxiety and depressive symptoms were more prevalent among females (p = 0.001); 69% reported alcohol use in the last month (37% were risk drinkers, 4% high risk drinkers, and 4% heavy drinkers); 12students reported drinking as a way of coping with problems like anxiety, time schedule, and study skills, depression, adapting to college and city environment, and relationship with peers.
Conclusions: Student's mental health and drinking patterns is a concern among collegeteachers and administrators. A report from the FAMERP Psychological Counseling Service was referred to the executive committee. It is necessary to increase individual psychological care and counseling already available providing supportive groups for specific problems faced.

PS07 Early developmental origins of compassion, sociability, and perceived social support insights from the Young Finns study

Humans are highly social animals whose lives are tied up with other humans. Accordingly, it has been well demonstrated that, for example, social support from other people is a key determinant in health and well-being of individuals. Lack of social support is, in turn, an established risk factor across health outcomes. In addition to social support, certain personality dispositions, such as compassion (a tendency to feel concern for suffering of others combined with a desire to alleviate the suffering) and sociability (preference for company over solitude), have been associated with individual health and well-being. More specifically, compassion and sociability are viewed as adaptive personality dispositions that can increase resilience to psychopathological disorders. Together with perceptions of social support, compassion and sociability may thus be important in conferring resilience to stress and maintaining psychological health.
Despite the importance of these beneficial factors supporting individual resilience, not much is known about their early origins and development across the life course. This symposium aims to shed light on various aspects of early-life environment as predictors of adulthood compassion, sociability, and perceived social support. In particular, the role of genes, breastfeeding, parent-child relationships, home environment, and early care arrangements will be discussed. The results of the studies can be used for early interventions that aim to support resilience and well-being later in life.
The studies are based on data from the ongoing, population-based Young Finns study, covering entire Finland and representing a broad socioeconomic and demographic spectrum. The original Young Finns sample (N = 3 596, enrolled in 1980) included Finnish children and adolescents in age cohorts of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 years, and their parents. Since the study launch, follow-up examinations have been conducted regularly. In the latest follow-up in 2012 (N = 2 063), the age range of the participants was 35 to 50 years. In addition to the wide range of variables representing participants' early-life environment, the study also includes a genetic sub-sample and multiple repeated measurements of adulthood compassion, sociability, and social support. The Young Finns data thus offers a unique opportunity to study the early origins and development of these socially relevant constructs.

PS07.1

Parent-child Relationship Quality and Offspring Compassion in Adulthood

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Objectives: Compassion is a key element for building social harmony and its crucial significance is emphasized in the present day multicultural society plagued with international crises, nationalism and populistic politics. Despite of its importance, very little is known about the early development of compassion and prospective research on the early developmental predictors of adulthood compassion is almost lacking. We examine whether childhood parent-child relationship quality predicts compassion in adulthood 32 years later.
Method: We followed the same participants (n = 2761, 55% women) from the Young Finns Study for 32 years from childhood/youth to adulthood. Parent-child relationship quality was assessed with two dimensions, emotional warmth and acceptance, that were reported by the mother at the baseline in 1980 when the participants were aged from 3 to 18 years old. Compassion was assessed three times (1997, 2001 and 2012) with a compassion subscale of Temperament and Character Inventory self-rated by the participants. During the compassion assessments participant age ranged from 20 (youngest participants in 1997) to 50 (oldest participants in 2012).
Results: Multilevel modelling for repeated measurements showed that maternal emotional warmth in childhood was associated with higher offspring compassion in adulthood even when controlling for gender, cohort membership, socioeconomic status and parental socioeconomic status, depressive symptoms, externalizing behavior, and parental mental health problems. Acceptance was also initially associated with compassion but the association was attenuated to nonsignificant when the controls were added.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that parent-child relationship quality plays a role in the development of compassion and its effects extend long into adulthood. These results may be used to inform interventions directed at increasing compassion.

PS07.2

Early-life care arrangements and adulthood compassion

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Objectives: To examine whether care arrangements in toddlerhood and early childhood are associated with adulthood trait compassion.
Method: Participants (N=323) comprised the youngest cohort from the prospective, population-based Young Finns study. We obtained data on care arrangements (home care, family day care, or center-based care) from the participants' parents when the participants were 3 and 6 years old. In young adulthood, when participants were aged between 20 to 35 years, compassion was self-reported in three study waves using Cloninger's Temperament and Character Instrument. We applied multilevel modeling to examine the association between form of care and compassion, adjusting for the correlation between repeated measures within participants and several potential confounders.
Results: The association of care arrangements in toddlerhood with adulthood compassion was not significant, although there was a trend favoring home care to family or center-based care in terms of higher adulthood compassion. By contrast, center-based care in early childhood was associated with higher levels of compassion in adulthood. **Conclusion:** Compared to toddlerhood, early childhood might be a more sensitive developmental phase with regard to the role of care arrangements in the development of compassion. Exposure to center-based care in childhood, but not in toddlerhood, appears to promote compassion in adulthood.

PS07.3

Adversities in the early family environment and adulthood sociability

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Objectives: The aim of this study is to shed more light on how adversities within early family environment predict personality in adulthood, by focusing on sociability. Furthermore, as oxytocin genes have been associated with social behaviour, attention to social cues and formation of intimate, close relationships, we tested whether certain genetic variants modify this association.
Methods: The participants were from the ongoing population-based the Young Finns Study. Adversities within early family environment were measured in 1980 when the participants were 3 to 18 years old. The cumulative risks score for adversities included hostile maternal child-rearing style, parental low socioeconomic status, parents' age when the participant was born, parents' unhealthy habits (e.g. smoking, obesity, unemployment), and mother's parental role dissatisfaction. In addition to the risk score, each risk factor were studied as separate factors. For genetic risk score, we used variants rs1042778, rs2254298, and rs53576 from oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) and rs3796863 from CD38 gene. Adulthood sociability was assessed two to four times in 1997-2012 (at ages 20-50) by six different indicators derived from three commonly used

personality inventories. The associations were examined using multilevel modelling.
Results: High amount of adversities within early family environment predicted lower levels of overall sociability in adulthood. However, there were variation between early risk factors, gender, and used sociability indicators. Genetic risk score was, at best, a modest predictor.
Conclusions: Early risk factors may explain adulthood sociability differently depending on the type of sociability; for example, whether the sociability indicator emphasises more a person's dependence on others, or a preference to be surrounded by other people. This is in line with the notation how women on average have higher sociability than men, and that variance in adulthood sociability is partly explained by differences between used assessments.

PS07.4

Oxytocin receptor gene, parent-child relationship quality, and changes in perceived social support over time

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Objectives. Lack of social support is an established risk factor across health outcomes, making it important to examine its predictors. Little is known about family environmental and genetic determinants of perceived social support.
Method. In a 27-year follow-up of the Young Finns Study (N=2341), we examined with a multiple indicator latent growth curve model whether genes involved in the oxytocin signaling pathway—namely, oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) variants rs1042778, rs2254298, and rs53576—moderate the effect of early-life social experiences on perceived social support across the life span. Mothers reported the mother-child relationship quality at baseline, when the participants were from 3 to 18 years old. Perceived family support and social support from friends and more peripheral relationships were assessed in five follow-ups 18 years apart.
Results. Perceived family support increased and perceived friends and more peripheral support decreased with age. The quality of parent-child relationship predicted the initial level of perceived social support across subscales, while the rate of change in family support was affected by parent-child relationship quality only if participants carried the T-allele of OXTR rs1042778. This gene-environment interaction was not found for the rate of change in friends and more peripheral support and we also did not find associations between latent growth in perceived social support and OXTR variants rs53576 and rs2254298.
Conclusion. Genes involved in the oxytocin signaling pathway seem to contribute to changes in perceived social support in that way that some individuals (rs1042778 T-allele carriers) 'recover' from the effects of early-life social experiences, whereas others (G/G genotype carriers) do not.

PS07.5

Breastfeeding and Children's Compassion in Adulthood

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Objectives: Breastfeeding has been described to benefit maternal and child health: physically and psychologically. However, few study investigated the effect of breastfeeding on the children's compassion in adulthood. The objective of this study was to assess the association between breastfeeding and children's later compassion.
Method: We used the data from a prospective longitudinal study: the Young Finns Study

(n=3,596) which started in 1980. The participants consist of boys and girls from age groups of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 years. Breastfeeding history was self-reported by parents in 1983 and additionally was checked the information from personal record cards obtained from child health centers. The compassion of the children was measured in 1997 and 2012. The association between breastfeeding and children's compassion was assessed by using bivariate logistic regression analysis as the preliminary phase.
Results: Mothers who had breastfed their children were found for 2492 (69.3%). Having been breastfed at infancy was related to parental age, education, occupation, economic status in 2007 and 2011, the number of children, birth order, full term birth, parent live together in 1980, children's misbehavior in 1980 and children's later partnership status in 2007. Child's compassion in 1997, 2001 and 2012 showed no significant association with breastfeeding in logistic regression analysis.
Conclusion: Child's compassion in 1997, 2001 and 2012 showed no significant association with breastfeeding in logistic regression analysis. Further study is needed to explore the mechanisms and the mediators on the relationship between breastfeeding and child's compassion.

TS20 Cross cultural issues and migration

TS20.1

Conflict Behavior of German and Indian Life Scientists in Light of Change

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Objectives: In the globalization of science, the dynamic of brain circulation questions a rigid understanding of cross-national differences in conflict behavior—a crucial part of the communication processes underlying scientific innovation. Thus, one also has to consider intra-national diversity resulting from return mobility and prior acculturation experiences gained in one or several host countries.
Method: Drawing from a dual-concern framework, we cross-nationally compared 251 German and Indian life scientists' survey responses on conflict management styles, and intra-nationally compared those Indian scientists who careered mainly in India and those who had returned from abroad after prolonged sojourns.
Results: Former sojourners with no less than five years experience in Western host countries tended to use an avoiding style to a similar extent as German life scientists but less than former non-sojourners. The overall high preference for integrating we found may be interpreted as influenced by an international scientific culture fostering homogeneity in collaborativeness. Obliging was more related to hierarchical status, and dominating more to sector type (academic vs. R&D business).
Conclusion: Acknowledging that time-based proxies for acculturation are insufficient to uncover attitudinal and behavioral changes, we encourage communication studies focused on scientists to expand upon temporary and permanent migration, directly measured acculturation, multicultural identity, and cultural frame switching.

TS20.2

The Identity and Cultural Patterns in the Context of Social Changes

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The scientific concept of an integrated personality development in the context of progressive dynamics of social changes in society has been developed with a focus on social, psychological and pedagogical factors of socialization. It has been developed a methodical complex of psycho-diagnostic methods for measuring of an integrated personality development in terms of social changes (Ukrainian and English versions of the questionnaire). According to a nationwide study in Ukraine (778 people) there were calculated the regression equation of the leading personality characteristics of modern, traditional and postmodern cultural patterns. The determinant characteristics of an individual who reflects the value of the traditional way, describes a three steps regression model that explains 6% of the total variance of the data. Traditional personality = 5.068 + (-0.167) "freedom" + 0.135 "purpose in life" + 0.111 "self-acceptance". MODERN PERSONALITY = 2.593 + 0.144 "achievement" 0.107 + "positive attitude to others" 0.099 + "focus on the future" (received three steps regression model explains 6% of the total variance of the data). Postmodern PERSONALITY = 2.684 + 0.272 "self-transcendence" + 0.204 "positive attitude to others" + (-0.108) "self-acceptance" + (-0.101) "self-distancing" (Four steps regression model explained 14% of variance). The low percentage of variances explaining regression models highlighted in the study (traditional - 6%, modern - 6%, postmodern-14%) provide the absence of domination of multicultural values in the Ukrainian society, particularly among student youth, and therefore, the prevalence of multiculturalism.

TS20.3

Eliciting basic constructs of self-awareness and personal outlook of Orthodox believers

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Due to continuing globalization process and massive migration of different ethnical groups, the religious factor becomes substantial in modern societies' lives. To study subjectivity of religious followers is one of the challenges that psychologists face with. This research combines two empirical studies of Orthodox believers' subjectivity from a constructivist perspective. Study 1 is aimed at eliciting the value and meaning contents of self-awareness of 100 Orthodox young adults in order to reveal basic evaluative constructs within which believer interprets the reality. The projective method for deprivation of self-consciousness by V.S. Muknina with qualitative analysis is applied. The objectives of Study 2 are to elicit basic constructs of 77 Orthodox believers' personal outlooks and to describe prototypes of last ones. Here we used D. Wulff's "Faith: Q-Sort" method based on Q-methodology and Q factor analysis.
Findings: 1. Orthodox believers interpret facts and events of the reality, define their subjective significance and meaning in continuum of basic evaluative categories "Divine - Worldly". 2. The seven prototypes of personal outlook belonging to Orthodox believers are described along with the appropriate basic constructs: Devoted Theist (18% of variance), Habitually Religious (8%), Spiritual Activist (6%), Spiritual Quester (5%), Unreflectively Religious (5%), Spiritual Humanist (4%), Optimistic Theist (4%).

TS20.4

Adolescent Misconduct Behaviors: A Cross-Cultural Perspective of Adolescents and their Parents

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Objective: The current research examined cultural (United States and China) and generational (adolescents and parents) differences in evaluations of adolescent misconduct behaviors.
Participants and Methods: Adolescents (N = 395; ages 11-19 years) and parents (N=255) participated. Each generated up to 40 adolescent misconduct behaviors and rated each misconduct behavior as to the degree of wrongness. The misconduct behaviors generated by participants were categorized, across three major misconduct themes (a) moral offenses, (b) drug use, and (c) conventional violations.
Results: There were significant main effects for cultural and generation. For example, with regard to generational differences, parents from both cultures rated larceny to be more wrong than did adolescents from both cultures. With regard to interactions between culture and generation, Chinese adolescents were more likely than U.S. adolescents to generate categories of school, home, and social conventional violations, and considered these at misconduct behaviors to be more wrong. However, it was the U.S. parents who considered adolescent misconduct behaviors in these categories to be more wrong than did Chinese parents.
Conclusion: This study contributes by using self-generated methodology and by examining cultural values from both parents' and adolescent children's perspectives.

TS21 Relationships

TS21.1

Work-family enrichment, family-work enrichment and job satisfaction: Mediating effects of family support and job well-being

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Objectives: This study aims to understand the double mediating effects of family support and job-related well-being on the work-family enrichment (WFE)-job satisfaction and family-work enrichment (FWE)-job satisfaction relationships among Indian social workers
Method: Data was collected from 428 social workers in India. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to test the confirmatory factor structure, structural equation modeling was used to test the hypotheses.
Results: WFE-development and job-related well-being mediated the family support-job satisfaction relationships. Furthermore, the double mediating effect of WFE-development and job-related well-being was significant for the family support and job satisfaction relationship, job-related well-being and double mediating effect of WFE-affect and job-related well-being mediated the family support and job satisfaction relationship. WFE-capital and job-related well-being mediated the family support and job satisfaction relationships. The FWE-development and the double mediating effect of FWE-development and job-related well-being was mediated by job-related well-being. FWE-affect, job-related well-being and the double mediating effect of FWE-affect and job-related well-being mediated the family support-job satisfaction relationship.
Conclusion: The research and practical implications of WFE and FWE as mediators and the double mediating effects of WFE, FWE and job-related well-being on the family support-job satisfaction relationship are discussed.

TS21.2

The Relationship Between Attachment Style in Romantic Relationship, Love Type, Emotional Expression and Life Satisfaction

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Attachment style affects behaviors in adulthood as well as in childhood. Also it may affect many factors in adult life such as partner choices in romantic relationships, life satisfaction and emotional expression. For instance the life satisfaction of individuals who are securely attached to their partners is higher. Also it is thought that securely attached individuals seeking support as a way of coping with stressful situations will reflect their feelings more to find support although insecurely attached individuals will reflect their feelings less to cope with the problem. In this study, the relationship between attachment style in romantic relationship, preferred love type, emotional expression and life satisfaction is examined. Two hundred and twenty six adults participated in the study. It has been seen that individuals who are securely attached to their partners prefer the Eros love type while individuals who are insecurely attached prefer Ludus, Pragma and Mania love types. No significant difference between attachment styles in terms of general emotional expression, positive emotional expression, and negative emotional expression. Finally, it has been seen that the life satisfaction of individuals who are securely attached to their partners is higher than those who are insecurely attached. Some of the findings were consistent with the literature. Inconsistent findings were discussed in context of the literature.

TS21.3

Norms and Beliefs about Cross-sex Friendship: differences between men and women

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Friendship is based on Historic Socio-cultural Premises (HSCP) that stipulate when, how, why and with whom friendship should be started (Díaz-Guerrero, 2002). Particularly cross-sex friendships represent an interesting opportunity to be studied due the role socioculture plays, women and men determine the appropriate attitudes and behaviors in this relationship, always according to their sex roles (Markus & Hamedani, 2007), moreover, based on these HSCP, individuals express different expectations about a cross-sex friend (Felmlee et al., 2012). Then, this study aimed to: 1) Validate a HSCP of Cross-Sex Friendship Scale, and 2) Explore gender differences about HSCP. We studied a nonrandom sample (171 men, 176 women) that answered 66 Likert items (1=Totally Disagree, 5=Totally Agree) that present norms and beliefs about friendship. To validate this measure, we followed the statistical procedure suggested by Reyes-Lagunes & García-Barragán (2008), and a t Student analysis to explore gender differences. Findings showed a reliable and valid measure integrated by six 6 factors: Assessing positively their relationship, No betraying, No hurting their friend, No feeling romantic attraction to their friend, Feeling "only friend's affect" and, Behaving just as friends. Regarding gender differences, men and women showed adherence to those premises consistent with their gender, but women had higher scores when the premises referred to maintain the relationship "as friends".

TS21.4

Caring for aged people: A moderated mediation approach to carer resilience, quality of care and carer wellbeing.

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Our aim is to examine the influence of the personal resilience of nurses in aged care facilities on their perceptions of the quality of the care they offer to patients and also of their own wellbeing. Resilience is the ability to adapt to a challenging workplace. We draw two hypotheses from hardiness-resilience theory. We hypothesise that the organisational climate of the care facility will moderate the direct relationship between resilience and wellbeing, and also the indirect relationship via its influence on the resilience-quality of care relationship. In 2015, we conducted two surveys in aged care facilities in Australia (n=194). Variables were constructed from responses to psychometric scales. We conducted CFA to assess discriminatory validity. We used regression techniques and bias-corrected bootstrapping with PROCESS. Hypotheses 1 and 2 were both supported. Both direct and indirect effects were significant. Profile plots demonstrated that higher levels of resilience generated greater quality of care and also greater wellbeing, but only in facilities with good organisation climates. We conclude that, conditional on a good organisation climate, personal resilience is important in its own right in influencing wellbeing, and also contributes to better patient care, which in turn generates wellbeing. By using moderated mediation regression we identified these pathways. The findings support theory which proposes that resilience is associated with both doing good and feeling good.

TS21.5

Role of Communication Patterns, Relationship Obsessions and Compulsions and Coercive Control in Dyadic Marital Adjustment: A Study of Married Couples

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Objective. This study aimed to explore the effect of Communication Patterns, Relationship Obsessions & Compulsions, and Coercive Control on Dyadic Marital Adjustment of married couples. Method. Study was conducted on 176 couples (Husbands and Wives) i.e. total of N=352 participants. The sample age ranged from 20 to 79 years with Mean = 37.98 and SD = 10.19. Data was collected on Coercive Control Questionnaire, Relationship Obsessive Compulsive Inventory, Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and Couple Communication Patterns Questionnaire. Data was analyzed using SPSS 22 and Amos 22. Result. Two independent latent variable models were tested. 1) Female reported constructive communication, Negative Communication, Relationship Obsessions & Compulsions through self reported Coercive control on both female and male Dyadic Adjustment. 2) Male reported Constructive communication, Negative Communication, Relationship Obsessions and Compulsions through self reported Coercive Control on both Male and Female Dyadic Adjustment. The results of Model 1 showed that Male Dyadic Adjustment is directly predicted by Constructive Communication (B =-.16, p<.01) and Coercive Control (B = -0.57, p<.01) and indirectly predicted by Negative Communication through Relationship Obsessions and Coercive Control (B = -0.16, p<.01). The results of Model 2 showed that only Constructive communication directly predicted Male Dyadic Adjustment (B = 0.81, p<.01) and Female Dyadic Adjustment (B=0.29, p<.01). No indirect effect appeared on the model. Conclusion. It is concluded that communication patterns and Relationship Obsessions & compulsions of female partners affect Male and Female Dyadic Adjustment directly and indirectly through Coercive Control whereas males communication Patterns and Relationship obsessions along with coercive control has only direct effect on Male and Female Dyadic Adjustment. It is recommended that family counselors should particularly focus on Female Communication Patterns, Relationship obsessions and Coercive control, to improve dyadic adjustment of marital relationships in collectivistic cultures.

EFPA11 Inclusive education in Europe: prevention and early intervention?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, article 28. focuses on education: the child's right to education on the basis equal opportunity. The UN Convention of the Rights of persons with disabilities describes in article 28 clearly how education has to realize equal opportunities for students to develop to their fullest potential. The articles from both conventions are the basis for inclusive education. Inclusive education is a process whereby schools respond to diversity by reforming structures, educational approaches, forms of grouping students, or involving support considering the enlargement of their offer to all students in their community. The target group of inclusive education is not univocally defined. In the narrow definition of the target group children with a handicap, a disorder or impairment are victims of exclusion. In the broader definition of the target group children apperceive to the group children excluded from mainstream education because of a handicap, a disorder or impairment but also because of their religion or belief, race, culture, gender, sexual orientation, age, low ses, disadvantage in early childhood and early school leaving. Inclusive education is important for all these children because it is an early intervention and prevention. Inclusive education gives all children the possibility to develop to their fullest potential. Receiving education in an inclusive school system is a form of prevention since the ses of the student will likely be higher, and the chance for mental and physically health will likely increase.
Although many countries in Europe have set high educational standards informing policy and practice, implementation varies to a large extent. This symposium is an effort to draw for the vast experiences of school psychologists from across Europe. The presentations will span the area from research to practice.

EFPA11.1

Inclusion and the challenges Portuguese Educational Psychologists

Sara Bahia
Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Portuguese educational psychologists face great challenges in their efforts to guarantee support for all pupils. Two examples of psychologists' efforts towards inclusive education are presented, that show how educational psychologists have a positive impact in implementing inclusion in spite of the absence of legislation on both domains

EFPA11.2

Inclusive learning environments in Swedish schools

Elinor Schad, Malin Öhman

Department of Psychology, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

In this presentation the regulatory bodies and general organization in the Swedish educational system aimed to support pupils towards optimal development are described. In addition, the results from a case study on schools' inclusive learning environments showing changed classroom practice are presented (Öhman, 2016).

EFPA11.3

The tasks of school psychology in an inclusive school in Germany

Susanne Fitzner

Regionale Schulberatungsstelle des Kreises Paderborn für Schule, Jugend und Familie, Paderborn, Germany

Based on practitioner experiences there is a need for substantial improvements in counseling, teacher´s training, supervision, and system consultation in order to improve inclusion. In this

presentation, we will discuss how SPs' can support this challenge in order to achieve differentiated counseling and a support system for inclusive education.

EFPA11.4

School psychologists for inclusive education – two cases from the Czech Republic

Bohumíra Lazarová
Faculty of Arts Masaryk University, Brno, Brno, Czech Republic

In this paper we first describe educational/political efforts for inclusive education and school counselling system in the CR, then we offer data that reflect good practice in two primary pro-inclusive schools and we also highlight the role of school psychologists in them.

EFPA11.5

Transition: Structured dialogue instead of normative tools

Luise Hollere

School of Education: KPH Graz, University of : Hochschulverbund Sud-Ost, Graz, Austria

TS22.1

Explaining heterogeneity in vegans: The importance of initial motives and their relation to sex, age and health behaviours.

Christoph Burger, Irene Pamlitschka

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In previous studies, vegans have often been treated as one homogeneous group. However, motives for becoming vegan can be diverse, and different motives might be related differently to other variables. This study investigated how motives for becoming vegan relate to sex, age and health behaviours in a sample of 312 German-speaking vegans (56% female; mean age=30.3). Most vegans endorsed ethical and ecological, followed by gustatory, health and social reasons. Only a small minority endorsed religious or fashion-related reasons. Female vegans endorsed "respect for animals", "losing weight", and "taste preference for plants" more strongly than male vegans (Spearman's r=.19-.21). Older vegans were more likely to endorse "avoiding meat scandals", "living in harmony with nature" and "taste preference for plants" than their younger counterparts (r=.18-.25). Alcohol use was less pronounced in those going vegan because of food allergies (r=-.26). Tobacco use was higher when the following motives were reported: "inhumane livestock treatment", "respect for animals", "world hunger", "water pollution", and "criticizing mainstream society" (r=.20-.24). Exercising behaviour correlated negatively with the motives "inhumane livestock treatment", "respect for animals", "world hunger" (r=-.24 - -.18), but positively with "vegan partner/friends" (r=.23). Our results suggest that future studies should not treat vegans as one homogeneous group but rather address the different underlying motives.

TS22.2

The Indonesian EuroQol EQ-5D-5L Value Set

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Objectives: Indonesia has not yet EQ-5D value set. The objective of this study is to obtain social preferences and derive a value set from Indonesian general population using the EQ-5D-5L instrument.
Methods: A representative sample aged over 17 years old was recruited from Indonesian general population. We used multistage stratified quota method with respect to place of living, gender, age, level of education, religion and ethnicity. Two elicitation techniques, the composite time trade-off (C-TTO) and discrete choice experiments (DCE) were applied. Interviews were done by trained interviewers using computer-assisted face-to-face interviews with the EuroQol Valuation Technology (EQ-VT) platform. To estimate the potential value sets, a hybrid regression model combining C-TTO and DCE data composite time trade-off and discrete choice data was used.
Results: 1054 respondents who completed the interview were used for the analysis. Their characteristics were similar to the Indonesian population. Most self-reported health problems were observed in the pain/discomfort dimension (39.66%) and least in the self-care dimension (1.9%). In the value set, the maximum value is 1.000 for full health (health state '11111') followed by the health state '11112' with value 0.922. The minimum value was -0.8605 for the '55555' state. Preference values were most affected by mobility, similar to South Korea and Uruguay. Pain/discomfort affected preferences the least, quite the opposite with England and The Netherlands.
Conclusions: We now have a representative value set of the EQ-5D-5L for Indonesia. We expect

our results will facilitate health economic evaluations and health-related quality of life research in Indonesia.

TS22.3

Compliance behavior of mothers with different personal meaning of the child's illness.

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Introduction: In the most general form compliance can be defined as the extent to which a person's behavior (in terms of taking medications, following diets, or executing lifestyle changes) coincides with medical or health advice (Haynes, 1979). Usually we talk about compliance in the treatment of person's own disease. However, in a situation of serious illness of a young child responsibility for compliance go to the caregiver, most often - to the mother. This statement allows us to use the term compliance in relation to the disease of another person
Objectives: Examine the compliance behavior of mothers raising children with cerebral palsy
Methods: The group of participants included 25 mothers aged between 23 and 43 years. All of them are raising children with cerebral palsy, aged between 1 year and 5 years. All the children are on planned hospitalization with their mothers.
Results: We were allocated a barrier, conflict and positive personal meanings of child's illness and described three levels of compliance: high, intermediate and low.
None of the participants in the group with a *barrier personal meaning a child's illness* show high level of compliance; for the majority (63%) compliance type has been assessed as low; for 27% - as intermediate, with violation of the drug dosage regimen.
75% of mothers with *conflict personal meaning* had intermediate compliance, followed the scheme of taking the drugs, but not engaged in the treatment of related disorders; 17% - a high degree of compliance, 8% - low, with a focus on non-traditional methods of treatment
75% of mothers with a secondary benefit of the child's illness (*positive personal meaning of illness*) have low compliance
Of particular interest is the group of mothers undergoing IVF. For them, it was possible to note the *combination of barrier and conflicting personal meanings*. 100% of the participants demonstrated a high degree of adherence to treatment.
Conclusions: Personal meaning of the child's illness for the mother can be related to the degree of compliance to treatment and, therefore, can be a separate target for the comprehensive rehabilitation of families with children with cerebral palsy

TS22.4

The Impact of Psychological Characteristics on the Effectiveness of Motivational Interviewing for Musculoskeletal patients

Laura Alciauskaite, Liuda Sinkariova, Loreta Zajanskauskaite-Staskeviciene, Jurga Misiuniene, Raimonda Petroliene

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Introduction: Healthy lifestyle may improve the symptoms and recovering process for musculoskeletal patients. Despite this, patients do not tend to practice healthy behavior. One of the psychological interventions focused on enhancing client's motivation to change is motivational interviewing (MI). It might be that MI effectiveness can be influenced by other factors, such as patients' personality traits.
The **aim of the study** was to evaluate the effectiveness of MI and the importance of personality traits in promoting health behavior changes for musculoskeletal patients.
Methods: A quasi experiment design was employed. The study sample consisted 134 musculoskeletal patients (40 men and 94 women, mean age 57.71 ± 10.37), 73 of them were randomised to treatment group and 61 - to control group. Readiness to Change Questionnaire and NEO-FFI were used as study outcomes which were assessed by self-report questionnaires at baseline, post-treatment and three-month follow-up. One to four MI sessions have been applied to treatment group patients and their outcomes were compared with control group patients.

Findings: Results confirmed the effectiveness of MI for improving the readiness to change smoking and physical activity behaviors for treatment group patients during rehabilitation period. Personality traits were important only to control group patients: readiness to change physical activity increased for patients whose extraversion was higher and whose conscientiousness was lower.

TS23 Teaching and education

TS23.1

Regionalizing / Internationalizing The Psychology Curriculum In The Caribbean

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With globalization, the need for the internalization of a psychology curriculum for graduate studies has been noted in the last years. Such curriculum should include theories and practices that take into the account a global and indigenous (regional and national) perspective in psychology education and practice training. In this presentation, we address some the more pressing issues that we experience in our efforts to globalize the teaching of psychology in our universities. We conducted a workshop with a group of prominent psychologists from the region of the Caribbean on the globalization of a graduate curriculum. Some of the most poignant issues that must be taken into account when developing a globalized curriculum were: 1) role of the institutions, its policies and missions; 2) the development of a curriculum structure that takes into account the core issues of global and indigenous/regional psychology; and 3) the development of competencies in psychology that take into account indicators, such as: a) the historical, psychological systems, and philosophy perspectives; b) the need for a research agenda that takes into account both the global and indigenous perspectives and the use of appropriate methodologies; and c) the use of integrated approaches to the teaching and the delivery of psychological services

TS23.2

Teachers' stress experience and coping mechanisms during educational reforms

Julia Zuber, Barbara Stiglbauer

Johannes Kepler University Linz, Linz, Austria

Recent studies indicate that the reported high levels of teachers' stress experience are mainly driven by frequent changes in the school system. While lots of effort has been put into investigating class-related stressors, there is only little knowledge on effects of frequent changes in the educational system (i.e., reforms) on teachers' coping mechanisms and mental health. The present study examines whether different elements (e.g., changes in teaching styles, external testing, data feedback, etc.) of the recently introduced European-wide school reform (i.e., educational standards) are associated with different levels of stress, coping styles, and psychosomatic symptoms. A sample of N=950 teachers at secondary schools in Austria filled in online-questionnaires encompassing questions regarding their private and occupational stress (indexed by challenge/hindrance scales), their coping strategies, personality traits, self-efficacy as well as irritation and psychosomatic symptoms. The results indicate that teachers experience very high levels of stress in general. Specific elements of the reform (i.e., external testing) were associated with significantly higher levels of stress, work irritation, and psychosomatic symptoms as compared to others (i.e., changes in teaching style). Moreover, teachers' coping styles regarding stressors related to the reform differed significantly from coping strategies applied in daily teaching contexts.

TS23.3

Education, full health, work & the youth: the case of the International Center of Art and Humanistic Culture Recanto Maestro

Patrícia Wazlawick[1], Helena Biasotto[2,1], Any Rothmann[1], Ricardo Schaeffer[4,1], Eloy Teixeira[5,1], Juliane Fiorezi[6,1], Clarissa Miranda[7,1]

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Empirical research, with a qualitative, exploratory, longitudinal approach, with the general objective of investigating the integral formation of adolescents/young people who undergo personal/professional training at the International Humanistic Art and Culture Center Recanto Maestro, Brazil. The theoretical basis is the interdisciplinary approach of the Ontopsychological School, with studies by Meneghetti on the development and training of young people and Ontopsychological Pedagogy. The research questions the main stereotypes of young people (biologism, critical idealism and consumerism),and identifies the study of the natural potential and identity of each subject, seeking to verify the personal and professional formation performed in activities in Recanto Maestro, by means of several experiences of work and study. Over a period of 7 years, more than 200 young people have been studied through participant observation and action research of their academic and professional activities. The partial results demonstrate the 7 fundamental points of this formation, 4 practical projects of application with adolescents/young people are presented, which result in formation of the young man as a social function, with the focus on promoting self excellence and stimulate participation in the labor market, achieving concrete results for themselves and their context.

TS23.4

The relation between responsibility, autonomy and deep approach to study: a study with Antonio Meneghetti Faculdade students.

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This research has the purpose to investigate if the educational context based on responsibility and autonomy stimulus - which conducts the individual to an excellence mindset and consequently to and active contribution to the job market - causes a deep approach to study on incoming students to Antonio Meneghetti Faculdade, institution in which the Ontopsycological pedagogy is applied. Theoretically, the research is grounded on the interdisciplinary approach of the Ontopsycological science. Regarding the method, the study has a quantitative approach, exploratory, empirical and had as research subjects seventy-six incoming students of the first semester of 2016. After applying two tests - Study Process Questionnaire (by Biggs) and *Forma Mentis* Test (by Mencarelli) - a correlation analysis was run between them using SPSS Statistics. As main results, it was found that the context that stimulates responsibility and autonomy tends to provoke a deeper approach to study by the student, but still depending on an individual choice. It is also important to mention the role of the autonomy stimulation in this process, which takes part on the relation between teacher and student. The development of this autonomy can become a differential for these youngsters when they act inside a social context in the job market.

TS23.5

Radicalization prevention by means of strengthening social and civic competences.

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Authors present results of an empirical study of a universal curricular intervention aimed at building resilience of teenagers to radicalization. The intervention addresses psychological processes identified to be involved in the radicalization. It aims to strengthen relevant social and civic competences (e.g. critical thinking, perspective taking, resilience to group pressure and political self-efficacy) in order to reduce vulnerability to radicalization of young individuals who may be exposed to groups promoting extremism and violence in their environment. The pilot implementation of the curriculum took place in five Dutch schools. Comparison of pre and post intervention measures indicate that participating individuals improved on following competences: conflict resolution, political self-efficacy, critical open mindedness, perspective taking, mindfulness and awareness of group pressure. This suggest potential effectiveness of the intervention in terms of its immediate intended outcomes, nevertheless the limitations of the design have to be taken into account. In the end, authors discuss possible follow up addressing shortcomings of the current study and strengthening the intervention itself.

TS24 Resilience

TS24.1

Resilience interventions at work: Questions that need answering

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Objectives: There is a growing interest in workplace resilience interventions. Yet, the resilience literature provides little guidelines as to how to design workplace resilience interventions. What may have hindered the development of general guidelines for resilience interventions, is a lack of common ground among scientists on the meaning of psychological resilience. The aim of this study is to find common ground for resilience interventions, while doing justice to the different meanings and conceptualizations of resilience.
Method: To accomplish this, we chose not to develop guidelines, but rather formulate basic questions that need answering in designing resilience interventions. We derived these questions from a narrative review of the resilience literature. We consecutively reviewed the terminology, definition, conceptualization and operationalization of resilience with a focus on psychological resilience in the workplace.
Results: The result of this review is a list of twelve basic questions that need answering to better underpin resilience interventions. We applied these questions to five resilience coaching interventions, which resulted in the formulation of four minimal criteria to distinguish a resilience intervention from other types of interventions that may have an impact on resilience.
Conclusion: Both researchers and practitioners could use these criteria and basic questions to improve on designing, describing, selecting, reviewing and applying resilience interventions at work.

TS24.2

Resilience as an Ordinary Human Strength: The Psychology of Optimal Functioning

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The first purpose of the present study was to emphasize the importance of changing perspective in psychology field which is from ''what is wrong and negative about people'' to ''what is right and positive about people'', and to provide a general outlook on the issues of positive psychology including self-awareness, *ordinary* human strengths and resilience. The second purpose of the study was to present resilience studies in the literature and the possible associations of resilience with other concepts of positive psychology. Lastly, the study aimed to understand the attitudes of ordinary individuals toward resilience issues using face to face interview technique. Eighteen individuals (N_{female} = 8; N_{male} = 10) participated in the interviews of research, and their age range changed from 22 to 31. Participants provided a significant insight about the future of disadvantaged children and their possibility to be healthy adults; the definition of normality; resilient individual examples; whether resilience is an ordinary human strength or not; why some people indicate resilience toward problems, and achieve the optimal functioning but others cannot; and how we can help disadvantaged people. The general outlook and interviews indicated that resilience is an ordinary human strength, and each individual has an intrinsic potential to overcome perceived negativities; but, social support and presented opportunities may facilitate recovery process, and strengthen optimal progress.
Keywords: resilience, ordinary human strength, optimal functioning, disadvantaged individuals, positive psychology.

TS24.3

Emotional Maturity, Self Concept And Resilience In School Going And Labor Doing Adolescents: A Comparison

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Objective: To compare Emotional Maturity, Self-Concept and Resilience in School going and Labor doing Adolescents
Method: One hundred and seventy adolescents aged 12-16 years were selected from schools and workshops of the city of Lahore, Pakistan. The sample consisted of 86 school going adolescents (M age= 14.52, SD= 1.093) and 84 labor doing adolescents (M age= 14.31, SD= 1.075). Emotional Maturity Scale , Six-Factor Self-Concept Scale , and State Trait Resilience Scale were used in the study to gather quantitative data of the variables under study. Data were analyzed using SPSS v. 20.
Results: Independent Sample t-test revealed significant differences on power, vulnerability, giftedness (subscales of Self Concept) and overall self- concept between school going and labor doing adolescents. Self -concept of school going adolescents was found to be better than labor doing adolescents. No significant differences were found in Resilience and Emotional Maturity between both groups.
Conclusion: The results of the present study showed significant difference of Self-Concept between labor-doing and school-going adolescents which is of utmost importance. It is important to realize the impact of Labour work at transitional stage of adolescents. It is recommended to create awareness among masses regarding adverse effects of Labour work on the personality of adolescents.

TS24.4

Resilience and Attachment as Mediators Impacting upon the Psychosocial Sequelae of Unwanted Early Sexual Experiences

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Objective: An exploration of the mediating factors of psychosocial sequelae experienced by child sexual abuse (CSA) survivors. CSA is a phenomenon that does not discriminate against gender, culture or religion. Daily global accounts of child CSA victims flood the news with prevalence rates of up to 17% for males and 31% for females. In South Africa these rates are exponentially higher (up to 42.4%, males and 58%, females). Despite the presence of some of the most comprehensive statutes in place to protect children against these experiences, CSA is still an endemic problem in South Africa. The study used the term unwanted sexual experiences (UESE) to refer to CSA, as this term is seen as a more inclusive and less stigmatising term.
Method: Through a convergent parallel mixed methods research design, with an overarching psychofortogenic framework, the study explored mediating factors to the psychosocial sequelae of UESE survivors. These results were collected and compiled over three phases. The quantitative data was collected through the administration of a small-scale survey to 304 participants. Qualitative data was collected through semi structured interviews. The final phase was implemented as the resultant data was integrated and discussed.
Results: The findings showed that resilience and attachment, and posthumously disclosure, were identified as ameliorating factors of the psychosocial sequelae of UESE.
Conclusion: This resulted in the development of a proposed psychosocial intervention model titled, Posttraumatic Growth: a UESE model of resilience, attachment and disclosure.

TS25.1

Angry women are more trusting: The differential effects of perceived social distance on trust behavior

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Objectives: Accumulating evidence suggests that anger can have a strong impact on discrete trust behaviors. However, the mechanisms underlying how anger influences trust are still unclear. Based on the appraisal tendency framework, we hypothesized that perceived social distance would mediate the effect of anger on trust, and that gender would moderate this mediation.
Method: In Study 1, a 2 (Anger vs. Control) x 2 (Men vs. Women) factorial design (N = 330, 178 female) was used to investigate this hypothesis. In Study 2, a 2 (Low vs. High social distance) x 2 (Men vs. Women) factorial design (N = 103, 46 female) was used to critically test the causal role of the mediator, namely to examine the effect of perceived social distance on trust.
Results: Results of Study 1 supported our predictions. More precisely, anger drove women, but not men, to send more money to their counterparts in a trust game than controls. This effect was mediated by perceived social distance. Results of Study 2 showed that women, but not men, sent more money to their counterparts in the low social distance condition than in the high social distance condition.
Conclusion: Thus, results of both studies support the prediction that the effects of anger on trust depend on the trusting person's gender and perceived social distance. Implications for the study of emotions and gender differences in economic transactions are discussed.

TS25.2

Imagine a Mouse and an Elephant

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The present study aimed to explore the existence of an asymmetrical bias in the imagination of pairs of objects of unequal size. We assumed that such pairs are conceptualized with the smaller object being placed on the left, creating an ascending size order from left to right. Such a bias could derive from a cognitive strategy known from the mental number line. Sixty-four participants were instructed to imagine stimulus-pairs that were staggered from those showing very prominent intra-pair size differences (e.g. elephant versus mouse) to very low size differences (e.g. orange versus apple). The results showed that the tendency to imagine the bigger object on the right side increases with the size difference of the two stimuli. Such a visual field bias was also present in stimulus-pairs including numbers so that the participants imagined smaller and larger numbers on the left and the right side of the visual fields, respectively. Taken together, our findings could imply that the left-to-right orientation observed in our object imagining task may share the same cognitive mechanism as the mental number line.

TS25.3

Boasting increases malicious envy

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People are sometimes reluctant to show off their good performance to others. One reason why people do not boast is that they might fear being envied. We aimed to test whether boasting indeed triggers envy. In Study 1 (N=189) we found in a scenario study that a superior other who is perceived to boast elicits more (malicious) envy. In Study 2 (N=401) we replicated that boasting increases (malicious) envy, but only if there is no prior information on whether the advantage was deserved or not. When this information is available, we find the typical envy effect that undeserved advantages trigger malicious envy, while deserved advantages do not, and boasting did not affect envy in those cases. Our research revealed that boasting is a critical interpersonal determinant and discriminant of malicious envy especially when there is no information about deservingness.

TS25.4

The role of risk perception in worry and demand for risk mitigation in transport

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The aims of the current study were to examine the risk perception concept and the role of risk perception and worry in demands for risk mitigation in urban transport. The results are based on a self-completion questionnaire survey carried out among representative samples of six Norwegian urban areas. The type of travel mode was found to be important for how transport risks were perceived as well as for worry and demand for risk mitigation. The results did not support the idea that risk perception could be conceptualised as a reflective construct of assessment of probability of an accident and judgement of the severity of the consequences. Factors previously assumed to be important in the conceptualisation of risk perception may not be a fruitful basis for understanding how the urban public perceives risks in transport. It is not primarily the risk, but the risk source that is perceived. Risk perception is less conceptual than object-centred, and measures aimed at influencing perceptions of travel mode risk should to a larger extent take into consideration how such risk is perceived.

TS25.5

Risk sensitivity and judgement of security risks in public transport

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Due to environmental concerns apriority for society is to enhance the proportion of travellers using pubic travel modes in urban areas. Security issues may influence the readiness to use these travels modes in the public. The aim of the present study was to examine judgement of security problems when using public transportation. A self-completion questionnaire survey was carried out among representative samples of six Norwegian urban areas (n = 1047) in 2014. Respondents who most frequently use public travel modes assessed the security problems to be larger compared to less frequent users. 15% reported that they had experienced theft, sexual assault, harassment, terrorism, or sabotage when using public transportation. Those who had experienced such events perceived the security risks to be larger than the group who not experiences such events. Thus, frequency of use as well as past personal experience of a security problem seemed to enhance the assessment of future probability of experiencing such an event. Perceived risk consistency was also

measured and a median split on both these variables was carried out and four groups emerged. The first group was a group of risk insensitive respondents, the second group consisted of risk inconsistent respondents, the third consisted of risk consistent respondents and the fourth was risk sensitive respondents. Travel mode use and personal experience of a security-related problem were positively associated with risk sensitivity.

TS26 Workplace

TS26.1

Psychosocial risks assessment at the workplace and implications for interventions: The development of the instrument OrgFit.

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Objectives: The presentation introduces results of the development of the instrument OrgFit for psychosocial risk management and the implementation into the work of work and organizational psychologists.
Risk assessment at the workplace is a legal obligation for organizations and nowadays the focus has strongly changed to the psychosocial risk management. The assessment of mental workload is therefore an important issue. The concept for mental workload at the workplace (s. ISO 10075-1) defines several areas which have to be assessed. It is also crucial that the results of these assessments can be used for practical interventions.
Method: The instrument OrgFit was developed especially according to the requirements of the ISO 10075 and work and organizational concepts (especially the action regulation theory). Two big studies 2013 (N=514) and 2015 (N=1200) in Austria and additional field studies (together N=7210, of a broad range of industrial sectors) have been carried out. The first two studies have been done with Austrian workers invited by an online panel organization. These samples were representative with respect to gender, age and regional distriution.
Results: The two big studies show good results of the psychometric properties (Cronbach Alpha for the dimension "Work Activities and Tasks" is .8, for "Organizational climate" .93, for "Work Environment" .89, for "Work Flow and Work Organization" .84). The validity results regarding effects on psychosocial outcomes are consistent and support the intended goals to assess psychosocial risks that can lead to impaired effects for psychological health. The structure and the main results of these two and the additional field studies are presented.
Conclusion: A very important step in the process of psychosocial risk management is the final evaluation or "weighing" of the quantitative results and the prioritization of the critical fields from the viewpoint of psychological models and concepts. An approach for this integration of the results should be done in a participative way but should also include a rationale for the derivation of interventions. A model for the application in practice which is based on different theoretical concepts will also be presented and discussed.

TS26.2

Impact of Strategic Role of Human Resources in Organizations on the Usage of Effective HR Practices

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Objective: The objective of the study was to examine the effect of the strategic role of human resources in organizations on the usage of effective HR Practices in Puerto Rico.
Methods: Online questionnaires of Human Resource practices in 5 dimensions were administered to 100 organizations in Puerto Rico. The dimensions were 1) Strategic Role of HR, 2) Talent Management, 3) Training and Development, 4) Performance Management, and 5) Quality of Worklife. The questionnaire was completed by the Human Resource Director or the equivalent job title in each organization. The questionnaire included items on the frequency of use of each human resource practice and questions on the perceived effectiveness of the practice. All practices were pre-coded by a group of human resource experts on their evidence-based effectiveness.
Results: Results showed a statistically significant positive relationship between the strategic role of HR at the organization and the use of more effective practices (perceived effectiveness and pre-coded practice effectiveness) in the areas of Talent Management, Training and Development, Performance Management, and Quality of Worklife.

Conclusion: Results showed that the strategic role of an HR Department in an organization has an impact on the practices utilized by the organization. The perceived and the evidence-based indicators of HR practice effectiveness have an impact on differential practice usage across organizations. The relationship between HR practices and within industry ratings of the organization was also examined. The study also compared the results of this 2016-2017 study with the patterns of results from research on Puerto Rico HR practices conducted in 2006.

TS26.3

Professional Self-Concept and Coping with Professional Crises

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The objective is defining the role of professional Self-concept in developing strategies of coping with professional crises in university lecturers. Coping strategies could moderate relationship between excessive professional demands and positive and negative effects of professional activity including job satisfaction, somatic and affective symptoms, psychological distress and burnout. The method is a standardized inventory for exposure of professional crisis and coping factors in lecturers (Gerasimova&Chorosova). N=302. Consideration of statistically meaningful moderating influences of coping strategies on the relationships between crises factors and affective component of professional self-consciousness led to the conclusions: the more active is innovative coping with crises the stronger is staff capacity to convert a feeling of hopelessness into positive emotional states; teachers who don't tend to overcome crisis by finding professional self-control have clearly reflected negative impact of existential crisis in their emotional state; the more university professors were able to find self-control in crisis situations, the stronger a feeling of alienation suppressed emotional arousal and an expressiveness of emotional disharmonious manifestations of personality; loss of meaning in life and a sense of alienation can reduce the emotional background of teachers during their activities. Lecturers with such coping strategies as targeting new intentions for development, finding self-control and purposes can resist the negative impact of crisis on the affective component of professional self-awareness. Those professors who have a low level of ego-centered self-actualization, self-evaluation of leadership characteristics, orientation to avoidance and ownership and high level of development of various aspects of value component of professional self-awareness, socio-oriented self-actualization, pedagogical and psychological knowledge, professional and globalization identity are the most successful in resisting to the negative impact of professional crises and turn it into coping strategies. These characteristics of professional self-concept can be seen as protectors providing stability of the lecturers to the negative impact of professional crises.

TS26.4

Fear to speak and psychological safety impact on medical teams' perceived performance. A moderated mediation model

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In a medical culture universally characterised by low tolerance for errors, lacking mutual trust, teamwork capacity and transparency, we test the role of processual team characteristics (coaching) and emergent states (fear to speak and psychological safety) on medical teams' performance.

Objective:We aim to test the mediational role of psychological safety between fear of speaking up and two team performance indicators: unit performance and suboptimal care behaviours, with coaching as a moderator.
Method: Fear to speak behaviours were measured with a built for purpose scale, based on relevant scientific literature. For all the other variables we selected relevant scales from the literature (e.g. the Coaching scale from the Empowering Leadership Questionnaire). All scales had good psychometric properties, with alpha Cronbach ranging between .64 and .91. The sample consists of 893 healthcare professionals aggregated in 54 differently sized groups. We conducted two

moderated mediation analysis using the PROCESS macro (model 7 with 1000 bootstrap samples) for SPSS.
Results: Data confirmed the indirect effect of fear to speak on both unit performance and suboptimal care behaviours through psychological safety. We found no direct effect of fear to speak on both unit performance: a coefficient of -.08 at p = .56 and CI [-.36; .20], and suboptimal care behaviours: a coefficient of .03 at p = .80 and CI [-.26; .34]. The index of moderated mediation of fear to speak and coaching, through psychological safety, on unit performance is -.12 and CI[-.271; -.007] and on suboptimal care behaviours is .05 and CI[.006; .173].
Conclusion: Leaders coaching behaviours help create a safe interpersonal working climate that further facilitates medical units' performance. On the dark side, medical teams characterised with high fear to speak and reduced psychological safety have lower perceived performance indicators. Our results have practical implications for fostering medical units' performance through coaching-oriented leadership style. By proposing a fear to speak scale with robust psychometrical properties in medical work settings we add methodological advancements.

TS26.5

Individual and Organisational opportunities and barriers for employees' engagement into Innovative Work Behaviour

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Current focus of organizations on resilience and experience economy actualize higher interest in organizational innovation capacity.
Employees' impact on company's innovation capacity is activated through individual engagement into a creative activity, which could be operationalized with the Innovative Work Behavior (IWB) concept.
The aim of the research is to explore individual experience of employees' engagement into IWB accounting for individual and organizational opportunities and barriers. Total sample: 130 respondents from various companies around the world.
Theoretical base form the IWB concept, the Self-Determination Theory, the MOA framework. It helps to suggest that motivation (M), opportunity (O) and ability (A) determine employees' engagement into IWB in accordance with perceived satisfaction of their basic psychological needs. The research reveals the role of individual experience of IWB and its contextual antecedents, giving separate attention to the cognitive gaps in the corresponding Human Resource Management System (HRM). It discovers interesting for HRMmechanism: higher motivation stimulates employees to become more creative. However various contextual factors strongly affect the outcome and require necessary organizational support from managers to satisfy basic psychological needs.Current research has uncommon research design – it has qualitative nature, but qualitative methods with focus on gaps, construct validity and open questions in the survey.

KEY02

Blending Psychology And Technology: A Road To Understand And Promote Wellbeing

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"The development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has been impressive in the last decades.
Their use has spread to all fields, changing the way in which we interact with the context and relate to other people. Albeit their potential dangers and limitations, for which we must be prepared and forewarned, the use of ICTs is impacting significantly on both society and individuals, improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people. Psychology is one of the areas where ICTs can have a relevant influence.
The Internet, mobile phones and devices, sensors, virtual and augmented reality, etc… they are very useful tools that can help us in many of the tasks and objectives entrusted to Psychology. ICTs can provide us dynamic data of the behaviors in the context, collected in an ecological, unbiased, and non-intrusive way, allowing us to develop more comprehensive and complex theories on human behaviors and experiences. But they also allow us to design and deliver precise and personalized interventions, which are delivered in the specific contexts, monitoring and promoting significant changes leading to healthy and adaptive behaviors. Tools such as virtual reality and augmented reality provide "tailored" world simulations, which can be inhabited by virtual agents and avatars, and that can constitute ecological labs for researching complex behaviors in safe and controlled situations. But they can also be useful as training contexts to promote significant and endurable changes.
This keynote will provide a view on what ICTs are offering and can offer in the next future to Psychology, focused mainly in the wellbeing field."

KEY03

Objective Understanding Of Perceptual Categorization In A Dynamic Visual World

Bruno Rossion

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Perceptual Categorization – the ability to organize sensory information into meaningful groups of different stimuli requiring identical responses – is one of the most important functions of the human mind. However, despite decades of behavioral research in Psychology, the mechanisms, development, neural basis and cultural grounding of perceptual categorization remain largely unknown and debated. In this presentation, I will use complex images to show how human perceptual categorization can be objectively defined and quantified with fast periodic stimulation coupled with simple recordings of electroencephalography (EEG). The collected implicit measures of perceptual categorization in a continuously changing visual environment are extremely robust and reliable at the individual level, which is highly valuable in the current difficult context of a replication crisis in psychology and cognitive neuroscience.

KEY04

Brain training: games, electric stimulation, nutrition, neurofeedback and similar.

Norbert Jaušovec

University of Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia

"The "Nürnberger Trichter" – a magic funnel used to pour knowledge, expertise and wisdom into students – demonstrates that the idea of effortless learning and the power of intelligence was "cool" even 500 years ago.
Today noninvasive brain stimulation (NIBS), which involves transcranial direct and alternating current stimulation (tDCS and tACS), as well as random noise (tRNS) and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), could be regarded as a contemporary replacement for the magic funnel. They represent and extension to the more classical methods for cognitive enhancement, such as behavioral training and computer games. On the other hand, there is still a number of alternative approaches that can affect cognitive function. Among the most prominent are: nutrition, drugs, exercise, meditation-related reduction in psychological stress and neurofeedback.
The presentation will provide a concise overview of methods claiming to improve cognitive functioning – psychological constructs such as intelligence and working memory.
Discussed will be changes in behavior and brain activation patterns observed with the electroencephalogram (EEG), functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI).
Examined will be the usefulness of brain training for the man/woman in the street, as well as an additional device that can verify and bring causation into the relations between brain activity and cognition. Modulating brain plasticity and by that changing network dynamics crucial for intelligent behavior can be a powerful research tool that can elucidate the neurobiological background of intelligence, working memory and other psychological constructs."

KEY05

Community Psychology Innovating Social Policies: Researching To End Homelessness

José Ornelas

ISPA – University Institute, Lisboa Portugal, Lisboa, Portugal

"The adoption of the designation Community Psychology has emerged in 60's as a "Psychology for Social Action", and also as a movement whose purpose was to involve Psychology in the change of socially undesirable situations (Iscoe, 2005). Since then Community Psychology has probed to bring about a renovated intervention within Psychology integrating science and socially relevant interventions, and changing public policies (e.g. Rappaport, 1977; Orford, 1992, 2008; Francescato et. al, 2002; Ornelas, 2008, 2011; Sanchez-Vidal, 1991; Zanni, 2012).
Within specific interest domains of Community Psychology along the last 50 years, there hae been sense of community, empowerment, social support, mutual-help, participation and leadership, collaboration and coalition development, prevention approaches among others, that facilitated the focus on new ways of thinking about contextual factors, the ecological understanding of people within their environments, the influence of diversity and the role of community building (Kloos, et al, 2012) to inform science and evidence-based practices.
HOME_EU (2016-2019) is an approved grant within the European Framework Horizon 2020 that proposes to provide a contribution towards the advancement of social justice in Europe, focused on ending long-term homelessness.
The community psychology framework was essential for the research design within a convergent mixed-method approach (Padgett, 2011; Jason, Glenwick, 2012; Creswell, 2007, 2011), meeting the criteria for a multilevel analysis. The project probes to establish a dialogue in four main ecological levels of analysis: a) EU Citizens perceptions on Homelessness; b) People who are currently long-term homeless, and people that have been integrated in Housing First Programs; c) Service providers for the currently Homeless, and those in Housing First Programs; d) Key-stakeholders on policy development and EU social policies intended to respond to homelessness in order to profile each partner country on the key elements of program efficacy.
This study is intended to provide evidence-based data to inform innovation in social policies to respond to concrete social problems and life changing conditions of our time.

Key-Words: Community Psychology; Social Innovation; Homelessness"

KEY06

Bored, burned out or engaged? The job demands-resources model and employee well-being

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"Fifteen years after its introduction, the job demands-resources (JD-R) model has inspired hundreds of empirical studies and has been applied in practice in many occupational settings in many different ways. The core of the model proposes that various job demands are the breeding ground for job strain and burnout and further for ill-health (so called health impairment process), whereas different job resources motivate employees and boost work engagement and further other positive outcomes. In addition, lack of both job demands and resources, may lead to an amotivational state of job boredom. Compared to earlier job stress models that used to ignore the energizing aspects of work and motivational theories which in turn did not pay attention to the factors that stress employees, the JD-R model is a comprehensive heuristic model that can be used by both researchers and practitioners to help understand and promote employee well-being and positive organizational outcomes.
In this keynote I will provide an overview of the basic assumptions and state-of-the art of JD-R model research. I will particularly focus on the model's longitudinal research evidence. In addition, by using research and practical examples, I will reflect on the role of job crafting, i.e., what employees themselves can do to balance their job demands and job resources to stay well at work."

TS27 Psychopathology and violence

TS27.1

Prevalence and Characteristics of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury in a Non-Clinical Sample of Turkish Young Adults

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International Society for the Study of Self-Injury defines non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) as the deliberate and self-inflicted injury to the body tissue without suicidal intent and for purposes that are not socially sanctioned (n.d.). Prevalence rates of NSSI vary considerably across studies, however; undergraduate samples appear to be especially under high risk for NSSI, with prevalence rates ranging between 12% to 43.6% (Hasking, Monemi, Swannell, & Chia, 2008; Heath, Toste, Nedecheva, & Charlebois, 2008). Although there is an increased research interest on self-injury in recent years, majority of research findings come from Western samples and research on NSSI in Turkey is very scarce and inconclusive. Accordingly, the primary aim of the present study was to establish the prevalence rate of NSSI in a non-clinical Turkish sample of young adults, and explore characteristics of self-injurious behaviors.
The sample consisted of 649 Turkish college students residing in Ankara, Turkey. Results indicated that lifetime prevalence of NSSI was 37.1% in the present sample. Self-injurers and controls did not differ on age, gender or perceived socioeconomic status. Most common methods of NSSI were interfering with wound healing, hitting self, and pinching the skin. Approximately 61% of self-injurers reported that they sometimes or never experienced pain during self-injury episodes. These results supported previous findings that prevalence of NSSI among college populations is alarmingly high. Furthermore, in line with the existing literature, results suggested that many self-injurers engage in multiple methods of NSSI and report little or no pain during the act of self-injury. These findings will be discussed with a special emphasis on clinical implications and directions for future research.

TS27.2

Risk factors and interventions for violence:Sharp object homicide in four South African cities

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Objectives: Violence is a significant health problem and both individual and systemic interventions are required. However prevention efforts are hampered by the relative absence of data for the different forms of violence. The main aim of the present study is to address this gap and investigate the extent to which victim risk profiles for sharp object homicide may differ from other mechanisms of death. Drawing on Routine Activities Theory it analysed whether the risk constellation for sharp object homicide was distinct from other forms of violence.
Method: This is a quantitative study that drew on South Africa National Injury Mortality Surveillance System (NIMSS) survey data from four South African cities. Logistic regression modelling was utilised to assess the contribution of nine predictors, and the extent to which these predictors differentiate sharp object homicide from other external mechanisms of death.
Results: Sharp object homicide emerged as clearly differentiated from other external mechanisms of death. For the demographic variables, younger victims, female gender were highest at risk for sharp object homicide. Compared with the demographic predictors, the circumstance predictors were far more robust and explained more of the variance. There was a strong city effect, with sharp object victims more likely to be in Cape Town and Durban. Summer, evenings and weekends were the temporal variables associated with increased risk. Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) emerged as the strongest predictor, with significantly elevated odds ratios. It was hypothesised that it was the behaviours, activities and lifestyles associated with the predictors, and the city and

situational context within which these occur, that increased the risk for sharp object homicide, with activities associated with alcohol consumption being most prominent. The data suggests that sharp object homicide is a distinct interpersonal encounter shaped by the victim-offender relationship in context.
Conclusion: The findings clearly indicate that risk is not uniform and occurs through a complex interaction of individual and systemic factors. Universal approaches to violence may therefore be less effective and the findings highlight the need for specific tailored interventions that target the unique risk constellation that emerged for sharp object homicide.

TS27.3

The Effects of Integrity, Cognitive Distortions, and Positive Capacities on Psychopathological Symptoms.

H. Ulas Ozcan

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This study examined the effects of integrity, cognitive distortions and positive psychological capital (hope, perceived stress, and resilience) of security officers on the level of psychopathological symptoms (depression, anxiety, agitation, hyperactivity etc.). Total 1471 security officers (%80 is male and %20 female with mean age of 25.75) completed integrity, cognitive distortions, hope, perceived stress, resilience, and psychopathological symptoms scales. The results showed that security officers' level of psychopathologic symptoms increased significantly as their level of integrity decreases (R^2 = .28). In addition, distorted cognition explained additional 5% of variance of the symptoms after controlling the integrity related dimensions. Lastly, perceived stress, hope and resilience influenced the level of symptoms significantly (R^2 = .11). The study showed that personality based trait model explained most of the variance. Further relationships will be discussed.

TS27.4

Comparison of Violent and Non-Violent Lithuanian Female Offenders in Custody Using the OASys and the MMPI-2 scales

Laura Ustinaviciute[1,2], Alfredas Laurinavicius[1], Ilona Cesniene[1]

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The increase of female offending in serious crimes indicates the need to understand better violent offending by females. There is evidence that violent offending has specific risk and need dimensions (e.g.history of violent offending, employment, marital/family problems, alcohol abuse, personal/emotional difficulties, previous attempts at suicide). The aim of this study is to compare risk factors between violent and non-violent female prisoners using criminal risk assessment tool OASys, the MMPI-2. A random sample of 47 females' offenders (30 non-violent, 17 violent) from Lithuanian custodial institutions was selected for the study. The mean age of the participants was 38 years (SD = 11.04), the average number of convictions was 3.9 (SD = 3.4). The comparison of the OASys scales has revealed that non-violent female offenders are characterized as having more criminal experience (Mann-Whitney, U=113, p=.009), embeddedness in an antisocial lifestyle (Mann–Whitney, U =156.5, p=.024), drug misuse (Mann–Whitney, U=157, p=.007) problems, were more likely to experience education, training, and employment difficulties (Mann–Whitney, U=141.5, p=.011). Violent female offenders in comparison to non-violent ones had more alcohol misuse problems (Mann–Whitney, U=372, p=.002). However, no significant differences in other risk factors measured with the OASys were found. Some differences in the MMPI-2 scales were found between overall female offenders sample and Lithuanian standardization sample, but not between violent and non-violent offenders' groups. Lithuanian female offenders had significantly higher scores related to behavioral problems (e.g. Pd, Pa, RC4, MAC-R, AAS, DISC scales), however they reported less emotional problems (e.g. D, Pt, RC2 scales).

TS27.5

A summary of five-year research with intimate partner violence victim women: The problem of unexplained variance and research implications

Nermin Taşkale

Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Early life experiences have been found to be a strong predictor of adulthood intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization in studies with different cultures including Turkey. Young Schema Therapy Model (YSTM) is a comprehensive and sensitive way of operationalizing negative early life experiences. Current study aims to predict different decisions of IPV victim and non-victim women with regard to relationship continuity from YSTM perspective. Data from 158 IPV victim (79 applied to domestic violence shelters to leave their relationship [leave group] and 79 decided to continue their marriage [stay group]) and 78 non-victim women were analyzed. A demographics form, Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form (YSQ-SF), Young Parenting Inventory-maternal and paternal forms (YPI-MF and YPI-PF), Young Compensation Inventory (YCI) and Young-Rygh Avoidance Inventory (YRAI) were used to predict victimization and stay-leave decision differences. A multinomial regression could not be carried because of low sample size. For binary regression analyses predicting either occurrence of IPV or stay-leave decision, YPI-PF or YSQ were the only significant predictors along with constant in the equation, respectively. Data were further clustered based on combinations of different violence experiences to rule out significance of constant; hence unexplained variance. YPI-PF was the only significant predictor of existence of psychological or verbal-sexual-economic violence along with physical violence in stay group. Predictions in the other groups were non-significant. The results of the current and former analyses reveal the importance of data scrutiny in IPV research. Any violence type should be treated either separately and combinations specific to data set should be examined.

In order for clinical psychology and neuropsychology to be considered as a credible scientific health discipline, researchers and clinicians alike need to demonstrate the effectiveness of the intervention and rehabilitation programs they are developing and using. An increasing number of meta-analyses is casting serious doubts on the effectiveness of cognitive training programs, such as working memory training or cognitive bias modification programs. The aim of this symposium is to provide an overview of the effectiveness of cognitive intervention strategies in both healthy and clinical populations, by focusing on working memory training, executive function training and cognitive bias modification programs. The presenters will identify factors that mediate the effectiveness of existing intervention programs and provide recommendations for the future of cognitive intervention.

IS05.1

The effectiveness of cognitive bias modification interventions for substance addictions: A meta-analysis

Ioana A. Cristea[1], Robin N. Kok[2], Pim Cuijpers[2]

[1]Babes Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
[2]Free University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In a meta-analysis, we examined 25 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of cognitive bias modification (CBM) for substance addiction. Our results cast serious doubts on the clinical utility of CBM, revealing no significant effects for addiction outcomes at post-test, g = 0.08 (95% CI -0.02 to 0.18), and small significant effect at follow-up, g = 0.18 (95% CI 0.03 to 0.32), nonetheless based on only 7 trials.

IS05.2

Predicting Training Progress in Younger and Older Adults Using Latent Growth Curve Modeling

Sabrina Guye[1], Carla de Simoni[1], Claudia von Bastian[2]

[1]University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
[2]Bournemouth University, Poole, UK

In this study, we aimed to identify between-person factors that predict WM training performance. Overall, we found some evidence for an effect of personality, beliefs, demographic variables, and real-world cognition on initial training performance and change in training performance, with most effects, however, being observed in older adults.

IS05.3

Individual difference in task-switching training across the lifespan: Compensation effects in training and transfer outcomes

Julia Karbach, Tanja Könen, Marion Sprengler

Frankfurt University, Frankfurt, Germany

Cognitive training in the domain of executive functions often results in large individual differences in training gains. This study investigated effects of a process-based task-switching training in children, younger and older adults (N=122). Data show that gains are most pronounced in individuals with lower baseline abilities (i.e. worse task-switching performance before they entered training).

IS05.4

Can we restore working memory functioning in patients with brain-injury?

Steve Majerus[1]

[1]University of Liege, Liege, Belgium, [2]Fund for Scientific Research FNRS, -, Belgium

In contrast to the plethora of working memory training studies in healthy studies, there have been considerably less studies in patients showing working memory deficits as a result of brain injury. By focusing on patients with verbal working memory impairment, I will show that targeted working memory intervention can be effective and lead to transfer effects.

EFPA12 Teaching ethics and reflective thinking

Teaching Ethics is a major topic for both ethics in general and for psychology education.
In this symposium we will try to look from a different angle and will combine it with reflective thinking. Reflective thinking capacity, refers to the processes of analyzing and making judgments about what has happened. In reflective thinking process learners are aware of their learning and do actively participate. They do assess what they know, their needs, and how to reach their goals. The teaching of ethics often lacks emphasis on 'critical' ethical thinking. In this symposium, we will discuss how this can be achieved with presenters from United Kingdom, Portugal, Turkey and Czech Republic.

EFPA12.1

Making the case for critical ethical thinking in Psychology undergraduate education

Kathryn Bullen

British Psychological Society, Leichester, UK

The teaching of undergraduate research ethics has a long tradition in UK teaching. Students are expected to understand the principles that characterise ethical research. Whilst this is an essential element in their education, it can result in ways of thinking about ethics that are too narrowly focused on achieving a favourable ethical opinion for research projects; a highly instrumental approach to an important aspect of psychological research practice. Although ethical considerations may be implicit across the curriculum, the emphasis on 'critical' ethical thinking may be lacking. This presentation will question the implications of this omission. Arguments will be presented that support the important potential Psychology has in educating the next generation of academic and practitioners to think in critical ethical ways. The development of critical ethical thinking in undergraduate student cohorts is essential as they face the challenges of living, and working, in an increasingly complex globalized and multi-cultural world.

EFPA12.2

Teaching ethics with the help of role playing and group exercises

Yesim Korkut

Abadem University, Istanbul, Turkey

Those of us who work in the area of teaching ethics, aim that students not only receive theoretical information during the courses but do internalize the values and an ethical problem solving style as well. This problem solving style should help them to think on themselves and critically on ethics related matters. There are many techniques we could use while teaching ethics such as good text books, case studies, vignette questions, media journals, role playing , debates supervised field experiences ,films, excerpts from literature , internet resources . Through these methods, students can combine knowledge with emotionality through these means.
We will focus on especially to role playing and group exercises in this presentation. The idea is generating ways to sensitize the students and to give responsibility on the dissemination of ethics. A project will be presented in which students have been aware of and control their learning by actively participating in reflective thinking with their lecturer on an ethics-related project.

EFPA12.3

Intervision. Promoting reflective ethical thinking in Psychology

Miguel Ricou

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

Teaching ethics is learning the students about the way a psychologist should think. Intervision is an oriented way to discuss cases and experiences with colleagues in a way to improve the psychologist ability to think, fighting the tendency to classify people about their problems. We will present the ethics course the Portuguese Association has developed.

EFPA12.4

Diversity competence and reflexivity

Bohumila Baštecká
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

The ability to stand (or to utilize) divergence seems to be crucial for ethics in today´s world. The shift from cultural competence ("people live in the cultures") towards diversity competence ("everybody is the culture") is noticeable.
Diversity competence may be taught e. g. via reflexivity that means to reflect not only the professional and personal opinions and attitudes but also the contexts in which they are embedded. Radical reflexivity training is presented.

As social scientists, as we look to the future there are some issues that should raise concern for everybody (for example, climate change, biodiversity loss, antibiotic resistance, the emerging breakdown of the past decade of international cooperation, the tensions from the adverse impact of globalisation, the refugee crisis) ; but also there are some very exciting developments (for example genomics, new energy systems, vastly increased access to education and knowledge through social and other internet based media) which offer major opportunities. For those of us working in the field of prevention the aim is to scale up our efforts so that they address these challenges in a realistic way, using the opportunities outlined above. These issues will be explored during this round table discussion, with short presentations from experts in a number of different fields to open up the conversation. A key aim of this session will be to promote networking among applied psychologists with an interest in prevention and promotion in diverse fields and to encourage linking up with others in European based organisations like the European Society for Prevention Research http://euspr.org and the European Public Health Association https://eupha.org . This is not symposium that will have any answers – it may have the beginnings of some – but will likely pose more questions, and asking the right questions may be an important part of the solution.

EFPA13.1

Psychological debriefing for groups of adolescents: should we use it?

Anne Plantade-Gipch

University Paris VIII Vincennes Saint-Denis, Paris, France

Psychological debriefing is used with groups exposed to critical events to prevent the development of stress and traumatic responses. However, this type of intervention has been criticized, especially when used with groups of adolescent. Why is that so?

EFPA13.2

Prevention and genetics: an unlikely combination?

Jennifer Klop-Richards

Department of Psychiatry/ ICPE, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

The field of genetic research is evolving quickly. While in the past genetic research was costly and time consuming, with new technologies for DNA sequencing a vast amount of genetic information is becoming more and more accessible. Nowadays it is even possible to take a peek at your own genes with personalized gene-testing services. In this session the consequences of such advancements will be discussed in light of prevention research. For example, studies have shown that not everyone may be as responsive to prevention treatments based on their genetic make-up. This is referred to as differential genetic susceptibility. Taking such individual differences into account may require a new generation of prevention programs that go beyond universal programs. However, the question remains will it at all be possible to create such programs?

EFPA13.3

Focussing on populations' assets and active engagement

Margarida Gaspar de Matos

University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

Contemporary models of people development and problem prevention can be generally grouped into one of three types: prevention, resiliency, and positive development. Even though each approach gives a unique contribution to the knowledge on coping, development, and human

adaptation, they all share several key features and a common vision focused on improving the life of people. These approaches rely on the basic principles of risk, protection, assets, and outcomes, but differ with regard to the relative emphasis placed on each. All three approaches can have a place in public policies in the area of people development, but it is still necessary to develop a more integrated conceptual framework and to increase the dialogue among practitioners and researchers

EFPA13.4

Universal Prevention Curriculum in Europe

Roman Gabrhelik

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Up-to-date and evidence-based knowledge, relevant skills, and proper competences are essential to delivering best pactices to various target groups in prevention. Universal prevention curriculum (UPC) represents completely new model of university master program for students – a comprehensive study program in addiction and prevention science. We will discuss the context and procedure of UPC pilot implementation and creating new master study program integrated UPC curriculum in European universities.

EFPA13.5

How can psychologists and national psychology associations influence (encourage) decision makers to engage in or initiate more prevention and intervention?

Britt Schjodt

City of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Psychological theory and competence is the core of many promotive and preventive actions concerning psychological development, mental health, social functioning and life quality. Examples are attachment work, parental guiding, family work, social skills training, coping groups, motivation and behaviour change and different short term therapies. Psychologists can understand and contribute to change in both individuals and systems.
Although psychologists possess the competence, we rarely see psychologists where system decisions are being made. The presenter would like to discuss if and how psychologist can play a bigger role in influencing and advising more promotion and prevention action. Is it necessary to hold a position closer to the decision grounds? The presenter will give examples of her own work as a bureaucrat in Bergen Norway

TS28.1

Role of Personal Disposition factors on Job Satisfaction for Persons with Disabilities

Amit Jain, Abhishek Goel, Leena Chatterjee

Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Theoretical Background: The participation of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in the workforce is increasing (ESCAP, 2015). This requires the organization to look at their perceived job satisfaction as studies have found job satisfaction of PwDs to be distinct from their non-disabled counterparts (Pagan & Malo, 2009). Job satisfaction plays an important role in an organization, both from employee perspective like subjective well-being (Bowling, Eschleman & Wang, 2010) and organizational outcomes like organizational commitment (Srivastava, 2013).
The focus of majority of studies on PwDs' job satisfaction have been on the role of organizations practices (Uppal, 2005) though research has shown a significant role of personal factors like self-esteem also on job satisfaction (Judge et al., 1998).
Objectives: The study was conducted to investigate the impact of personal dispositional factors on job satisfaction in case of PwDs.
Method: Data were collected from 453 PwD employees in variety of organizations on five dispositional factors (Self-esteem, Generalized self-efficacy, Internal locus of control, Neuroticism and Extraversion) and Job satisfaction through an online survey with a response rate of 30%.
Results: Self-esteem (β= 0.295; $p<0.01$) and Internal locus of control (β= 0.208; $p<0.01$) were found to be significantly related to job satisfaction is case of PwDs. The study further found that generalized self-efficacy is negatively, but significantly related to job satisfaction (β= -0.164; $p<0.05$). Neuroticism was also negatively related to job satisfaction (β= -0.081; $p<0.1$) but the relation was not significant at $p=0.05$ level.
The type of disability had an important role in job satisfaction of PwDs ($p<0.01$) but the age of the onset of disability had no significant role ($p=0.162$).
Conclusion: The study highlights the role of the personal traits of PwDs in their experience at workplace especially their satisfaction with the job. Relationship of self-esteem and locus of control with job satisfaction was in the expected direction but relationship of generalized self-efficacy was not in line with previous studies. This requires further investigation as perceived underemployment by PwDs could be one of the reasons. The study also underlines the diversity within disability with type of disability playing an important role (Woodhams & Danieli, 2000)

TS28.2

How to balance employee well-being and organizational performance using HRM Systems

Sofia Kosheleva, Aleksandra Bordunos

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The problem is that misalignment of HRM System creates a risk of reduction of organizational performance and well-being of employees. Turbulent environment intensifies these risks.
Theoretical base form the Institutional Theory (Scott, 2011), the Human Resource Theory (Lepak et al., 2002), the Organizational Health concept (Xenidis et al., 2014), the Positive Psychology (Seligman et al., 2014) and the Self Determination Theory (Deci et al., 2011).
This paper analyses reasons and consequences for choosing particular HRM Systems by firms, and criterions to differentiate them. We use a metaphor of the RGB additive color model for correlation between and within a high-productivity, high-commitment, high-involvement HRM Systems as latent referent standards, which can be combined in any suitable way to reproduce wider variety of HRM Systems most identical for organization. Such approach allows to decrease risks connected with reduction of employee well-being and organizational performance. Also, as additive approach, it can intensify positive sides and mitigate the drawbacks of each latent HRM System concerning organizational health.
As results, we described three options for additivity of HRM Systems, offering solutions how to

reach their external and internal alignment, highlighting advantages of new approach to organizational performance management through the lens of the organizational health, when employee wellbeing becomes important outcome of the firms.

TS28.4

Sexism, gender specific work competency perceptions, and career aspirations of Japanese university students

Tobias Soeldner

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The interrelations between hostile/benevolent sexism, perceived gender specific work competencies, and career aspirations of Japanese university students were examined in a three stage online study. Stage 1 focused on the differential effects of a participant's pre-existing levels of benevolent and hostile sexism on the perception of work-related competencies of men and women in general, family role ideals, and the career ambitions of both male and female participants. In stage 2, participants were introduced to a crisis scenario that called for the selection of the most competent candidate to fill a vacant leadership position in a fictitious company. In cases where task-relevant competencies of females and males in the candidate pool were exactly matched, sexism as measured in stage 1 had a prominent influence on their relative likelihood of assignment to a leadership position. In stage 3, participants were randomly confronted with a number of job descriptions that contained either openly hostile, benevolent, or no sexist passages at all. The presence and type of sexism displayed had differential effects on the perceived attractiveness of the job offer for females, perceived employer sexism, and, most importantly, the mood of female participants that underscore the unique and insidious dangers of benevolent sexism.

TS28.5

With or without them? Middle managers as target group of psychosocial risk management

Hanna Janetzke

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Objectives: The central role of management commitment for the successful implementation of health and safety related interventions has been emphasized in many studies (e.g. Nielsen, Randall, Holten, & González, 2010; Mellor & Webster, 2013). When it comes to the implementation of the process the middle management is involved as a main actor. Despite their prominent role in implementation they are rarely addressed as a target group of psychosocial risk management themselves. The specific psychosocial risks they have to deal with and possible ways of addressing them in different contexts are subject of this analysis.
Method: The results are based on 41 qualitative interviews in 10 organizations with stakeholders on different levels (top management, middle management, employee representatives) in which the process of psychosocial risk management was analysed. The research questions are: 1) Which psychosocial risks are middle management confronted with? 2) How is middle management taken into account as target group in the process of psychosocial risk management? Middle management's challenges and ways of addressing them were reflected from different perspectives (own, top management, employee representatives).
Results: Middle management's psychosocial challenges and psychosocial risks are structured along different dimensions: challenges that arise from the process of risk management, work-related risks and risks that arise from external influences. Different forms of addressing those challenges are reflected (e.g. shaping the risk management process, involving the employees, offering structural support within and outside the company).
Conclusions: Middle management's psychosocial risks should be considered in psychosocial risk management through specific strategies taking into account their specific problems and resources.

TS29.2

When Job Resources are Important for Work Engagement? The Moderation by Personal Resources

Jurgita Lazauskaite-Zabielske, Ieva Urbanaviciute, Rita Rekasiute Balsiene

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Objectives: Work engagement is defined as work-related state of fulfillment in employees that is characterized by high levels of energy (vigour), enthusiasm about one's job (dedication) and immersion in one's job (absorption) so that time flies (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2004). The most important predictors of work engagement are job resources (Christian et al., 2011), i. e. those aspects of the job that help to achieve work goals, reduce job demands, or stimulate personal growth. Moreover, some studies show that personal resources may also act as antecedents of work engagement (Halbesleben, 2010). Furthermore, as suggested by Mäkikangas et al. (2013), personal characteristics may not only lead to higher engagement but also determine the way employees deal with work reality, namely, job resources. Therefore, the study was conducted with aim to empirically analyse the interaction between job and personal resources in predicting work engagement. More precisely, self-efficacy and optimism were expected to moderate the relationship between autonomy, social support, opportunity to develop, and feedback and work engagement.
Method: 180 employees from one public sector organization were surveyed. Multiple regression and moderation analyses were used to test the hypotheses.
Results: The results of the study partly confirmed the assumptions. Personal resources predicted work engagement above and beyond job resources. Moreover, optimism and self-efficacy were found to moderate the relationship between certain job resources and work engagement. More precisely, social support by colleagues predicted work engagement when optimism and self-efficacy were low but not when they were high. Furthermore, optimism also moderated the relationship between opportunity to develop and work engagement.
Conclusion: The study adds up to our understanding of the role of personal resources in predicting work engagement.

TS29.3

The Role of Strength Use Behaviour in The Relationship Between Working Conditions and Work Engagement

Jurgita Lazauskaite-Zabielske, Ieva Urbanaviciute, Rita Rekasiute Balsiene

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Objectives: The tradition of positive psychology emphasizes the value of personal strengths, which indicate specific individual characteristics, traits, and abilities that enables employee to perform at his or her best (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). Although employees may possess different sets of strengths, it is not particular strengths but their use that leads to positive outcomes (Harzer & Ruch, 2013). Strength use behaviour is the initiative that employees may take to use their strengths at work (van Woerkom et al., 2016). Except few studies showing the positive relationship between strength use and work engagement, still little is known about the role of strength use behaviour and its antecedents. Building on Job Demands-Resoruces theory (JD-R, Bakker & Demerouti, 2014) and Conservation of Resources Theory (COR, Hobfoll, 2002), we assume that certain working conditions may trigger the employee to use his/her strengths at work and consequently lead to higher work engagement. More precisely, we expected employee's strength use behaviour to mediate the relationship between job resources and challenging job demands and work engagement.
Method: To test the hypotheses 180 employees working in the public-sector organization were surveyed online. Multiple regression and mediation analyses were used to test the hypotheses.
Results: The results of the study partly confirmed the assumptions. Strength-use behaviour was found to partially mediate the relationship between job resources and challenging job demands and

work engagement.
Conclusion: The study highlights the mechanism of the relationships between job resources and work engagement.

TS29.4

Shedding some light on generational diversity at work: The influence of age on work values

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Objectives: An ageing and increasingly age-diverse workforce represent a complex challenge for most organisations today. These demographic changes generated an increasing interest in generational dynamics and how to manage it in the workplace.
According to generational cohort theory (Strauss & Howe, 1991), individuals born during a similar time period, and thus belonging to the same cohort, will often share values, attitudes, feelings and behaviors at work. However, previous research about generational differences in work values is mixed and unclear (Parry & Urwin, 2011).
The purpose of this study is to contribute to clarify the research about generational diversity at work, by examining the differences in work values between and within generations and according to workers' age.
Method: The sample consists of 629 workers (aged between 19 and 75 years old; mean= 39.3; sd= 12.7) from different industries who completed a questionnaire. Work values were measured through "I Value" scale (Lester, Standifer, Schultz & Windsor, 2012) that assessed the extent to which participants valued 15 different items in their workplace (e.g. teamwork, autonomy, security). Participants were asked to indicate their age. Using this information, they were categorized in one of the generations (Baby Boomers, Generation X, and Generation Y) (Lester et al., 2012). Participants' age was also treated as a continuous variable.
Results: Findings show that there are generational and age differences in the same 3 work values: Face-to-face communication, empowered participation and pleasure/fun at work. Also, we found differences within Generation Y, regarding professionalism, face-to-face communication and recognition, and within Baby Boomers generation, in learning/training opportunities.
Conclusion: Our findings suggest that differences in work values can be better explained by age than by generations. Some practitioners and researchers adopted the notion of generations to explain workers' differences in values, attitudes and preferences at work. Our study suggests that, at least in Portugal, workers' age is a better predictor of differences in work values than generations. In this sense, when designing Human Resources practices, managers should take into account workers' age instead of generation membership.

TS29.5

Job Demands And Resources As The Antecedents Of Mobbing And Its Consequences

Sinem Yeldan, Reyhan Bilgiç

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The aim of the present study is to examine the relationship between antecedents namely job demands and job resources and mobbing and the consequences which are individual's mental health, job satisfaction and affective organizational commitment. Data was collected from 223 employees from various sectors. Among the participants, 142 of them were women (63.7%) and 81 were men (36.3%). The results of regression analysis showed that there was a significant positive relationship between job demands and targets' reports of mobbing and significant negative relationship between job resources and targets' reports of mobbing. Negative affectivity moderated the relationship between job resources and mobbing yet did not moderate the association between job demands and mobbing. Furthermore, burnout partially mediated the positive relationship between mobbing and individual's general health, negative relationship between mobbing and affective organizational commitment; further, fully mediated the negative association between job satisfaction and mobbing. The results were discussed in detail, limitations and suggestions for

future research, contributions of this study, and practical implications for the managers were stated.

PS08 International Students' Identities in Transition

This symposium considers the nature of international transitions and key influences on the identities of international students. One of the hallmark features of international students is that that they are learners in cross-cultural transition. Yet, the experience of transition is not uniform and can profoundly impact how people perceive their personal identities, their relationships with other people, and the world around them. Depending on the degree of cultural similarity or differences between the home and destination countries, the reference points for personal identities may shift, be absent, represent new forms of cultural learning, and be disrupted or affirmed by how they are perceived and treated by other people in new cultural contexts. Personal identities are strongly influenced by social integration and success at building cross-cultural friendships, particularly for younger international students. The partners of international students often experience shifts in their roles and responsibilities that lead to re-defining their sense of identity in the destination country. For many international students and their partners, the goal of international education is inextricably linked to the longer-term goal of employment integration and immigration, contingent on success in securing employment. Despite the complex and multiple influences on identities, there is considerable variation in the institutional services available to support international students and their family members. This symposium considers the transition experiences of international students and accompanying partners and how they navigate changes in their identity through living, learning, and pursuing educational and career goals in new cultural contexts.

PS08.1

International Students' Shifting Social Identities in Mentoring Relationships

Natalee Popadiuk

University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Objectives: Using an ecological perspective, I examined the intrapersonal, interpersonal, and contextual aspects of international students in Canadian university mentoring programs. One specific area of interest was to learn how changing social identities of international students might be implicated in their overall transition experience and sense of well-being.
Method: Using focused ethnography, various mentoring programs from two universities were selected as research sites. In-depth interviews ranging from 1 to 2 hours each were conducted with first and fourth-year undergraduate international students, their peer or professional mentors, and program/university staff. Interview transcripts were thematically analyzed using MaxQDA software, and results from matched programs were compared and contrasted.
Results: Findings showed that international students' social identities were multiple, fluid, and based in relationships. Identity themes included (a) previous / first overseas experiences, (b) majority / minority status, (c) high / low status, and (d) individual / social identities. When faced with messages that were incongruent with their self-perception, participants attempted to figure out what to do. On the positive side, participants negotiated shifts in their identities by finding a sense of purpose and meaning and by developing a personal narrative to maintain or achieve a positive social identity. On the negative side, participants withdrew from the dominant culture and held more negative beliefs about others. International students in this study moved across personal and social identities without explicit acknowledgement from their mentors or staff.
Conclusion: Students and staff involved in mentoring programs that support international students need to be cognizant of how crossing cultures impacts and changes identity. Given that specific support about identity development was not part of participants' stories, programs could name and normalize identity issues, facilitate personal and social identity congruence, and encourage re-storying of the self-narrative. Supporting the discomfort that accompanies the process of shifting identities might also help students to tolerate the associated distress, mitigate negative coping mechanisms, and facilitate integration of the new identity story.

PS08.2

Friendship Influences on the Identity Development of Younger International Students

Nancy Arthur, Xu Zhao

University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Increasing numbers of younger international students are pursuing education in other countries to gain language, cultural, and career benefits. Research shows that friendship engagement with local peers plays a critical role for international students to adapt to the new environment and eventually develop a sense of belonging.
Objectives: This presentation will highlight research with international students about their identity development through cross-cultural friendships. The main objective was to investigate the experiences of younger international students in high schools and how they perceived friendships with local students.
Method: The study employed a constructivist grounded theory approach to investigate peer relationships between newcomers and local students attending Canadian high schools. Through in-indepth interviews (N=15), we investigated international students' beliefs, feelings, and assumptions about self and others, and we considered them within networks, situations, relationships, and hierarchies of power that shape experience and meaning-making.
Results: We identified key psychological (e.g., social anxiety in newcomers), social (friendship groups), and cultural barriers (e.g., lack of cultural knowledge) that influence peer relationship between international students and local peers and in turn their sense of identity. We have also identified important attitudes and strategies that support international students to overcome these barriers and build friendships that benefit their social and academic development. The research also points to strategies that teachers can use to help students overcome the barriers and to foster intercultural friendships between newcomers and Canadian students.
Conclusion: It is generally assumed that young international students who go through the education system of the host country will automatically be integrated into society and successfully develop a sense of belonging. This apparently is not the case, for countless empirical studies have documented adolescent newcomers' feelings of alienation from mainstream society. Our research shows that social and emotional integration only happens in a relationship context where it is deliberately nurtured.

PS08.3

Immigration Expectations and International Students' Identity Development

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Local and international students both transition from university to the workforce; however, many international students consider whether to stay in the host country or return to their home country. These decisions are influenced by socio-political environments and parental/personal expectations etc.. As these immigration expectations can have an impact on how students see themselves, they are a critical consideration when working with or supporting international students.
Objectives: This presentation will explore the influence of this pivotal decision on the identity development of international students in their final year of university. Specifically, the presentation will focus on students as they begin to make the transition from education to employment. The objective was to gain a greater understanding of students' process as they manage their immigration expectations in order to inform relevant policy and programs to support them.
Method: We conducted 1-hour in-person interviews with 20 international students in Canada about their university to work transition experience. After transcribing these interviews, we analyzed the data using thematic analysis. In particular, we created codes from main ideas in each transcript and grouped those codes into themes across participants. These themes allow us to understand similarities and differences across experiences, along with rich detail about how these situations came about.
Results: There were four key themes from the participants' experiences regarding immigration

expectations and identity development. Specifically, (a) barriers in changing immigration policy/permit requirements, (b) shifting cultural identity, (c) seeing differences between themselves and domestic student counterparts, and (d) openness to the unknown.
Conclusion: p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 14.0px 0.0px; font: 14.0px Calibri}
Although there are many similarities between domestic and international students as they make their transition from university to work, there are also important differences that need to be considered. If international students find they are not supported through this transition, they may be less successful in the employment seeking process. As such, specific program and policy considerations are needed in order to appropriately address the needs of international students, which requires a thorough understanding of their immigration expectations and identity development through this transition.

PS08.4

Accompanying Partners of International Students and Their Career Identities

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Institutions in higher education actively recruit international students as part of campus internationalization. Academic and support services on campus typically focus on matters of initial integration and culture shock. Yet, the decision to pursue international education is often connected to longer-term plans for employability and career development. Many international students embark on their educational journey while accompanied by family members. The partners of international students often leave paid employment, family support, and social connections in their home country. Yet, accompanying partners often do not have access to the level of support offered to students who enroll in educational programs.
Objective: The objective of this research was to investigate influences on the career identities of accompanying partners as they transition to new roles in the destination country.
Method: Interviews and data analysis were conducted using the Enhanced Critical Incident Technique. Examples of critical incidents were extrapolated from interviews to explore influences on the career development of 39 women from 14 countries. Recruitment and data collection occurred in two cities in Western and Atlantic Canada. The partners who accompanied international students were not enrolled in higher education, themselves, and all participants were female.
Results: Qualitative analysis of the critical incidents that were drawn from interview transcripts revealed seven categories of themes related to transition experiences of accompanying partners: Sources of support, resources, personal qualities, family circumstances, financial circumstances, education/work experience, Canadian experiences/culture, and institutional policies.
Conclusion: The career development of international students is inextricably bound to the transition experiences of family members, including accompanying partners. Institutions in higher education can take a leading role in providing services that support career planning during the educational sojourn and post-graduation.

Using neuropsychological tests to examine cognitive impairments in the context of neurological or psychiatric diseases is common practice in many European countries. It is acknowledged that these tools offer important diagnostic information which otherwise would not be accessible. However, to maintain its value in clinical use, neuropsychological assessment needs to adapt to changing circumstances and new challenges. For example, as diagnostic criteria are adapted continuously, the pool of neuropsychological tools needs to be updated accordingly. Furthermore, the demographic change towards an increasingly aging society increases the prevalence of neurological diseases and, consequently, also affects the demands for efficient neuropsychological assessment. Moreover, following the rapid progress of digitalization in everyday life, state-of-the-art neuropsychology practice and research needs to examine which technologies may be beneficial for application in neuropsychological assessment.

This symposium presents new developments and technologies in digital testing, focusing on neuropsychological assessment. The first contribution shows how the use of new technologies, such as touchscreens or tablets, offers new opportunities in digital testing and enables better usability, especially for elderly people. Furthermore, it reports on the development of the tablet based test battery "Cognitive Functions Dementia" (CFD) for the early detection of neurocognitive disorders as defined in DSM-5. The second contribution focuses on the increasingly important issue of neuropsychological malingering, and presents study findings on the sensitivity and specificity of the Groningen Effort Test (GET) for detecting feigned attention deficits. Finally, the relevance of neuropsychological assessment in the context of psychiatric health care is discussed and the neuropsychological test battery "Cognitive Basic Assessment" (COGBAT) for the screening of cognitive deficits in psychiatric diseases is presented. Empirical data is shown which demonstrates COGBAT's ability to reliably measure impaired cognitive functions in various different psychiatric patient groups and evaluate the effectiveness of cognitive training programs.

PS09.1

Screening neurocognitive deficits in psychiatric patients with the digital test battery COGBAT (Cognitive Basic Assessment).

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Objectives: Psychiatric disorders are often accompanied by neuropsychological deficits. These deficits influence patient compliance, the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic treatment, and moderate the successful reintegration into work. Therefore, measuring neuropsychological deficits with standardized psychological tests should be considered an important aspect of diagnosing psychiatric diseases.
Method: We present the development and validation of the neuropsychological, digital test battery COGBAT (Cognitive Basic Assessment) especially designed for the use in psychiatry. COGBAT provides standardized measures for main neuropsychological dimensions such as alertness, divided attention, processing speed, working-memory, long-term memory, planning ability, and cognitive flexibility, while keeping the overall test duration below one hour. An additional questionnaire can be administered to measure the subjective experience of cognitive impairments.
Results and conclusion: The individual tests show satisfactory psychometric properties. Studies including different psychiatric patient groups (schizophrenia, depression) demonstrate that COGBAT reliably detects neuropsychological impairments. Moreover, there is also evidence that COGBAT is a valuable tool for evaluating the positive effects of cognitive training with the CogniPlus software. Possible limitations and areas of applications of COGBAT are discussed.

PS09.2

Performance validity testing in detecting feigned ADHD - The Groningen Effort Test (GET)

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Objectives: A comprehensive clinical assessment of adults with ADHD often comprises a neuropsychological assessment of several aspects of attention and executive functions. However, the assessment is complicated by clear evidence showing that a considerable proportion of adults presenting for clinical evaluation of ADHD may deliberately feign cognitive symptoms and impairments.
Method: This talk will present the development of the Groningen Effort Test (GET), a new test for the detection of feigned attention deficits. GET performance of 51 adults with ADHD was compared to the performance of 52 matched healthy individuals, as well as to 268 undergraduate students who were randomly allocated to one of four simulation conditions. Furthermore, 17 clinicians experienced in the work with adults with ADHD were assessed for further validation of the GET.
Results: The GET was relatively easy to perform for both patients with ADHD and healthy comparisons as shown by low error rates and non-significant group differences. However, simulation groups differed from patients with ADHD by significant and large effects. Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) demonstrated good classification accuracy of feigned ADHD relative to ADHD (AUC = 94.8%), i.e. high sensitivity (88%) and specificity (90%).
Conclusion: This study supports the utility of the GET for the detection of feigned attention deficits. The potential value of this new tool for clinical use and research purposes will be discussed.

PS09.3

The tablet-based neuropsychological test battery Cognitive Functions Dementia (CFD)

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Objectives: The DSM-5 replaced the traditional term „dementia" with Neurocognitive Disorder (NCD) and, for the first time, described different cognitive functions that might be affected in NCD and provided guidelines for their neuropsychological assessment. As these changes will presumably be adopted by the upcoming ICD-11, clinical neuropsychology as a discipline is called upon to keep pace with refining its diagnostic instruments. This notion is especially relevant with regard to the early detection of NCD and questions of differential diagnostics.
Method: A neuropsychological test battery was developed along the following criteria: covering the most important cognitive functions listed in the DSM-5, economic administration time of around one hour, adequate norming (age 50 to 95), two parallel versions. Additionally, a tablet-based administration allowed clear instructions, easy handling on behalf of patient and clinician, as well as instant scoring and profile analysis.
Results and conclusion: The newly developed test battery "Cognitive Functions Dementia" (CFD) meets the previously set construction criteria and shows good psychometric qualities, while being able to assess the most important cognitive functions in the context of NCD. Based on data from the norming and validation studies, the CFD's ability to improve early recognition of NCD and related differential diagnostics will be discussed.

TS30 Intercultural psychology

TS30.1

Chap Chat: Gender Relations and Perceptions of Rape Amongst Adolescent Males in Mamelodi, South Africa

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Purpose: This qualitative study of adolescent males in Mamelodi, South Africa explores concepts surrounding gender relations that influence and perpetuate rape culture amongst and the impact of a male centered rape prevention groups on these beliefs. Methodology: During this study, participants took part in a male only rape prevention group. These groups were held at 3 schools consisting in a cumulative total of 8 1-hour groups with an estimated 260 participants from grades 8 to 11. Data was collected via semi-structured pre-group interviews and post group surveys. Completion of a survey at the conclusion of the group was voluntary and, of the estimated 260 group participants, a total of 112 surveys were completed and returned. Results: The findings of this study indicate that the acceptance of gender inequality and rape are common amongst these adolescent males. However, at the conclusion of this rape prevention group, many students expressed favorable views toward women; indicating the effectiveness of adolescent male centered rape prevention interventions. Conclusion: This outcome of the present research is utilized to formulate interventions for rape prevention programs.

TS30.2

Heterosexism And Suicide Attempt In Low Socioeconomic Status Brazilian Young People

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This study was intended to analyze the intersection of heterosexism, low-socioeconomic status, and suicidality amongst young Brazilians (11-24 years old). In each of the data collection periods (2004-2006: *n*=7185; 2010-2012: *n*=2734), participants completed an interview-based questionnaire. Network analysis provided support for a Minority Stress Model, oriented around whether participants had experienced sexual prejudice. Although suicide attempts decreased by 20% for participants with heteronormative experience (HE), there was a 60% increase for those with non-heteronormative (NHE) experience. Of particular note were the increases in rates of reported community and familial physical assault, molestation, and rape for those with non-heteronormative experience. An analysis of centrality statistics demonstrated that heteronormative and non-heteronormative experiences of this Minority Stress Model were fundamentally different, and that those disparities increased over the time frame of this study. At the centre of this model, shortest paths exhibited a direct connection between experiencing sexual prejudice and suicide attempts. We discuss the social and historical contexts that contributed to these dynamics, and emphasize the need for policy change.

TS30.3

Women's Personal and Political Identities in Selected Middle East Countries

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Objective: This research study focuses on the effect of Islam on women's personal and political identities.
Methods: This study utilizes quantitative and qualitative methods in analyzing women in eight Muslim-majority countries in the Middle East. For the quantitative data, statistical dataset was culled from Kaasem's work entitled *Party Variation in Religiosity and Women's Leadership: A Cross-National Perspective, 2008-2010,* published by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research of the University of Michigan.
Results: The overall results show that historical constructions of gender spheres are still palpable in the Islamic landscape. woman's question is identified as a complex personal and social problem, and therefore cannot be rejected as a valid search for gender sameness or equality. This study also shows the interpolation of Islam with other factors such as patriarchy, modernization, and state formations. Some Muslim scholars argue that Quran's fundamental mooring is geared towards equality between men and women, and women's enhanced status, and it is patriarchy that has confined women to the domestic sphere, and turned her into a commodity of her husbandHence, the effect of Islam on family and public relations should not disregard the women's subjectivity and women's socio-political location in Islamic societies.
Conclusion: Gender is construed as a classification of being a woman or a man not merely by biological identification but one that is embedded within culture, and structures of power in families, communities, and states, which have gender in itself, as an organizing principle.
Key Words: Women's identities, Middle East, Patriarchy, Gender, Culture

TS30.4

Self Efficacy and Pan Ethnic Identity: The Role of Resilience in Coping with Minority Status

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Objectives
1. Identify the institutional pressures ethnic minorities experience in a Chinese dominant society
2. Evaluate the coping strategies used in developing resilience
3. Develop a theoretical framework that can explain high levels of self-efficacy and its effects on marginalised groups
Method: Interviews were conducted with a sample of Hong Kong ethnic minority youth (n=20). The data were coded in multiple ways to enable comparisons, develop connections between different codes and validate the emerging themes and propositions.
Results: Despite institutional constraints such as lack of citizenship, racism and a schooling system that failed to recognize the needs of second language learners, this sample drew strength from their pan ethnic identity. This seemed to shelter them from the most damaging features of the institutions that had the potential to threaten them. Identity worked to build social cohesion within ethnic minority groups enabling them to confront issues in a united way and to draw strength from their solidarity. At the same time individuals perceived that they experienced benefits in their host society and these often outweighed any problems they encountered. This instrumentalism coupled with their shared identity helped them to make their way in a society where they represented less than 4% of the population.
Conclusion: These results suggest that otherwise marginalized groups are not necessarily lacking in self efficacy when it comes to negotiating complex social environments. They develop resources within and between themselves to confront issues that may otherwise overwhelm them if they have to face them on their own.

TS31.1

Early Developmental Problems: Can Parenting Interventions Prevent Delay in Resource Poor Countries?

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Background: Millions of young children from low- and middle- income countries are at risk of not developing their developmental potential due to poverty, nutritional deficiencies, and lack of early stimulation.
Objective: To examine the association between the quality of early stimulation and developmental delay among toddlers living in a developing country.
Methodology: The developmental functioning of 150 toddlers (M= 21.1 months, SD= 5.7) was assessed by the Developmental Assessment Scale for Indian Infants (DASII). The StimQ questionnaire- toddler version was used to measure cognitive stimulation at home. The questionnaire consists of four subscales including availability of learning materials (ALM), reading activities (READ), parent involvement in developmental activities (PIDA), and parent verbal responsivity (PVR). Logistic regression analysis was used to predict global developmental delay using stimQ subscale scores, household income, maternal education, and presence of stunting as independent variables.
Results: Nearly 11% of the toddlers had global developmental delay and a little more than one third (35%) were stunted (low height for age). Children with global developmental delay relative to typical developing children had significantly lower ALM (t=3.95, P=.001), READ (t=3.96, P=.001), PIDA (t=4.79, P=.001), PVR (t=5.18, P=.001), and total StimQ scores (t=5.40, P=.001). Parent verbal responsivity, however, emerged as the only significant predictor (P=.01) of global developmental delay (adjusted odds ratio of 0.32, 95% CI: 0.13-0.77).
Conclusion: Disparities in child development emerge early and there is need to develop evidence-based parenting interventions for primary prevention of developmental problems, especially in resource poor countries.

EFPA14 Contributions to the integration of immigrants and refugees in European workplaces

Europe is experiencing an influx of migrants and refugees unprecedented in recent decades, most of them escaping conflict zones such as Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan. It is plausible to expect that in two to three years several million refugees will have settled in Europe, seeking integration and employment. Finding a job is a gateway for immigrants and refugees to show their value and capacities to a receiving country, to rebuild their lives with dignity and ensure that they are empowered to find long-term solutions to their displacement.
Psychological knowledge and interventions aimed at helping immigrants and refugees have so far mostly concentrated on trauma and general mental health treatment. There is a need to broaden such knowledge and interventions to include work-related issues. The work role is central to the identity and mental health of individuals, long known through the work of Marie Jahoda, and is also crucial in the integration process of immigrants and refugees. To mark the EAWOP (European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology) 25th anniversary the Executive Committee (EC) has launched in November 2015 a special call for proposals aimed at "Contributions to the integration of immigrants and refugees in European workplaces". Projects concerning research and practice oriented initiatives have been funded in the context of the special call.
The symposium will document the results achieved by four of the projects. In doing so, it will show how work and organizational psychologists may directly contribute with their work to the integration of immigrants and refugees in Europe.

EFPA14.1

Refugees Welcome? Citizens' and Politicians' Political Ideology, Refugee Stereotypes, and Attitudes towards Refugees

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Objective: In light of increasing numbers of refugees requesting asylum in Europe we aim to better understand the mechanisms that cause polarization of attitudes towards refugees in receiving societies. Our goal is therefore to contribute to research about the factors that may ameliorate societal tensions and ease the tremendous challenges that refugees' encounter when attempting to integrate into their new environment.
Methods: Using unique access to two large samples of nearly 20000 Dutch citizens and 2800 Dutch politicians, we apply Structural Equation Modeling to test predictions based on Stereotype Content Model (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) and Contact Theory (Allport, 1954; Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006). In particular, we hypothesize and test a moderated mediation model in which (1) residents' (both citizens and politicians) who hold stronger right-wing political ideology are expected to exhibit unfavorable stereotypes towards refugees, which in turn negatively affects the extent to which they are open to and welcoming towards them; (2) knowing refugees personally, however, should diminish the influence of these stereotypes and (3) this moderating effect is predicted to be stronger for citizens than for politicians.
Results: We find broad empirical support for our conceptual model in the Dutch citizen sample, while in the Dutch politician sample the moderating role of having refugees in one's personal network does not seem to influence the relationship between political ideology, refugee stereotypes and attitudes towards refugees.
Conclusion: Generally speaking, right-wing citizens in refugee receiving societies will show more welcoming and open attitudes towards refugees if they already have such refugees in their personal network. Yet, right wing politicians, because of their stronger identification with their political ideology, are more resistant to the stereotype-weakening effects of actually knowing a refugee.

EFPA14.2

Employability of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: Interpretative Phenomenological Approach Study

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Turkey is the host country for Syrian refugees that necessitates understanding their integration from I/O psychology perspective. The EAWOP funded project let us to see issues that on one edge help the survival of potential Syrian workforce (e.g., free health services/financial support/public relief from state/NGOs), but on another edge create threat for occupational identity, career development, and job security. This talk will review the first phase in our qualitative project [interviews with 10 refugees who work unofficially in Istanbul; all male; mean age= 31.3; sd=10.81, min.=19, max.=53; those who quit undergraduate education (n=3); less than 12 years of formal education (n=3); graduates of physiotherapy (n=2), theology (n=1), and economy (n=1)]. Interpretative phenomenological analysis was used as analytical technique to make sense of individual experiences of refugees. Analysis by MAXQDA 12 emerged these themes: plans to settle down in Turkey/considering it as a temporary station on the destination; personal readiness level to move from home country (e.g., transfer of savings, purchase of estate in Turkey, entrepreneurial initiatives, networking with Syrian community in Turkey); aim to stay away from home country temporarily/no plan to return; feeling happy in Muslim country; speaking Turkish and/or English; availability of temporary ID by Turkish state; skill variety for job openings. This speech will elaborate how these themes shape refugees' employability in Turkey.

EFPA14.3

Social and Labor Adaptation of Syrian Refugees in Europe and Canada: A Multidisciplinary and Cross-Cultural Project

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Objective: In 2015, about a million refugees came to Europe. It is imperative to analyze their integration into work in host societies. To broaden existing knowledge a comparative study is necessary to understand refugees' work integration in host societies. The objective is to examine and compare challenges in integration of refugees into work in three diverse countries to provide politicians and employers with recommendations for successful integration.
Method: We examined and compared services in Spain, Germany and Canada), countries with a different approach and policy in integration. In particular we focused on services that were geared toward assisting refugees in obtaining jobs and integrating into work. We conducted interviews using an adapted catalogue of the entrepreneurs association. Additionally we initiated a survey to test the MIDA-model, completed with questions about integration into work.
Results:"Qualitative analysis following Mayring showed four types of sources for challenges: difficulties within the working environment, cultural distance, bureaucratic obstacles, and other hassles (e.g. lack of mobility). Organizational resources that facilitate integration are an open culture, concrete integration programs at work and social support. The importance of language competency and personal initiative were also highlighted. Additionally first results of the service comparison and the survey will be reported.
Conclusions: Results suggest at society level the need for special requirement-oriented vocational trainings and at organizational level employers' sensibilization for tailored integration and social support at work. The study addresses a gap in the knowledge as it systematically compares barriers that refugees encounter in integrating into work.

EFPA14.4

Individual antecedents, labor market barriers and employment related outcomes: contrasting experiences of refugees in Greece and the Netherlands

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Objective: In the current presentation, we investigate the impact of individual antecedents (human, psychological, and social capital) on employment outcomes as moderated by context (labor market barriers). We focus on job search self-efficacy (belief that one can successfully perform specific job search behaviors and obtain employment) since it has been identified as a critical antecedent of job search behavior and obtaining employment. Also, we contrast the experience among refugees and asylum seekers in Greece and the Netherlands. The employment situations in two countries differs to great extent. In Greece, high unemployment rates, instable employment relationships, and increased prevalence of undeclared work might make access to work particularly challenging. On the other hand, Netherlands has lower unemployment rates. but language skills and certification represent necessity for gaining access to the local labor market.
Method: Data is collected via paper-pencil surveys in Athens, Greece and Amsterdam, Netherlands. Data collection started in July 2016 and will be completed by the end of February 2017, targeting at 200 participants per country (currently N=300). Surveys are translated and administered in Arabic, Farsi, and Tigrinya, languages spoken in Syria, Eritrea, Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq, the most common origin countries of approved asylum applicants within the EU in 2015.
Results: At the time of writing data collection is not complete and final results will be available by the time of the Conference. Preliminary results indicate career capital variables to have positive relationship with job search self-efficacy and that these relationships are affected by perceptions of labor market barriers.
Conclusion: The current study has the potential to provide insights into the individual resources that might stimulate refugees' job-search self-efficacy, illuminating how perceived labor market barriers might affect these relationships. Our study is the first to collect quantitative data on the interface between resources and barriers to employment outcomes among recently dislocated refugees. The study offers implications for potential evidence-based training and career counseling interventions that are highly needed within refugee group.

TS32 Treatment

TS32.1

Toward the new Italian guide lines about telpsychology a framework to European Professional Commitee

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The National Board Psychologist Association trough a specific task force (Atti Tipic e Osservatorio sulla professione) is working on the new guide lines about web based psychologist interventions. The aim of this work is to update the old Italian guide lines to the latest international works about ethics best practice and research. We studied the impact of new digital communication technology upon the field of professional psychologist: intervention, evaluation, diagnosis, reabilitation. Three are the fields in which it is relevant to enhance: the web acess regolamentation to information and knowledge about psychologist; The new replacement technologies; the new ausiliary technologies that allow the internet psychological interventions.
We will present the results about the comparative analysis about the ethics codes and documents around the world by mean of which we have been obtained the current Italian guide lines we hope will be the gold standards for European Country in matter of best practice and ethic

TS32.2

A randomised controlled trial evaluation of *Pesky Gnats: The Feel Good Island*: a prototype cognitive behavioural therapy computer game for adults who have an intellectual disability and anxiety or depression.

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Objectives: There is a current challenge to develop effective psychological interventions to meet the mental health needs of adults who have an intellectual disability (ID). Despite the evidence-base for computer-assisted Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) in the general population, it has not yet been adapted for use with adults who have an ID. The present study aims to evaluate a prototype CBT computer game for adults who have a mild to moderate ID and anxiety or depression. **Method:** A 2x3 (group x time) randomised controlled design was used. Fifty-two adults with mild to moderate ID and anxiety or depression were randomly allocated to two groups: CBT Game or psychiatric treatment-as-usual (TAU). Forty-nine participants were assessed at pre, post, and three month follow-up and were included in the final analysis. **Results:** A significant group x time interaction was observed on the primary outcome measure of anxiety, favouring computerised CBT over TAU, but not on the primary outcome measure of depression. A medium effect size for anxiety symptoms was observed at post and a large effect size was observed after three month follow up. A Reliability of Change Index indicated that the intervention produced clinically significant change in the Game group in comparison to TAU. **Conclusion:** As the first application of computerised CBT for adults with a mild to moderate ID, *Pesky Gnats: The Feel Good Island* appears to be an acceptable psychological intervention to reduce anxiety. The novelty of these findings and consideration of unique features of the program will be discussed.

TS32.3

Internet-mediated Research in Psychology: the Evidence of Increasing Use

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Objectives. An increasing growth of Internet usage enables researchers to expand the boundaries of traditional psychological methods. The aim of this study was to examine the changes in the proportion of Internet-mediated research (IMR) published from 2005 to 2015.
Method. A selection of 258,239 articles in 413 peer-reviewed scientific journals indexed in Web of Science Core Collection (SCC) was analysed. An automatic search in abstracts, titles, and keywords at SCC revealed 2,824 articles which included cooccurrences of words like 'Internet', 'online', etc. within 3 words from 'survey', 'experiment', 'recruit', etc. (truncation symbols were used). The accuracy of the query was controlled by performing a manual examination of 50 randomly selected articles, which identified only 4 false positives.
Results. The obtained results demonstrate a steady increase in the relative amount of IMR by 4.9 times from 0.4% in 2005 to 1.9% in 2015. The proportion of IMR published in multidisciplinary (2.1%), applied (1.4%), clinical (1.6%) psychology journals was more than 4 times larger than in experimental psychology (0.3%). Interestingly, 20.5% of all IMR were published in journals devoted to the study of sensitive topics and stigmatised samples (e.g. substance abuse, sexual behaviour, trauma, etc.).
Conclusion. The prevalence of IMR has dramatically increased during the last decade, indicating a growing interest in using Internet technologies for participant recruitment and data collection.

TS32.4

Measurement the effects on psicophysical and biological level by applying the Melolistic with people from 18 to 23 years old

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This clinical study, based on Ontopsychological Science, was aimed to measure the effects of the Melolistic practice, with youngsters from 18 to 23 years old, to verify its contribution in the constitution of an effective psychophysical intervention process to the restitution of the global health of the human being. Melolistic uses music and dance to restore and enhance organismic sanity, psychophysical well-being and psycho-emotional functionality. The data collection instruments aimed at measuring: A) the cells metabolism through the cytological analysis of the buccal epithelium; B) the degree of the physical vigour; C) the level of body self-perception; D) the presence of pain and body rigidity. There were 3 sessions and 9 measurements during the research, involving 22 subjects, divided between experimental and control groups. The main results, obtained through Test t-Student, are: 1) increase of the cellular metabolism throughout the sessions; 2) reduction of the fatigue and stress; 3) increased physical vigour; 4) restitution of corporal flexibility; 5) decrease in the number of the painful body parts. The research reveals that Melolistic acts effectively to recovery of the vitality and psychophysical sanity of the subjects, acting at the biological and self-perceptive levels. In this way, it is inferred that Melolistic, if allied with other forms of psychotherapeutic intervention, can potentiate and contribute to the restitution of the overall health of the human being.

TS33 Resilience

TS33.1

A collaborative school-based psycho-educational assessment and intervention model implemented in South Africa

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Based on a social-ethical discourse, South Africa has embraced the international inclusive education reform movement, resulting in an increased focus on holistically addressing learning needs and psycho-social development. Innovative service delivery approaches taking cognisance of the trends and developments in education and psychology are required to address the issues of a scarcity of resources and psychologists in South Africa. Schools are an ideal point of entry for collaborative engagement between learners, schools, families and communities in the delivery of programmes and interventions. Hence, in this research study, the ecologically-based Systemic Assessment and Intervention Approach (SAIA) to psychoeducational assessment and intervention was developed and implemented. Within this approach the psychologist renders a continuum of services ranging from indirect to direct service delivery. A mixed-methods, quasi-experimental pre-post-test control group design was adopted for the purpose of this research. The participants included 4 psychologists, 8 district support staff, 18 schools, 124 teachers, 72 learners and 38 parents. Quantitative and qualitative data suggested that the SAIA model is a viable tool that can be adopted within schools, particularly in settings with limited resources. This research study was funded by a Mellon Foundation grant and was conducted within an inclusive education project funded by Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA).

TS33.2

Participant Roles and Motivation to Defend in Swedish and Italian Public School Students: A Cultural Comparison

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Objectives: Bullying is a widespread and critical phenomenon that has been shown to have lasting and adverse effects on children's developmental trajectories. Our study was aimed at comparing Italian and Swedish students' participant roles and motivation to defend victims when witnessing bullying - from a cultural perspective.
Methods: Data were collected from 14 primary and lower secondary schools located in the northwest of Italy, the Italian islands and the southwest of Sweden during the years 2014-2016. Sample 1. 435 students (48.7% Females), taken from 18 Italian public middle school classes of 3 schools. Sample 2. 405 students (46.7% Females), taken from 24 Italian public middle school classes of 4 schools. Sample 3. 400 students (51% Females), taken from 25 Swedish public primary and middle school classes of 7 schools. The participants completed a survey in their classrooms. The survey assessed defensive behaviors - as measured by the Participant Role Scale - and motivation to defend - as measured by the Motivation to Defend Scale. Data were cleansed and, since most of the variables violated the assumption of normality, we chose to run non-parametric tests for independent groups.
Results: Age and sex distribution did not differ for the samples considered. Statistically significant differences were observed for all considered variables ($p < .0001$).
Conclusions: Our findings suggest that there are cultural differences between Italian and Swedish students, which influence students' likeliness to assume defending/prosocial bystander roles during episodes of school bullying. The in-depth analysis of these differences provides new knowledge on bystander behaviors in school bullying, and the cultural comparison between the two countries involved in the study yields useful information to be used by both parties when planning future interventions. Study limitations and generalizability of findings are discussed.

TS33.5

Enhancement of language abilities and behavioral repertoire through guided play activities and multitouch tablet applications

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Objectives: Studying the effects of early detection and intervention in language and behavioral difficulties among children can provide government and policy makers scientific evidence for more efficient educational programs. Assuming that children use play to process emotions and interact with adults and peers, Brazilian preschoolers were assessed in language and behavior and engaged in intervention for three months through guided play activities and multitouch tablet applications by a team of speech therapists, psychologists and psycho-pedagogues.
Method: The study was designed as a pretest-posttest model with 178 subjects, 90 girls, divided in control (N= 94) and experimental groups (N= 84), with average age of 3:7 y. The activities aimed to enhance intrapersonal and interpersonal skills and language abilities involving auditory perception, localization, memory, attention and identification of rhymes, alliteration, syllable segmentation, manipulation and synthesis and word awareness besides shared book reading for refining communicative skills and adaptability (adjusting ones emotions and behaviors to changing situations).
Results: The subjects improved their performance in all tests with a significant difference in the performance of behavioral and language tests in posttest.
Conclusion: Early identification of communication disorders and behavioral difficulties and the development of continuing education actions for the teachers can be a way of facing socioeconomic inequalities in developing countries such as Brazil.

TS33.6

Promoting Resilience Through Community-Based Participatory Research

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Objectives. This introductory symposium presentation will define resilience in the context of paradigm shifts in the literature (Clauss-Ehlers, 2008). A review of resilience research will be presented with a focus on understanding resilience within a sociocultural context. A strength-based approach to resilience will be emphasized (Clauss-Ehlers & Weist, 2004). The presentation will discuss community-based participataory research (CBPR) as a model for both conducting research and promoting resilience. CBPR is defined as a research approach that addresses disparities in underserved communities. CBPR seeks to address the needs of the community in which the research is conducted and give back to the community through the knowledge gained from scientific inquiry (Belone, et al., 2016). The results of a community-based action research study conducted with youth in England will be presented.
Method. This study used autobiographical narrative as a theoretical framework in the implementation of an 8-week group intervention for young people between the ages of 13 and 23. Group sessions included activities and discussion focused on building self-esteem, resilience, and a positive sense of ethnic identity. Data was collected prior to the intervention and after the intervention was implemented, with scales that measured cultural resilience, ethnic identity, psychological well-being, and the significance of life events as reflected in group sessions. A demographic form was also distributed and participants completed the measure of significance of events after each group session.
Results. The presentation will share how repeated measures analysis is the method used to analyze the data. Repeated measures analysis seeks to determine how the 8-week group intervention influences changes in study variables. Hence, analyses examine whether there are significant changes in study variables between the time prior to participation in the intervention and the time after intervention participation to determine if participation promotes cultural resilience,

psychological well-being, and a positive sense of ethnic identity. Analyses also explore those group sessions that appear to be most salient for participants through the measure that examines the significance of events in one's life.
Conclusion. Findings highlight how community-based action research can build resilience among young people. Clinical implications and directions for future research are presented.

TS34 Emotional intelligence and student development

TS34.1

Impact of gendered norms in educational spaces on the emerging identity of female students as members of academic communities

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The paper aims to examine how gendered norms in higher educational institutions pertaining to dress code, hostel timings, access to public and educational infrastructure and definition of acceptable behaviour, shape the identity of female students as members of academic communities. The theoretical framework is informed by the 'communities of practice' perspective postulated by Lave and Wenger. According to them, construction of knowledge is not an intrapsychological process. It is enabled by individual's participation into practices of sociocultural communities. The framework provides a conceptual tool to understand the processes through which academic communities emerge and the different levels of participation that shape the members' identification with the community. The data includes responses to semi-structured interviews conducted on women on their experience of studying in public and private colleges in three states of India and also the personal narratives shared by female students in various platforms of struggle like the '*Pinjra Tod*' (Break theCage) campaign that have emerged in recent times against the perceived discriminatory norms in educational spaces. Critical Discourse Analysis was used to analyse the data. The findings suggest that differential gendered norms often position women's participation at the periphery thus limiting their extent of identification with the academic community. The study is significant for its implication on integration of women as 'full-participants' in academic communities and the emerging academic discourses.

TS34.2

Effects of an Emotional intelligence intervention to prevent burnout syndrome in school teachers.

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Stress and subsequent burnout syndrome are the most common psychological problems among school teachers, threating their health and well-being. Prior research shows that developing emotional competence may increase the ability to cope with stressful situations and combat burnout in the workplace. Therefore, it was deemed important to design a program based on Mayer and Salovey's (1997) model of emotional intelligence (EI) for teachers and to assess its effects on variables related to burnout and subjective well-being. A total of 60 primary and secondary school teachers, aged ranges from 22 to 57 years (M=42.78; SD=9.22), participated in the present study, and were divided in intervention group (n=30) and control group (n=30). The study used a semi-experimental design with repeated pretest-posttest measures, self-reported survey data and qualitative analysis of participants' feedback report about their perceived learning progress. The Trait Meta-Mood Scale (TMMS-24), Spanish Burnout Questionnaire (CESQT), Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) and Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) were assessed to measure EI, burnout and subjective well-being, respectively. To measure the variables, the instruments were administered before and after the program, as well as in the follow-up phase (2 months after the conclusion of the intervention). The intervention program consisted of 7 two-hour sessions carried out by two trained psychologists. The pretest-posttest ANCOVAs showed that the program significantly increased satisfaction with life and positive experience. Qualitative data indicated subjective learning progress in all four emotional competences described by Mayer and Salovey. Additionally, teachers informed that they feel more self-efficient, satisfied and engaged toward their work. In the follow-up phase, the positive effects of the intervention were generally maintained. The importance of implementing programs to promote socio-emotional development, prevent burnout syndrome and increase well-being.

TS34.3

The Attitude Of The Students Of Agricaltural Specialties To The Import Substitution Policy In Russia

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Food security is one of the main objectives of agricultural and economic policy. The aim of this study was to investigate attitudes towards import substitution policy in the Russian Federation after the sanctions, taking into account cultural and mental preferences and assessment of personal competitiveness among students. A total of 238 subjects (with the pilot phase) took part in the research, of which 169 were students of St. Petersburg State Agrarian University. The main methods were multivariate questionnaire "Attitudes towards Agricultural Policy" and method of ranking motivators activities in the agricultural sector. The additional methods included techniques in the study of values and cultures G. Hofstede and R. Inglehart; the level of patriotism and assessment of personal competitiveness. Results of the study showed a positive attitude to the modern agricultural policy in Russia Types of motivation (a pragmatist, a realist and romantic) were detected among students. Doubts students associated with the orientation of agrarian business on the quality of more than income. Students with high levels of individualism, masculinity and uncertainty avoidance demonstrated less expressed the desire to engage in farming or business in the agricultural sector. Loyalty to the agrarian policy in Russia was higher in students with traditional values, than liberal. Correlates of willingness to engage in agricultural activities were diligence, tolerance to stress, responsibility. Results of the study revealed some features of students' attitudes towards import substitution policies, and to establish a correlation with the values and patriotism level.

TS34.4

Emotional Intelligence, Nomophobia, and Gen Z's Smartphone Cheating

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Objectives: We propose a formative theoretical model, empirically test relationships between emotional intelligence (EI) and academic smartphone cheating, treat adolescent nomophobia (no mobile phone phobia) as a mediator. We simultaneously investigate both direct and indirect paths, and explore the dark and bright sides of emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence (EI)-in the context of negative self-esteem, directly increases smartphone cheating, but indirectly decreases it through low nomophobia-in the context of sleep disturbance.
Method: A total of 472 adolescents (average age = 16.21) from 3 high schools in northern France completed a survey questionnaire in class. Their participatin was voluntary.
Results. EI is related to high academic smartphone cheating, directly; yet related to low nomophobia which, in turn, is related to high smartphone cheating, indirectly; reflecting the dark and bright sides, respectively. Multi-group analyses across gender and birth order reveal new insights: For girls, nomophobia incites academic cheating. For boys, both the direct and the indirect paths exist. Emotional intelligence excites cheating for boys, but not for girls. Mobile phone is an instrumental tool for boys, but a social tool for girls. The firstborn's EI is directly and indirectly related to smartphone cheating. For the laterborn, the indirect path prevails.
Conclusion: Our innovative discoveries provide theoretical contributions to the fields of emotional intelligence, smartphone addiction, and academic cheating and offer practical implications to policy makers, educators, researchers, and the public on EI, adolescent health, smartphone use/abuse, and business ethics.

TS34.5

Correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Extroversion/introversion of Personality

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Objectives. The purpose of the present empirical study is to reveal correlation of components of emotional intelligence (EI) of young people and expression of extroversion/introversion of personality. There are relatively few studies of the correlation between orientation of personality into self/environment and different abilities to process emotional information. The majority of researchers present statistically valid conclusions that extroversion should be related to higher EI, to more exact assessment and more efficient regulation of own and others' emotions.
Method. In the study EI-DARL (R. Lekaviciene, D. Antiniene, 2015) test and original personality extroversion/introversion scales were used. Altogether 1,430 subjects aged 17 to 27 from various regions of Lithuania were surveyed.
Results. It has been established that individuals with strongly expressed attributes of introversion are less capable to understand and control emotions of other people, i.e. it is presumptive that their overall EI level is lower. And conversely, higher EI while understanding other people and being able to influence their behavior is demonstrated by extroverted individuals.
Conclusion. It is plausible that better abilities of extroverts may be explained by the fact that information of emotional type stimulates them while abundant emotional information has an opposite effect on introverts – it disorganizes thinking, unbalances decisions, etc. The obtained data may be useful in making psychological intervention more efficient.

TS35.1

False memories in eyewitness testimonies- reducing the impact and improving reliability of testimonies.

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A fair trial is considered to be one of the most fundamental human rights and it should be protected at the highest level, but it has been recognized that mistakes made by witnesses are a significant factor of wrongful court judgements. These mistakes can accur because of false memories, a phenomena in which a person recalls a memory that did not actually occur. The aim of this research is to discover a new way of reducing the influence of false memories in eyewitness testimonies. Specific materials-video, questionnaire and misinformation question - were designed in an experiment to produce false memories and discover their influence. For the purposes of the study a short video clip about a car robbery was shot. As a method of disinformation in this research, the author uses a questionnaire containing questions with inaccurate claims. A neutral questionnaire, which did not contained leads, claims or a narration in a free form about the event, was used to examine participants' memory.
Research participants- 128 students were randomly divided into two groups with a 2 x 2 design with factors: warned / not warned, misinformed / not misinformed.
Qualitative analysis was used to verify whereas a simple warning about the false memories phenomenon can decrease false memories and increase the reliability of testimony.
Results showed that the memory of eyewitnesses can be damaged by leading questions, and false memories can arise, but pre-warning can reduce the influence of false memories and increase the reliability of eyewitness testimony.

TS35.2

Quality or quantity? The predictors of social media users' well-being (Polish adolescents case)

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In the present paper, the authors investigated the connections between social network sites (SNS) usage and the well-being of Polish adolescents. Many studies have shown that excessive SNS usage is associated with lower self-esteem (e.g., De Cock et al., 2014) and is negatively related to life-satisfaction (e.g., Błachnio, Przepiórka, Pantic, 2016) or happiness (e.g., Brooks, 2015). The article refers to the results of two studies. The purpose of Study 1 (N=111) was to collect information about the reasons for SNS usage among Polish adolescents. The participants answered the individual interview question on why they use social network sites. Participants' responses were content analyzed by five researchers into categories (like "hedonism", "exploration", "self-expression", "building and maintaining the relationships"). The result of the Study 1 was "The SNS Motivations Questionnaire". The purpose of Study 2 (N=150) was to explore the connections between the model of SNS usage (including user's motivations, intensity and frequency of SNS usage) and positive orientation (which comprises three self-belief dimensions: self-esteem, optimism, and satisfaction; Caprara, 2009). The results show that the motivations of SNS usage are better predictors of adolescents' well-being than intensity/frequency of SNS usage. The findings shed light on the characteristics of social network sites usage and may have practical implications for improving the quality of life of adolescents. Most of the studies emphasize the role of the time spend on SNS, but the authors' results confirm other researchers' findings suggesting that the social and psychological effects of SNS use depend primarily on the user's reasons and goals for using them (e.g. Naeemi et al., 2014).

TS35.3

The Effect of Gym Attendance on Body Image

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Body satisfaction of girls and young women have been extensively studied. However, there is still limited amount of knowledge we have about body image issues of boys and men. The purpose of this study is to compare body image issues of gym attendant and non-gym attended young man. Two hundred and eleven gym-attended, 138 non-gym-attended young men whose ages varied between 17 and 27 were voluntarily participated. The mean age of the participants was found as 21.5 and mean of BMI was 24.3. 69% of the participants were either still studying or already graduated from the university.
In order to compare the effect of gym attendance on body image, feeling pressured for being more muscular, comparing muscularity with others and desire to be more muscular, multivariate analysis of variance has been conducted. There was a statistically significant difference in body image issues based on a gym-attendance statues, $F(4, 344) = 4.36$, $p < .005$; Wilk's $\Lambda = 0.95$. Dependent variables except pressure for muscularity differed significantly in respect of the independent variable (gym-attendance status). Body image: $F(1, 347) = 4.24$, $p = .05$; comparing muscularity = $F(1, 347) = 10.98$, $p = .001$ and desire for muscularity: $F(1, 347) = 7.18$, $p = .005$. The findings will be discussed in the current literature on male body satisfaction and masculine body issues. The findings of this research may enhance our current understanding of the relationship between body image and exercising.

TS35.4

Similarity, Complementary and Closeness between Same-Sex and Cross-Sex Friendships

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It has been suggested that children usually prefer to establish same-sex friendships due to they shared more aspects (e.g. characteristics, attitudes) than the cross-sex ones, and this point helps to perceive closeness to one another (Cotorell, 2007). As well as gender variables as similarity and complementarity play a fundamental role in the attraction between friends (Monsour, 2002). Therefore, the objectives of this study were: to explore possible differences between same-sex (man-man, woman-woman) and cross-sex friends (man-woman) respecting their level of similarity, complementary and closeness, and the relationship among these variables by group (woman-woman, man-man, man-woman). To do this, we studied a non-random sample of 267 participants (87 men and 90 women) that answered the Similarity-Complementary Friendship Scale (21 Likert items) particularly designed to this study and the Inclusion of Other in the Self Scale to measure closeness (Aron, Aron, & Smollan, 1992; Woosnam, 2010). After an ANOVA (oneway) the findings showed not differences among groups. After that, Pearson correlation analysis indicated some positive and significant relationships: in man-man friendship, more closeness is related with more similarity (r=.607) and complementarity (r=.365), in woman-woman friendship more closeness is related with more similarity (r=.263); and the cross-sex friendships showed that more closeness trigger complementarity (r=.335) and similarity (r=.274).

TS35.5

Religiosity/spirituality and mental health - a meta-analysis of studies from the German-speaking countries

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Previously existing primary studies concerning the correlation between religiosity/spirituality and mental health show heterogeneous, partly contradictory results. Therefore, the aim of this analysis is to clarify this relation by means of a meta-analysis. Appropriate meta-analyses only exist for the US-American research area. Due to cultural differences they cannot easily be transferred into the German-speaking area. The coding scheme with Kappa-values between κ = .65 and κ = 1.00 (Md: κ = .96) has proven itself to be very reliable. Based on k = 67 studies and n = 119 575 study participants from Germany, Austria and German-speaking Switzerland, a mean effect size of r = .03 (95%-CI: r = .01/.05) was calculated for the correlation between religiosity/spirituality and mental health (range of effect sizes in primary studies: r = -.41 up to r = .40). Distinct higher effect sizes are visible when comparing the positive and negative religiosity/spirituality measures (Dr = .33) as well as between different indicators of mental health (Dr = .33). Even higher effect sizes become obvious, when examining different measures of religiosity/spirituality in combination with singular indicators of mental health (Dr = .40). The analytical findings have proven themselves to be robust against a possible publication bias. They are being discussed based on hitherto existing research results and possible application contexts.

TS36.1

Impact of social media on depression and mental health of young adults

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Objectives: The current study aims at exploring the impact of social media on the depression and mental health of young adults in the north eastern state of India (Assam). The study also made an attempt to compare the depression and mental health of the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
Method: The sample consisted of 200 college and university students of Guwahati (Assam) aged between 18-23 years. Random sampling technique was used to collect the data. The tools used for this study were the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) by Dr. Kimberly Young (1995), Beck Depression Inventory-II by Aaron T. Beck (1996) and Mental Health Status Battery by A.K Singh and A.S Gupta (2000). The data obtained were subjected to various statistical techniques like correlation and t-test
Results: The results indicated a positive significant correlation between usage of social media and depression and a negative correlation between the usage of social media and general mental health of the young adults. The t-test revealed a significant difference in the depression level and general mental health between the internet addicts and the non-addicts.
Conclusion: Thus, the usage of social media has become one of the most common lifestyle activities of young adults today. Excessive use of social media has resulted in the disturbances in the mental health of the population which inturn ruins an individual's personal and social life. Further, the implications of the present study have been discussed in this paper.

TS36.2

Social Networking and Sleep Disturbance Among Young Adults: Is Quality of Life Compromised?

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The aim of the present study is to find the moderating role of sleep duration on psychological distress and quality of life. The sample of the study comprised of 400 students of both gender male n = 140 (38.9%) and female n = 220 (61.1%). The age of university students ranged between 18-24 years. Non-probability purposive convenient sampling technique was used to collect data. Need to Belong Scale (Leary et al., 2005), Internet Self-Efficacy Scale (Kim & Glassman, 2013), Facebook Intensity Scale (Ellison et al., 2007), Impression Management Scale (Shelly et al., 2007), World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale- BREF (WHOQOL Group, 1995), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995), Network of Relationships Inventory (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985), and Sleep Timing Questionnaire (Monk, et al. 2002) were used. Data was analyzed through AMOS. Quality of life is directly positively predicted by the socialization in early ($\beta = .45$, $p<.01$) explaining a total of 26% variance; average ($\beta = .24$, $p<.01$) explaining a total of 17% variance; and in late sleepers ($\beta = .46$, $p<.01$) explaining a total of 30% variance in quality of life. Quality of life is directly negatively predicted by social networking behavior ($\beta = -.27$, $p<.01$) in late sleepers. Quality of life is indirectly negatively predicted by impression management in late sleepers ($\beta = -.13$, $p<.01$). Overall socialization through face to face directly positively affects the quality of life in all categories of sleeping habits. No significant results were found in relation to psychological distress. In late sleepers, socialization through Facebook negatively related with quality of life. Impression management is prominent factor in the later sleepers to predict the quality of life. The present study is valuable for the young adults to be aware of the negative side of the social networking behavior. It helps them to choose the better way of socialization which positively enhances their quality of life.

TS36.3

The relationship between ethical judgment and unethical behavior: The moderating role of internal locus of control

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between ethical judgment and unethical behavior, considering the moderating role of internal locus of control. The participants of this study include 227 employees of an industrial company in Ahvaz, who were selected by stratified random sampling method. The instruments used in this study were ethical judgment, locus of control and unethical behavior scales. Data were analyzed by Pearson correlation and moderated hierarchical regression. The findings showed that ethical judgment negatively correlated with unethical behavior.Furthermore, moderated regression analysis showed that internal locus of control moderated this relationship significantly.

TS36.4

The burden of personality disorders on hospitals and the community: a study of prevalence and costs

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Objectives: Mental health presentations to hospital represent a significant proportion of all emergency and inpatient bed days. Estimates of personality disorder (PD) presentations vary widely in the literature and have high costs. Method: Hospital presentations for mental health disorders in a community catchment of 270,050 were studied over 3 years. Diagnosis was established by structured interview using a specific trained protocol based on ICD-10. We compared hospital presentations of people with PD diagnosis with other mental health diagnoses. We used Kaplan-Meier survival curves and calculated hazard ratios to examine risk of readmission. Results: 2894 people presenting to hospital were identified with a mental health diagnosis. People with PD represented 20.5% of ED and 26.6% of inpatient stays. PD equally affected males and females. Burden of PD was similar to psychotic disorders. People with either a PD or psychotic diagnosis were 2.3 times more likely to re-present within 28 days of discharge. PD diagnosis was associated with higher risk of readmission compared to affective, substance or self-harm. Conclusion: Personality disorders place significant demands on hospitals, yet evidence-based care for PD is community psychological therapy. The mean cost saving for treatment with evidence-based psychotherapy was estimated as USD $4,575 per patient per year. New models of acute care are needed to reduce burden and re-presentation to hospital.

TS36.5

Adaptation to the loss of a loved one: the role of social constraints, emotional intelligence and rumination

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Adaptation to the loss of a loved one: the role of social constraints, emotional intelligence and rumination
Objective: After the loss of a loved one, individuals experience different adaptation processes and several variables may impact this process. This study hypothesis that emotional intelligence, rumination levels, and perceptions of social constraints effect adaptation and functioning levels of grieving individuals. Therefore, the current study aims to explore the relationships among social

constraints, emotional intelligence, rumination, traumatic perception of death and adaptation to the loss.
Method: Social Constraints Scale, Ruminative Responses Scale, Trait Meta-Mood Scale, and Two-Track Bereavement Questionnaire were administered to 323 (222 females and 101 males) adults. SEM results showed acceptable fit to the data ($\chi^2(334) = 723.05$, $p < .001$, χ^2/df-ratio = 2.17, *CFI* = .90, *TLI* = .89, *RMSEA* = .06 [90% CI = .05,.07], *pClose* < .05, and *SRMR* = .08).
Results: Results showed that social constraints had a positive significant direct effect on relational active grieving, and rumination was partial mediator of the relationship between social constraints and relational active grieving. Clarity of feelings did not have a significant direct effect on neither traumatic grief process nor relational active grieving. However, attention to feelings and repair of mood both had positive significant direct effects on traumatic grief process and relational active grieving.
To conclude, social, emotional and cognitive processes of the individuals were important predictors on the adaptation to the loss of a loved one. While working with bereaved individuals, it is suggested to explore the social, cognitive, and emotional resources of the bereaved ones.